



**Topic : Child Labour In Vidarbha of Maharashtra: Problem And Solution**

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Child labour is one of the major problems among all the social problems in India. After independence materialistic development has occurred in the large scale for example roads, building, bridge, information technology and science etc. But on the other hand mountains of problems have stood from the begging government have taken positive step concerning child labour issues. Laws and many programmers have been implemented to solve this problem. But yet the problem didn't decrease. In present condition the number of child labour in India is 06 corers between the ages 5 to 14 years who are still going the different types of work.

This is the age of games and sports and also education grooming and harassment. But they have to live the life of child labour by involving in any kind of work. We see the gloomy festered and worried face with the joy of the childhood being detracted. Pupil is the base for the strong and unfiled India of tomorrow. But his childhood is stolen before that. Actually this pupil is going to have charge of tomorrows India. But reality is that he is made to the life of labour which is the reality which can't be refused.

#### **Objectives of the study**

The principal objectives of this study are as follows:

- 1) To study the problems of the child labour.
- 2) The search the reasons of child labour.
- 3) The suggest remedy to solve the problems of child labour.

#### **Sample Selection**

Amravati is the second largest city in the Vidarbha. Amravati Municipal Corporation (15 August 1983) is 121.65 sq km and total population 5,49,370( male-2,83,789 and female-2,65,581) (2001). Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University and HVPM Deem University and various educational institutions in these city. So Amravati city is the most important in Vidarbha region. In this study selected sample of 60 child labour in various sectors like: shops, garage, market, cantinas etc. in the Amravati city. The primary data has been collected through the interview and observation method and purposive sampling techniques.

The number of child labour in the age group 0-6 as follows: Andhara Pradesh 12.8%, Aruanachal Pradesh

18.3%, Asam 20.26%, Bihar 19.6%, Chhattisgah 16.80%, Delhi 12.9%, Goa 10.42%, Gujrat 13.6%, Hariyana 15.5%, Himachal Pradesh 12.84%, Jammu Kashmir 14.1%, Zarkhand 17.8%, Karnataka 13.8%, Kerala 1.5%, M.P. 17.6%, Maharashtra 13.6%, Manipur 13.1%, Meghalaya 19.8%, Mizoram 15.88%, Nagland 14.1%, Odisa 14.11% Panjab 12.5%, Rajashtana 18.5%, Sikkam 14.1%, Tamalnadu 19.9%, Tripura 13.88%, U.P. 18.1%, Uttaranchal 15.5%, West Bengal 13.9%, Andaman Nikobar 12.5%, Chandigarh 12.13%, Dadar Nagar Heveli 17.8%, Daman Deep 12.6%, Lakshdeep 14.62%, Pondacheri 11.60% ( National Janshayog and Child Development Institution 2006:153-154)

According to Bakshi S.R. and Bala Kiran " 29 per cent of total population of India or about 25 corer 23 lakh people live below poverty line of these 206 corer are living in rural areas and 5.17 corer in urban areas. The highest number of persons living below the poverty line are found in Utter Pradesh (4.48Crore) followed by Bihar (3.36crore) MP 2.24 corer and Maharashtra 9 2.14 corer) (Bakshi and Bala 1999:253). These problems are not only India but also whole world. The example as "In Asia while Bengal des has 31.4 per cent of the children and Pakistan has 20 per cent of the children in 10-14 were as economically active in India nearly 15 per cent of the children are child labours" (Hindustan Times: June 22, 1996) Child labour in yhe world with an estimated 12.6 million child labours including 6.8 millions boys and 5.9 millions girls according to 2001 population census.(Singh 2009:651)

Considering the intensity of this problem Indian and also the researcher, thinkers like, Reese Hayne W. (1971), Hurlock Elizabeth B. (1978), Maier Hunry W.(1978), Paplia Diane E. and SallyWend K. Olds (1979), Steinhaner Paul and Grant G.R.(1983), Bhattacharya S. ( 1985), Naidu S. Usha and Kapidia Kamini R (1985), Harries A. Christine (19986), Panda K. C. (19988), Ribaypierre Anik (19989), Tripathy S.K. (1989), Muttalib M.A. (1990) Sharma Poonam and Gairola Lata (1990), Mussen P. H. Conger J. J., Kagan Jagon Huston A.C. (1990), Desai Arvindra N (1990), Devasia L. and Devasia

V.V. (1991), Chand Tara (1993), Varandan Gursharn (1994), Shaw V.C. (1995), Pattan Vijay (1997), Ram S (1998), Rout Pravaker (1998), Ahmad Ashhad (2004), Rajawat Mamata (2004), Singh B. K. (2006), Shandilya Tapan Kuman and Khan Shakeel Ahmad (2006), Wal S. (2006), Sharma Usha (2006), Bhaskar Babita (2008), Mehta B.S. and Sherry Kerren (2009), in the world are suggesting remedies from the universal perspectives different steps have been taken even on the government level.

**Who can be called as child labour different age for child labour:**

The child is defined ( Mahajan and Chand :2006:225-242) as follows in the different Acts

- 1) Beedi and Cigar worker (conditions of employment) Act 19966 see 2 (b): "Child means a person who has not completed fourteen year of age"
- 2) Factories act 1948 and minimum wages act 1948 see 2 (2): "Child means a Pearson who has not completed his fifteen year of age"
- 3) Mines acts 1952 see 2 (2): "Child means a Pearson who has not completed his Fifteen year of age"
- 4) Motor transport worker act 1961 see 2 (c): "Child means a Pearson who has not Completed his Fifteen year of age"
- 5) Plantations labour act 1952 see 2 (c): "Child means a Pearson who has not completed his fifteen year of age"

Different small or big works are done in different fields by child labour . They don't have any choice but to do physical and mental work for beyond their capacity and they are forced to live the life the adult labour in very little age. Even though children of all castes and religions are involves by yet the.

Table No 1  
Employment of Children (in Millions)

Sr No	Employment Category	Agriculture	Industry	Service	All sector
01	Self	3.4	0.9	0.4	4.7%
02	Causal wage	2.6 (30.6%)	0.5 (5.9%)	0.2 (2.3%)	3.3 38.3%
03	Regular wage	0.1 (1.2%)	0.1 (1.2%)	0.3 (3.5%)	0.4 (5.9%)
04	All types	6.1 (71.8%)	1.5(17.7%)	0.9 (10.5%)	8.5 (100%)

Source: EPW Nov 27 , 2004 , vol 39 No 48 Pp 5111

Table No 2  
Poverty Level of Education (in per cent)

Sr No	Years of Education	Incidence of poverty		Total
		Male	Female	
01	0----	42.6	46	44
02	1----5	30.5	34.9	33.00
03	6----8	23.2	27.8	26.00
04	9----10	15.00	19.4	17.9
05	11-- 12	10.0	15.1	13.00
06	More than 12	4.3	8.9	7.4
	Total	31.7	33.6	32.6

Source: EPW Nov Dec 2004, vol 39 No 48 Pp5115

Maharashtra is known for its industrial development in the country. The state is seen as the source the problems are there but one has to process forwards the development with solving the old problems and fighting with incurring every day.

In Maharashtra state child labour 0-6 age group population as Kolhapur 17.8%, Nandurbar, 16.8%, Washim 15.4%, Gadchiroli 15.6%, Nashik 15.3%, Parbhani 15.7%, Nanded 16% , Hingoli 16.4%, Beed 15% Mumbai 9.8%, Wardha 12.1%, Sangali 12.5% Nagpur 12.6% Amravati 13.3% (National Janshayog and Child Development Institutions New Delhi :P 153))

Table No 3  
Age group of child labour

Sr No	Age	Total
01	Up to 6—10	06(10%)
02	11-14	25(41.67%)
03	Above 14	29(48.33%)
	Total	60 (100%)

Child labour are upto 6 to 10 years 06(10%), 11-14 25(41.67%) and above 29(48.33%) Populations in these areas. Above 14 years child labour outside as child labour family problems highly behind it. Poverty is root cause of child labour.

Table No 4  
Caste Wise child labour

Sr No	Caste	Total
01	OBC	24(40%)
02	SC	21(35%)
03	ST	11(18.33%)
04	Other	04(6.67%)
	Total	60 (100%)

These areas are largest child labour in OBC and SC category than ST. OBC 24(40%), SC 21 (21%), ST 11(18.33) and other 04 (6.67%). OBC and SC are probability included as child labour is simply behind their child labouring.

Table No 5

Educational status of child labour

Sr No	Educational Status	Total
01	Illiteracy	13 (21.67%)
02	Primary	31(51.67%
03	Middle	10 ( 16.66%)
04	High school	06(10%)
	Total	60 (100%)

The table shows that the percentage of children illiteracy level of explains that many children dropped out after the primary school level and joined the work. The next stage of schooling was significantly lower than the former this highlights the facts that the dropout rate after the primary level was quite high.

Vidarbha and Marathwada are backward and underdevelopment parts of Maharashtra. Farming in this part mostly depends upon nature utilization of agriculture's implements especially chemical fertilizers and seeds etc. lack of awareness about agriculture among people and blind faith has influence on the people which means the low production in respective regions. As result income is very low and due to this the number of people below poverty line is much higher. Child labour is major part of the workforce in the both organized and unorganized sectors of the Indian economy.

The migration among the people forward urban area from rural and tribal part is much more. As more opportunities of employment industry commercial tanning is causing more population in urban parts on the one hand there are colonies of high class people ensures with all possible service and on the other hand the area of slum with enplanes corers of problems are occurring example Dharavi slum in Mumbai, biggest in the continent of Asia. According to census of 2001 the sub capital of the state Nagpur has 409 registered slum and hundreds of unregistered slum and sub largest Amravati city in Vidarbha has registered 102 slum. The people living in this area are illiterate so that have to do work giving less income and as ling more labour., for that whole family is found doing Whole very available work. This population clouded by poverty and economic in

equality works on very low wages.

Table No 6

Migration Status

Sr No	Area	Total
01	Tribal	11(18.33%)
02	Rural	39(65%)
03	Urban	10(16.67%)
	Total	60 (100%)

Rural people highly migrated in number their percentage is 39(65%). A majority of the children had migrated from rural and Tribal's areas because Amravati city is second largest city in Vidarbha. Industrial, educational, market, big shops, garages, etc and tribal's areas (Melghat area) distances between 80 km to Amravati so the people came to various factors and others causes. Like: services, education, health, occupation, and Socio-economic factors etc.

And in call this wine and other difficulties cause parents neglecting whole family which cause faulty socialization child which is dangerous for the personality development of the child.

Detracted family fight among the caplets lack of basic needs like food, shelter, cloths, health, education drinking water etc. all these cause are hurraing the problem of child labour . Children are found as have labour in more number like:

They have to do all the work in the house but they are given only 200-300 rupees as a payment. While doing these household work their mental and physical harassment like rejecting holiday, cutting payment etc. Some place even sexual exploitation has been found is done by the where.

Families below poverty line have low income so expect going to school children choose to NGOs on work. They do some work like rickshaw puller, hotels, garage, restaurant, dhabas, panipuri shops, shops, factories, boot police, etc. Boys have to do jobs which demands more physical labour where as girls have to do less physical strain girls work as care lacks of the little's child cooking etc. Their parents also have to do same kind of works like driving auto rakshaw.

Which demands more physical labour instead of less income? In rural and tribal parts child works in the farms or do work related to it for the family considering today s modern situation increasing importance to money and completion. Improves means of transport and communication selfish and self entrées thinking increasing

education factors like hush are doing serious dengue's to the made likely of these children parents don't oppose to send their child on work due to economic condition.

Table No 7

Number of Child Labour

Sr No	Districts	Total
01	Nagpur	5937
02	Amravati	5150
03	Buldana	4864
04	Akola	3466
05	Bhandara	3345
06	Yavtmal	3141
07	Chandrapur	2895
08	Gadchiroli	2039
09	Washim	2039
10	Gondia	1410
	Totals	37,564

The above table proved that in Vidarbha region every district has child labours and its increasing day to day.

Source: Children Welfare Organization (Daily Hindustan 6, March 2007 and Daily Lokmat 10 March 2007.)

Table No 8

Dropout children

Sr No	Dropout	Boys	Girls
01	5 <sup>th</sup> Class	23%	14%
02	8 <sup>th</sup> class	31%	36%
03	10 <sup>th</sup> class	50%	55%

Source: Daily Sakal Nagpur, 15<sup>th</sup> 2008.

Dropout students are 14-16 age group 4corer 71 lakh children only 2 core 43 lakh children learn middle school and 48% Children are dropout in to 8<sup>th</sup> class. After independence central and state government seriously listen to the education like: Pry primary school 44672 primary 45971, middle school 24574 high school 16059. But dropout and not come to the school children are large number. (Daily SAKAL 15<sup>th</sup> July 2008 Nagpur Addition.)

Table No 9

Working Hours of child labour

Sr No	Working hours	Total
01	1-- 4 hours	08(13.33%)
02	5--7 hours	17(28.34%)
03	Above 7 hours	35(58.33%)
	Total	60 (100%)

Children usually start work late in morning that is around 8 am to 10 am and finish work 6-8 pm. a half an hour's break in between. The average drastic of stay in the working place for children is this about 10-12 hours per day. This areas child labour working hours 1-4 hours 08(13.33%) 5-7 hours 17(28.34%), and above35 (58.33%)

Table No 10

Income Status

Sr No	Income	Total
01	Up to 500 rupees	12(20%)
02	501 to 700 rupees	33(55%)
03	701 to 1000 rupees	11(18.33%)
04	Above 1000 rupees	04(6.67%)
	Total	60 (100%)

Poverty is the major problems of our society. The many thinkers, social scientist say that poverty is main cause of child labour. Present situation below poverty line (BPL) total population's are 30,149 (2001) in Amravati city.

In Maharashtra state child labour 23 lakh (2001 census) Kamil Singh(2004) according to Maharashtra 1991 child labourers boys 1352563 ( 2.78%) and these 5-14 age group 2,15,67,532 ( Boys 11,24,845,and girls 1031982) according to 2001 census report child labour 7core 64 lakh 75 children in Maharashtra.(Singh 2004:37-46) These problems seen to the government and contemporary prime minister P. V. Narsingh Rao 's chairmanship committees selected 100 districts in theses list Maharashtra state some district like: Nanded, Parbhani, Aurangabad, Dhule Usmanabad, Yavtmal, Ahmadnagar, Nashik, Chandrapur, Kolhapur, Buldana , Akola , Jalgaon, Beed, Pune, Thane, Amravati, etc ,(Desai : Yojana 2008)

The problem of children is very much complex situation around as is responsible to create this problem central and state government has make many laws to control Childs labour yet there were 21 lakhs child labour in India in 2001. The aspect of child's development are: 1) Physical Development 02) Cognitive Development 03) Emotional Development 04) Social and Moral Development. This is major development factors of the child development.

**Solution**

- 1) To control population growth.
- 2) Development of agriculture and development of small and cottage industry.
- 3) Economic help to children living below poverty line.
- 4) Decentralization of industry.
- 5) We must start special mission against addiction and for health.
- 6) Education up to 10<sup>th</sup> standard is compulsory and free.
- 7) Mass media must participate demolish child labour .
- 8) Saving groups women groups NGOs must come on front to demolish child labour weeding- meet, colony meet programmers like this should be arranging to stop child labour.

- 9) They should provide the information governmental scheme and other programmers.
- 10) Law against child labour must be strictly implemented.
- 11) There must be some action plan to demolish child labour.
- 12) Long term as well as short term policies should be implemented and "Action Plan" formulated for child labour.

#### Legal provision for child labour

1. The Factories Act 1881
2. The Indian Act 1891
3. The Indian mines Act 1901
4. The Indian Factories 1911
5. The Indian Factories 1922
6. The Indian mines Act 1923
7. The Indian factories 1926
8. The Indian ports Act 1931
9. The tea district emigrant labour Act 1933
10. The Indian Factories 1934
11. The Indian Mines Act 1935
12. The Employment of children Act 1938
13. The Minimum Wages Act 1948
14. The Employment of children Act 1949
15. The Employment of Children Act 195
16. The Merchant Shipping 1951
17. The Indian Mines Act 1952
18. The Indian factories Act ( Amended) 1954
19. The Merchant Shipping Act 1958
20. The motor Transport worker Act 1961
21. The Apprentices Act 1961
22. The Atomic Energy Act 1962
23. The Bidi Cigar workers  
(Conditions of Employment) Act 1966
24. The Employment of children Act Amended 1978
25. The Child labour (Prohibition and Regulation )  
Act 1086 (Sharma 2006 :253-256)

#### Conclusion

This Study is very important for 'Nation Building' of our India. Child labour is a complex problem. Even there are thousands of laws are there in India But the problem of child labour is getting several day by day. This is the age where child can be grown up the child age to which he must go to school but yet he has to involve in work. They care make to forget their child and do hard physical labour like: .They have to give hand in earning bread and butter for the family up course these children are from families below poverty like unskillness of parents, results in hard physical

labour and they have to live in slum or in any available place. It gives them less income which can't fulfill their basic need. These economic conditions of the family force all family members to go on the work. And also illiteracy of the husband and wife, broken family, destitute family, blind faith, addition, alcohol habit, inflation, economic problem, poverty, Quarrel in the family more children in family many reasons like this results in child labour. On all this problem has implementation of the law is needed to seal this children will be strong and united. Law against child labour must be strictly implemented. To solve the problem of child labour all sections of the society like every citizens, institutions, organizations, Government and non Governmental agencies should come forward and will result in removing the problem of child labours. That time the national problem is finished. This study not only included to reduce child labouring but also child power for good once.

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