

Causes of Child Labour and Constitutional Provisions Regarding Child Labour And Suggestions to Combat It

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ABSTRACT

Children are the one who are vital for deciding how world is going to be after some years. Child Welfare is concept that is arising nowadays, still there are many instances of child labour. Child labour notes a situation that deprives children of their childhood, opportunities to develop, to work i.e. physically, socially and mentally dangerous to children. There are many causes of child labour ranging from poverty, illiteracy, ignorance of parents, large size of family to many others. Our constitution makers were wise and sagacious to provide that children should receive distributive justice in free India. Indian constitution being written Constitution has special legal sanctity which sets out framework and declares principles governing operation of those organs. The Constitutional provisions dealing with welfare of children are explicit and are categorized into two categories. The explicit provisions dealing with child welfare are Article 15(3), Article 24, Article 39(e), Article (g) and Article 45 and implicit provisions dealing with welfare of children are discussed under Article 14, Article 23, Article 38, Article 41, Article 23, Article 38, Article 41 Article 42, Article 46, Article 47. The present paper focuses upon enunciating the various causes underlying child labour and various Constitutional Provisions are discussed in the context for better understanding.

1. Introduction

Concept of child welfare

Children are the ones who are very vital for deciding how the world is going to be after some years. So, if one can do some good in the life of a child then there can be change, at least a slightest change, in the world to come and if most of them think on same lines then we can hope of better future ahead. Children are like the clay that can be molded in any shape one wants. If being important assets they are exploited it could lead to destruction of any nation and if utilized properly can lead to construction of any nation. But the saddening reality is that children are exploited all over globe and this is evident from increased crime rate involving children. Child welfare is term used to describe government services to protect children. It includes investigation of child abuse which may range from physical to emotional or sexual abuse. It aims to protect children from effects deteriorating their overall being owing to poverty and ignorance of parents, neglect and inadequate resources.

Meaning of child

There is much legislation that defines child in various ways. The study of all these are imperative for understanding concept of child are dealt under following headings.

- 1) **The Minimum Wages Act** – According to section 9, child is held to be person who has not completed fourteenth year of age.
- 2) **The Factories Act, 1948** – According to section 2 (c), child is defined to a person who has not completed fifteenth year of age.
- 3) **The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929** – According to section 2 (a), child means a person, in case of male who has not completed 21 years of age and in case of female who has not completed 18 years of age.
- 4) **The Motor Transport Act, 1961**- According to section 2 (c) child is defined as person who has not completed fifteenth year of age.

Child Labour

There are 215 million Child Laborers all over the world over half of them are doing hazardous work¹. In India according to 2011 Census, there are near 43 million working children in age group 5-14 years.² Children are always made to do little work in way of helping their family business or earning pocket money outside School hours. These Activities are healthy as they enhance cognitive skills in children and help them to become productive members of society under their adult life. But when children are engaged in economic activities on full time or part time basis, that leads to their exploitation and this is generally termed as child labour.

The term Child Labour connotes situation that deprives children of their childhood, opportunities to develop, work that is physically socially and mentally dangerous to children. Such work interferes in their schooling and do not let them have adequate access to education. In extreme form, children are made to do difficult and hazardous works at cost of their life.

According to committee on Child Labour, " Child Labour can be broadly defined as that segment of child population in which work is either paid or unpaid."³

2. Causes underlying child labour

There are many factors that have led to this problem and these factors vary at large between different contexts⁴. Cultures, general idea remaining the same. The principle causes that are noticed in majority of major studies of child labour are poverty, illiteracy and ignorance of parents. Large size of family, child labour is cheap, death of parents and other economic and

¹ World Report On Child Labour, Economic Vulnerability, Social Labour, Pg 1

² [Http://labour.gov.in/childlabour/census2001.pdf](http://labour.gov.in/childlabour/census2001.pdf)

³ Gurupadaswamy Committee Report, Report of Committee on child labour (Government of India), 1979

⁴ JLO, 2004, p.102

sociological reasons⁵. The main causes of child labour can be discussed under following headings:

1. Poverty

Poverty as cause of child labour is root cause of child labour. It is the extreme poverty which forces parents to employ their children for extra money for daily living⁶. The percentage of persons below poverty line in 2011-12 has been estimated as 25.7% in rural areas, 13.7% in Urban Areas and 21.9% for country as whole⁷. Poverty leads to child labour. It leads parents to make their children work and contribute in income of the family. Poverty means more than the condition of quality of being poor, indeed, indigent or lacking means of subsistence."The meaning of poverty also refers to a deficiency in necessary properties or desirable qualities or in specified quality, inferiority or inadequacy⁸.The gap between poor and rich people is increasing day by day which further is leading to engagement of children of poor people in work. Majority of studies also reveal the fact that children of poor families are more engaged in child labour than children belonging to economically sound families. Due to poverty of parents, children also understand that their income is important part to support their families. However, work contributed by children varies in extent as partial help or to meet full dependence in family. It is just not poverty of parents that leads to child labour, in other cases, employers with bad economic condition also resort to child labour to keep costs of production to minimum. Compelled by exigencies of situations, children accept role which run them in both victims and involuntary accomplices of unjust situations. In many situations which are characterized by fact that if one does not work one has option of either starving or adopting socially disapproved means of ones survival⁹.

2. Family Size and Child labour

The instances of child labour are correlated with family size. Parents get their children to work because they are not able to manage demands of large size families. Due to limited resources and more mouths to feed, everyone including children are made to work. Poor people treat their children as helping hands and by virtue of being children of poor parents and lack of family planning Techniques, more and more children are made to work. Majority of larger families are poor, and thus family size is direct causal factor for child labour.

3. Widespread unemployment as Cause of Child Labour

Due to Need of Survival, children accept to work whatever it maybe and observing their need employers take it as incentive to cut cost production of food and engage children in work and in this way child employment is becoming reason for adult unemployment. Child labour is also the cause and consequence of adult unemployment and under employment. Child labour is not only subsidy to Industry but a direct

inducement to payment of low wages to adult workers. The entrance of children to labour market reduces the volume of employment for adults and lowers bargaining power of adult workers¹⁰.Unemployment of adults forces them to send their little ones to work in factories. Due to widespread unemployment, even lower wages earned by child labourers are given much important to which induces people to send their children to work

4. Lack of Educational Facilities

Lack of education is another fact that leads to child labour There are various factors that bear hindrance in way of providing education to children namely high cost of education, parental poverty and unemployment, lack of quality education. Millions of children in world have been forced into child labour. India has highest population of illiterate at 87 million, amounting to 37 percent of global total, according to UN report existing regarding education levels in countries¹¹.India has high 40 percent dropout rate at elementary level according to status report on child rights, 2013 presented by NGO CRY. One possible argument given by Nrega (1987) is the pressing need for Child earnings as well as low perceived advantages of school, cause parents to withdraw children from school and deposit them in labour force¹².Thus due to expensive education and illiteracy of parents they do not understand value of education and feel by going to school children will learn irrelevant stuff rather than realities of everyday life.

5. Socio-Economic Background and Caste Scenario

The socio-economic background of children sometimes also referred as cultural factors also play pertinent role leading to this menace. In many societies 'children are made to work from very early ages so that they could learn the skills of work and reach perfection in near future. The caste system describes a social hierarchy whereby restrictions or privileges may be afforded to different classes of people according to their hereditary (or genes). As such assignment of rights is determined by birth¹³. In ancient societies, the distinction was made out on basis of caste system and works were allotted to people for being belonging to the irrespective caste groups. The evolution of the institution of caste entailed servile status and work burdens that weighed heavily on the laboring poor, who we reassigned low caste and outcaste' status in the hegemonic, Brahmanical, hierarchical order¹⁴.

6. Bonded Labour System

Besides belonging to the lower caste group, there were instances that persons who took loans and were for some reasons not able to pay off the debt were under obligation to pay off debt in form of labour done by person himself or including his family and children. The Royal commission on labour in India (1931) has defined bonded labour as the laborer borrow money from the landlord under a contract to work until

⁵M.KoteswaraRao,Trends of Child Labour in India . A review , Exploited children, a comprehensive Blue Print for child labour rehabilitation ,Published by Kaniska

⁶International Journal of Health Science , July 2011(s suppl):48-49

⁷ Press note on Poverty Estimate ,2011-12,Pt.9.

<http://planningcommission.nic.in/news/pre-poor2307.pdf>

⁸ Haworth Press, Journal of poverty ISSN 1087-5549

⁹ P.L Mehta, SS jaswal, Child Labour and Law, 1996, Deep and Deep Publications

¹¹ Hindu January29,2014, India tops in Adult illiteracy:Report

¹²Ms Suman Chauhan,ChildLabour Increasing Challenges , Educational Publishers and Distributors 2010.

¹³ Child Rights International Network website visited on 8/3/2014 <http://www.crin.org/en/library/publications/discrimination-briefing-dalit-and-caste-system>.

¹⁴.pg.144

the debt is repaid. The debt tends to increase rather than to diminish and the man and sometimes his family is bound for life. The Commissioner for scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes, 1971-73 describes bonded labour system as "The Prominent feature of the system is that a man places his person or sometimes a member of his family against a loan the pledger or his nominee is released only on its discharge. Until then, the man himself or the member of his family is required to work for his creditor against his daily meals. Since he got no money, he has to depend upon someone in family to procure the sum required for his release and this of course, is rarely available. The relationship lasts for months and sometimes years occasionally an entire lifetime and not frequently follows the male heir. The poor person thus take loan to meet some exigency like marriage, sickness etc. The person giving loan give loan on condition that in turn the person taking loan will serve the person giving loan and terms of conditions being not satisfactory the gap between amount taken and interest to be given keep on exceeding and it reaches at situation where children belonging to Family are also made to work in order to pay all the debt.

7. Child Labour is Means of Self Actualization and learning of family skills

There are studies which show that children like to work and take part in productive work that make them independent and is help to get education and aid to become prosperous adults. In developing countries, children like to work full time or part time, but when their passion changes into exploitation their emerges instances of child labour¹⁵ for normal healthy growth of child there has to be initiative, self-sufficiency and as preparation for later self-support, independence and freedom. But this healthy development function of work in childhood is substituted by economic function of wage earning, we have the socially pathologic condition of child labour. It is assumed acquiring new skills and caring a wage, even if handed over to parents would have helped to boost self confidence and self worth.

8. Inadequacy and Faulty Implementation of Child welfare Legislations

Despite of Plethora of laws and regulations that are meant to out awe child labour, child labour is increasing. Many policies and legislation is brought into light to eradicate this menace. Appropriate legislation is required to deal with this problem effectively Legislation as regards to minimum age for work, protection against hardarious work against sexual exploitation and forced labour has been passed. But the main problem with most existing child labour legislations lies in fact that it unenforced and are felt enforceable precisely in those sectors where it is needed most Effective implementation of child labour prohibition legislationus to take place in order to curb this problem.

9. Demand for Child Labour

Another reason for increasing child labour is that there is increasing need for child labour in labour market. Employers

¹⁵Katayun H. Cama, Child Labour in India – story of merciless Human wreck in Exploited children, a comprehensive Blue Print for Child Labour Rehabilitation, M. Koteswara Rao Published by Kanishka, 2011 p.124

employ children as laborer's because they don't their voice and do not complain .On demand side it is generally considered that children are most likely to be employed when their labour is less expensive or troublesome than that of adults, when other labour is scarce and when they are considered irreplaceable by reason of their or perceived dexterity. Since children are cheapest and most innocent section of work force, they fit into strategy of industrialists and Children, being obedient, they are hired at cheap rates. They involve no long term investment on part of industry in terms of insurance, social security of the benefits and to cut the cost of production and yield higher level of profits industrialists engage them in the work. Children owing to their site are also demanded to work in scenarios like chimney cleaning, nibble hands vital to production of certain products such as hand knotted caps are being used.

10. Orphanage as Reason of Child Labour

Family conditions also lead to the problem of child labour, children who have lost both their parents have to work to support themselves. Some of reasons of orphanage could be death of persons due to increasing HIV Infection, death during war, natural calamity. Orphans have to maintain their own survival, they do not have sufficient food, education is sacrificed and they are one who are more profoundly found in labour market. Orphan hood as an outcome of HIV/AIDS expose children to increased risks of discrimination, and ill health and lost opportunities for education and training.

11. Globalization

Globalization has also led to child labour. The policy of globalization has decreased size of market economy and thus has increased competition .Due to competition prevailing at Cutthroat level globally, more and more children are being employed to cut the price of production of goods .Other effect of globalization is that due to it many children are being trafficked and forced into illegal works posing weirdest form of child labour. Globalization, especially the free trade policies, is leading to united market, the market of developed countries and the market of underdeveloped countries cannot now be treated as Independent entities. The demands of market forces in the developed countries may not actually result in child labour, but definitely perpetuates persistence of child labour in developing countries¹⁶. Globalization means freedom of market economies and international integration of them. It leads to trade among nations, movement of capital, and movement of people and sharing of knowledge among nations. It is international network of economic systems. It is defined as intensification of worldwide social relations which link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles and vice versa¹⁷.

3. Constitutional provisions relating to child and child labour

Constitution of India, the Magna Carta, the holy book of India as quoted so by present PM Narendra Modi outlines and enshrines within itself many rights and duties for overall development of its citizens in all form, mental, physical, spiritual

¹⁶ CRY-Child Rights and You Paper on Child Labour in India

¹⁷ Giddens, Anthony, The Consequences of Modernity, Cambridge: Polity Press, p.64

etc. Our constitution makers were wise and sagacious to provide that children should receive distributive justice in free India. The rights against exploitation were mentioned in draft proposed by Dr. BR Ambedkar, KM Munshi and KT Shah. While Dr Ambedkar's Draft simply provided that subjecting a person to forced labour or involuntary servitude would be an offence, KM Munshi's draft Article suggested for all forms of abolition of slavery, child labour, traffic in human beings and compulsory labour¹⁸.

Indian constitution being written constitution has special legal sanctity which sets out frame work and principal functions of organs of state and declares principles governing operation of those organs¹⁹. Being fundamental Law, it is valid in itself and its validity cannot be challenged in court, which is itself creative of it. The constitutional provisions dealing with welfare of children are explicit and are directly categorized into two categories. The explicit provisions dealing with child welfare are enshrined in Article 15(3), Article 24, Article 39(e), Article 39(g) and Article 45 and Implicit provisions dealing with welfare of children are discussed under Article 14, Article 23, Article 38, Article 41, Article 42, Article 46 and Article 47²⁰. Article 15 prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth. **Article 15** provides, Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth

(1) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to (Access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and places of public entertainment)

or

(b) The use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public

(3) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children.

(4)²¹ Nothing in this article or in clause (2) of article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes Discrimination against one person necessarily involves discrimination in favour of the other. The term thus includes comparison. Where two citizens placed more or less similarly in all material respects, any state action placing one of them alone under a disadvantage, there would be discrimination against him within meaning of Article 15.

Article 15(3) however runs as nothing in this article shall prevent the state from making any special provision for women and children. The word for in this article clearly signifies that special provisions can be made for them by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951 i.e. forewomen and children and they do not fall in purview of discrimination. The underlying

factor of such clause is related to tenderness of women and children. The special provision could be in form of affirmative action. Reservation or otherwise **Article 24** reads out as: No Child below the age of fourteen shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment. Thus this article prohibits child to be engaged in factory, mine or hazardous employment. This article is aimed at protection of health and strength of children. This article is enforceable against everyone **The Supreme Court in Peoples Union for Democratic Rights v Union of India** held building construction to be hazardous employment where children below 14 years should not be employed, and held that prohibition contained in Article 24 could be plainly and indubitably enforced against everyone whether state or private individual "The children owing to their tenderness, get hurt and injured being employed in these industries and thus to safeguard them is what this article aims for and directions given by court based on this article are to be treated to be inevitable and hence are to be implemented.

Part Four of Indian constitution contains Directive Principles of State Policy It Outlines objectives to be achieved by state though these are not enforceable by courts. Bare language of Article provides that health of workers, men and women, and tender age of children is not to be abused and that citizens, were not forced by economic necessity to work in situations which do not suit to their age and strength.

Article 39 (e) provides for the state to make a policy to protect health and strength of workers to see that tender age of children is not abused and that citizens are to be forced by economic necessity to enter avocations that do not suit to their age or strength. Article 39 provides 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 thus Article 14 provides the state to formulate policy regarding giving opportunities to children that they could develop in healthy manner and can be protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment. Relying on these directives, the court issued directions to state Government for ensuring that care homes must provide at least minute conditions ensuring human dignity²².

Article 45

Before substitution, Article 45 made it duty of state to provide free and compulsory education for all children until they completed age of fourteen years and within period of ten years of commencement of constitution. The direction was not continued to primary education and extended to provide free education till child attained 14 years of age. After Eighty sixth Amendment, Act. 2002, duty is imposed upon state to provide early childhood care to children and education to all children till they complete age of six years. New Article 21-A, has been incorporated by constitution (86 Amendment) Act. 2002 which provide free and compulsory education for all children of age 6-14 years Child labor is directly linked to lack of education, high dropout rates indicate higher instance of child labour. The implicit provisions, dealing with welfare of children can be discussed reiterating Article 14, which provides equality before

²² Narendra Kumar, Constitutional Law of India, Allahabad Law Agency, 2008, p.467

¹⁸ The Framing Of Indian Constitution – A Study, Vol II p.243

¹⁹ Wade and Phillips, Constitutional Law, 1965, l.p.1

²⁰ P.L Mehta and SS Jaswal, child labour welfare under India Constitution, Child Labour and Law, Deep and Deep Publications house, 1996

²¹ Added by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951, Sec 2.

law and equal protection of law. The law is Supreme and no one is above law and everyone is subjected to equal protection of law. Children being vulnerable group owing to tenderness of age, who cannot raise their voice have right to be presented equally before laws Minimum Adults. Thus in case of violation of legislation specially enforced for them, they have right to approach court and get justice due to them.

Article 23. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labor.

- (1) Traffic in human beings and beggar and other similar forms of forced laborer prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.
- (2) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from imposing compulsory service for public purposes, and in imposing such service the State shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them

Article 23 provides for prohibition of traffic in human beings, forced laborer beggar and any contravention made in it is made punishable. Although this article does not speak of children as their context because children are most vulnerable section of society²³ is implied from Article 28 which provides for the promoting . State to secure social order for the promotion of welfare of the people along with article 38.

- (1) The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may social order in which justice, social, economic and political shall inform all the institutions of the national life.
- (2) The State shall, in particular, strive to minimize the inequalities in income, and endeavor to eliminate inequalities in facilities and opportunities, not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations

Article 38 is a directive to state to give effect to objectives expressed in preamble of the constitution²⁴. It endeavors state to promote welfare of people by a social order and also guides to minimize inequalities amongst individuals engaged in different vocations. Thus in context of child labor, this directive aims at reducing inequalities among parents engaged in work along with children and curbing economic necessity which spreads this menace and also aims at Maintaining social order so that their rights are protected

Article 41. Right to Work, to Education and to Public Assistance in certain cases:

The State shall within the limits of its economic capacity and development make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to PMS.

Article 41 provides for making effective provision by state within limits of its economic capacity and development as

concern to securing right to work education, public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness another cases It covers the children as the suffering children, descended the last fate as in no case they can be held responsible for their past Sins .Hence it is duty of state to provide social assistance to all the children who suffer want of basic necessities of life"²⁵

Article 42. Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief. The State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.

Article 42 makes provisions for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief These measures are meant for providing proper healthcare and other facilities to mother before and after the child birth and are expected to promote health of children and to provide healthy environment for their bringing up.

Article 46. Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections. The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

Article 16 provides for promotion of economic interests of weaker sections in particular of SC and ST and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. The implementation of this principle, while promoting economic and educational interest of weaker sections particularly of SC and ST will indirectly promote welfare of children of these sections.

Article 47. Duty of the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people and the improvement of public health as among its primary duties and in particular, the State shall endeavor to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs.

Article 47 imposes duty on state to raise level of nutrition and Standard of living of its people. During early years of childhood proper nutrition is very important for proper cognitive and physical development of children.

4. Conclusion:

The problem of child labour is deeply rooted in every nation and to completely eradicate this situation seems unrealistic, nonetheless what could be done is to implicate is short term and long term goals targeting this problem and creating conditions which could help children to go to school rather than to take up, work and to overall create an environment which will respect child and his rights. In brief dealing with this problem in different way, following suggestions are put forth to deal with this situation:

²³ P.L Mehta And S.S JAswal , Child Labour and Law , Deep and Deep Publications , 1996 p.44

²⁴ Narendra Kumar, Constitutional Law of India , Allahabad Law Agency ,2008p.464

²⁵ P.L Mehta and S.S Jawal, Child Labour and Law , Deep And Deep Publications , 1996,p.49

(1) Since the deep root cause of problem of child labour goes to Poverty owing to which parents are forced to send their children to work every effort should be made to control it. Developmental programmers ranging from Poverty Alleviation, provision of food security, social security, wage employment should be enacted by the government to eradicate poverty and to extend help to children of poor people

(2) Constitutional provisions in context of child labor should be more specifically and exclusively defined and just not defined but implemented in proper spirit Observing aim of constitution to secure Justice, liberty, equality to everyone, the existing provisions should be seen in light of changing circumstances and worked upon accordingly.

(3) Education is to be imported sincerely to curb this situation as it is through education that child labour would be confronted As child workers cannot send all aspect of education including formal and non formal education should be taken into consideration. Non formal education is important for child Labourers as it adapts to suit their needs and capacity of working. One of difficulty to receive education is that of accessibility Every effort should be made to make education accessible so that trio of work, socialisation and education could be achieved. As concern to government actions, it could take following steps to achieve the purpose:

- a) Education to be made legally mandatory.
- b) Non formal education being flexible and catering to needs of child to be introduced.
- c) Children to be provided education free of cost along with provision of stationery, books, and other amenities free of cost.
- d) Education programmers to include subjects like Sports Recreation, Performing arts besides Academic subjects.
- e) Quality education to be emphasized which includes remedial education, accelerated learning techniques, adequate teacher training programmers.
- f) Vocational education including skill training to be provided to children so that they could have good future prospects. Work safety and codes to be also taught to children so that they are not exposed to exploitative tendencies .
- g) Peer education to be promoted as pees are able to view trusting relationships and able to make understand each other better.
- h) Social security aid to be granted to parents to compensate the work to be done by children and method of encouraging education to child laborers.

(4) Awareness must be generated among every section to deal with this problem .Everyone has to know about child labor including its worst forms and in what way it is detrimental to children engaged and to every nation people should be made alert and urgent need to deal with it is to be generated, through every possible way including education ,communication, education, training, mobilization at cognitive and training, emotional level by public demonstrations, rallies and alike.

(5) Advocacy which is concern to child labor, has to been done to mobilizemaker's attention to this problem and to take adequate steps and to remove children from difficult environments to the environment conducive to their growth.

(6) Legislation must be made comprehensive and should include provisions to deal with the situation and as concern to existing legislation. Strict implementation has to be sought to deal with childlabour. Scope of child labour (Prohibition and Registration) Act, 1986has to be extended to cover unorganized sectors and all hazardous occupations. Need is also there to create comprehensive uniform childlabour code to deal with this problem

(7) The definition aspect should be uniformly codified including terms such as child, child labour', 'child work so that strict action could be taken immediately and no lacuna or delay is occurred due to presence of somany interpretations as regard to different definitions present indifferent legislations

(8) The Government should launch programmers and schemes at the Grassroots level and should be aided by Non-Governmental Organisations to mobilize and carry out these schemes by conducting surveys and collecting data, creating awareness and changing attitude of people.

(9) Effective steps should be taken to properly implement the legislations and provisions connected to this problem and contraventions should be dealt with the strict action. The tendency of Seldom action taken should be turned into seldom action not taken. Employers must be punished strictly in case of violations and every establishment should be brought under control of appropriate authorities so that no contravention is made.

(10) Health Service should be ensured to children engaged in work. Efforts to launch family planning should be implemented so that earnings of adult learners could meet the requirements of child properly

(11) Employers must maintain registers including name of child workers engaged and conditions under which they work and same should be informed to child welfare departments so that it could be ensured that legislations requirements are being met.

(12) The employer should provide meals and other amenities to child workers and carry out cleanliness regime as children being tender are ignorant about this aspect Voluntary organizations at every level should come forward to deal with child labor and to listen to the sad plight of child labourers. Collective action should be taken by employers, local authorities, Non Governmental organizations, education committees, enforcement officials to deal with child labour.

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