



CHILD LABOUR IN UNORGANIZED SECTOR IN HYDERABAD: A STUDY

Dr. Venkatesham Lode

Assistant Professor, Department of Social Work, Palamuru University, P.G. Centre Kollapur, T.G. India.

Abstract

Children are national asset and future of nation. Prevalance of child labour due to poverty, large families, ignorance of parents, an absence of compulsory education, in adequate legislation and their indifference enforcement also account for the continuation of child labour. The child labour have more demand in unorganized sectors those are glass making, diamond cutting, small hotels, bangles manufactring, street food preparing, plastic bottles collecting, rag pickers collecting, house maid workers, clay idols preparing, shoe polishing, auto repair workshops toys manufactring, blacksmith workers, colours manufactring etc. The operation smile or muskan programme conducting for tracing child labour in Hyderabad. Nearly 1400 slum areas many children sending in unorganised sector. Lack of financial support and the need to earn money to survive, supplementing the family income are causing to pushing to make the children to eork for money. Rural migrant and homeless or orphans mostly working in slum based manufacturing and construction and domestic help etc. lack of quality and technical education pushing to unrecognised and low payment work. Many NGOs, police, women and child welfare department, labour department, education department are working for preventing child labour. Lack of nutrition, criminalization of children and proliferation of the gang culture, and the physical and sexual abuse of children. The lack of literacy of parents leads to sending their children to work. Parents cannot recognised importance of education to their children. Unskilled and semi- skilled parents and below poverty families forcing to send their children into unorganised sector. Many children are working in dust, fumes, gas and noisy environmental conditions. Public empathical thinking, socio-economic development can mitigate child labour and exploitation. The main objective of this article to provide solutions to prevent children in unorganised sectors.

Key Words: *Migration, Operation Smile, Unorganised Sector, Technical Education, Orphan.*

Introdution

The right to childhood is the essential right of humanity. The nation's future depends on them. Worldwide, they are well-known as any country's most precious asset. The country's future depends heavily on early-age care for children. For tomorrow's community, children are like today's seeds. They are the souls of each and every country. The community must also focus on ensuring sufficient care, education and support in a well-kept and healthy environment for children and also to ensure that they have the right position in society as they grown up.

The issue of child labor, especially the rising number of urban child workers, is being increasingly seen asa global problem. Child workers in urban areas mainly include the children of rural migrants who come tothe city in search of a livelihood as well as children who are homeless or orphans. Children mostly workin trade and services, followed by other sectors such as slum-based small manufacturing, construction anddomestic help. Some of the important aspects of urban child labor include the lack of education andnutrition, criminalization of children and proliferation of the gang culture, and the physical and sexual abuse of children.

Child Labour is usually defined as participation of children between 5-14 years in gainful activity. India has the largest population of child labour which constitutes nearly seven percent of the work force. We



need superordinate computational forecasts to look at some areas of the future. Some of the next generations will be expected by the way we look at today's children. Tomorrow's future can be formed by science and technology, but it is still taking form in children's minds and bodies. Innocent, dependent, and disabled children. Children can not be treated as items, gods or toys. Instead they are engaged in some ones houses, farms, industries, hotels, mining, selling vegetables, flowers and fruits most of the children have involved in agriculture, prohibited regions cycle garages and wood selling in the atmosphere of bad habits also as slaves they are working hard in dangerous situations. The children are the victims of the desire of selfish owners. Even they are suffering from the torching and exploitation of such people, so today child labour problem has become a challenge to civic society.

Today we can see the children have been harassed in all kinds of sectors. Even though the problem of the child labour is one of the exploitations. Also the system of child labour is not a new problem. It would be seen since far days of history. It can be seen allover the world not only in the particular region of Hyderabad.

Birth of the city

Muhammad Quli Qutb Shah, a ruler of the Qutb Shahi dynasty of Golconda, previously a feudatory of Bahmani sultanate that declared independence in 1512, founded the city of Hyderabad on the banks of the Musi River in 1591. He also ordered the construction of the Charminar, the iconic monument of the city, reportedly in gratitude to the Almighty for arresting the plague epidemic that ravaged his new city. Mughals captured Hyderabad in 1687 but the Mughal-appointed governors of the city soon gained autonomy. In 1724, Asaf Jah I, nominated as Nizam-ul-Mulk ("Governor of the country") by the Mughals, seized control of Hyderabad. Thus began the Asaf Jahi dynasty that ruled till 1948. The rule of seven Nizams (the successors of Asaf Jah) saw all-round growth of Hyderabad, the Capital of the kingdom. Huge reservoirs such as Nizam Sagar, Tungabhadra, Osman Sagar, Himayat Sagar, and others were built. Survey work on Nagarjuna Sagar also began during this time. The Nizams were known for their fabled Jewels, a major tourist attraction. The state was richest and the largest among the princely states of India.

Post-Independence Reorganization

On November 1, 1956, the territories of the State of Hyderabad were divided between newly created Andhra Pradesh, Bombay state (later Maharashtra), and Karnataka on linguistic grounds. Hyderabad and the surrounding areas were added to Andhra Pradesh, owing to their Telugu speaking majority. Thus, Hyderabad became the capital city of the new state.

Key provisions

- The law prohibits children less than 14 years of age from working in any occupation or process.
- It also prohibits adolescents between the ages of 14 and 18 from working in hazardous occupations and processes.
- The law has been amended to prohibit children under 14 from working in all employment.
- The law has also been amended to prohibit adolescents between the ages of 14 and 18 from working in certain hazardous occupations and processes.
- Other laws related to child labor
- The Factories Act of 1948 prohibits children under 14 from working in factories.
- The Merchant Shipping Act of 1958 prohibits children under 14 from working on ships.



- The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) of Children Act of 2000 also provides a basis to identify, prosecute, and stop child labour.

Global Scenario

Child labour is a pervasive problem throughout the world, especially in developing countries. Africa and Asia together account for over 90% of total child employment. Child labour is a crime committed against one out of every seven children in the world. According to ILO report 250 millions child workers aged 5-14 were involved out of which 171 million were involved in hazardous work. The report of ILO says that largest number of child labour was seen in south Asia. The most rapidly and widely ratified International human rights treaty in the history has been signed by 193 countries worldwide by UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC).

India has a dubious distinction of having largest number of Child laborers (2ndlargest number) in the world. Over 85% of child labour in India works in rural areas in agriculture, livestock, forestry, mining, fisheries etc. The planning commission report on child labour says that according to 2011 census there are 2.26 crore economically active children in the age group of 5-14 years. Among the states, Uttar Pradesh has almost one-fourth of child labour in India followed by Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. Andhra Pradesh stands third in India in the concentration of child laborers in multiple economic activities such as agriculture, sheep rearing, chili processing, brick kiln, beedi rolling, scrap collection etc. The M. V. Foundation in Andhra Pradesh found nearly 400,000 children, mostly girls between 7-14 years of age toiling for 14-16 hours a day in cotton seedproduction acrossin country of which 90% are employed in Andhra Pradesh.

- 17 million children in India work as per official estimates
- Children were put in an average of 21 hours of labour per week when working outside the family.
- 19% of children employed work as domestic help.
- 60 – 70 % of child laborers were engaged in agriculture.
- 90% working children are in Rural India.
- 85% of working children are in unorganized sectors.
- There are approximately 2 million child commercial sex workers between the age of 5 - 15 years and about 3.3 million between 15 and 18 years. They form 40% of total population of commercial sex workers in India.

Hyderabad

As the estimates of child labour were required for each slum, a listing exercise was required at theslum level. In all, 1016 slums were covered. Of all the slums, 661 (65%) are notified, 164 (16%) arenotified and 191 (18.8%) were newly identified during the listing process. Although the municipaldatabase was used as the basis for slum identification, our team documented a large number of newslums outsidethe database as well as a major change in the nature and size of slums found in the database.

Constitutional Provisions

Article 24: No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or work which is hazardous.

Article (39-E):The state shall direct its policy towards securing the health and strength of workers, men and women and the tender age of children are not abused.



Article (39-F): Children shall be given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity.

Article 45: The state shall endeavor to provide within a period of 10 years from the commencement of the constitution for free and compulsory education for children until they complete the age of 14 years. The Implementation of Right to Education Act of 2010 ensures free and compulsory education for children between the ages of 6-14 years.

According to Indian constitution-section-45 each child should be given free and compulsory education, also in fundamental rights Indian constitution articles 23rd and 24th tell about the oppression of the child exploitation right, According to act 28th it is prohibited that working involvement of the children in mining, industries and the works which pose-a-danger. Hence the below 14 years old children have been protected and given some rights for them. In 1998 regarding child labour the Indian supreme-court gave a great judgment. But today also it is little impossible to under take it seriously due to the corrupting system. As the judgment says the employers must pay fine of Rs 25,000/ if they have employed the children who are below 14 years. So they never give the data information and records of the children's who are being employed there.

Methodology

The methodology adopted for the study involved using tools for collecting both quantitative and qualitative information. The study was mainly quantitative, the focus being clearly on estimation of child labour population. Details of the study methodology are given in the Technical Notes at the end of this report.

Educational Level of Parents

Educational attainment of the child's father

The education level of the parent (father and mother) was probed. Over 2/3 rd of the fathers were found to be illiterate (67.7%). About 6% of the fathers had no formal education but were literate. The high percentage of illiterate fathers shows that lack of literacy of the parents can be one factor that leads to a lack of realization of important role of education in the child's future.

Educational attainment of the child's mother

The education levels of the mother of the child were analysed. It was found that over 81% of them had no education. Another 8% were literate but had no formal education. This shows that a large majority of the mothers were illiterate.

Occupation of Parents

Information about the occupation of the parents was also collected. An analysis of the occupation of the father of the child labour shows that a majority of them work as unskilled and semi-skilled labourers (62%). About 11% of them were working as employees of private organisation. The low level of skill of the father means that most of the times the father would be involved in jobs that earn him low wages.

Type of activity

The household survey collected information about the kind of activity in which the child first started working in. It was found that about 20% of the children started working in shops, followed by those who started working in construction sites (19%) and those who started working as domestic work (12%).



These three activities seem to be the important activities that recruit children into work. There has been not much of a difference in the type of activity in which the child first got involved in and the kind of activity that the child is currently involved in.

Basis and Form of Payment

About of 98% of the children worked in the day time. About 41% of the children were paid on a daily basis for the work, while about 52% of them were paid on a monthly basis. In 68% of the cases the payment was received by the parents of the child, while in 29% of the cases the payment was received by the child. About 98% of the children hand over their income to their parents or caregiver. In 11% of the cases the respondent said that the child was involved in bonded labour and was working to repay a loan or advance that one of the household members had taken. Over 70% of those children working as bonded labour are working in shops, hotels and road side tea shops. About 90% of children working as bonded labour belong to families whose annual income is less than Rs.50000.

The following are the Objectives of the study

1. Finding today's the social position of the child labourers.
2. Analyzing the causes of the system of child labourers.
3. Finding the problems which are being faced by child labourers.
4. Convincing the role of non-government organisations and the government's actions of
5. laws in protecting child labourers.
6. giving instruction for the problem and solutions of child labour through the study.

The can see the large of the child labourer in below areas and places.

1. Child labourers in mining.
2. Child labourers in bar-restaurants.
3. Child labourers in vegetable markets.
4. Child labourers in flowers-fruit vending.
5. Child labourers in provision shops.
6. Especially in agric activities will be large number of Child labourers.
7. Child labourers in prohibited areas.
8. Child labourers in bad habits.
9. Child labourers in garage's and cycle shops.
10. Child labourers in railway and bus stands.
11. Child labourers in selling woods.
12. Child labourers in bricks construction.

Findings

1. Belonging to the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes community in a greater number of child labors been identified in this study.
2. Agricultural sector, there is a large amount of child labors solutions.
3. Poverty is one of the main reasons to increase child labors.
4. Child Women have found large quantities of child labor system.
5. Child labors practice of other social evils child marriage system can become a sub way.
6. Child labor method commonly found in living humans as quickly as many health conditions.
7. There, they found child labors NGO Institutions and systems have been studied.



Conclusion

Children are the future citizen of the country so government must make the provisions for the full development of children. Various legislations and policies have been made by the legislature to prevent the evil of child labour, despite of all legal and constitutional provisions child labour is increasing at alarming rate. Under the Child Labor Prohibition Act 1986, the definition of a child work means work performed by children under the age of a minority that is detrimental to the physical and mental health of the child and which should not be performed by the child at age of 14 years. It hinders overall development of child. Various factors are responsible for persistence of child labour like poverty, illiteracy, backwardness, lack of resources, The values and beliefs of the family, Lack of good schools and services for the day, Many programs are missing, such as health care, Children's racism, Public opinion that reduces children's chance of early labour, With low wages and long working hours, children are easy to exploit, Defective implementation of existing laws to prohibit the child labour, Informal wages economy and erroneous sources of income and widespread underemployment may be included among other contributing factors. This influences parents' psychology and allows them, through their children, to search for alternative sources of income that are increasingly in demand in informal terms on the market. Such children are unconditionally supplied and preferred to employers on the labour market due to their availability at low wages.

Since 1993 till today Indian government has brought many laws and acts to eradicate the child labour system. But they are unsuccessful due to the ignorance of the related offices and lack of political interest.

Every 14th of the November we celebrate Children's day in our nation. That day we have to discuss about the welfare and labour of Children. Also debates seminars etc, must be conducted. In this way there is necessity of advice of the philosophers otherwise it is never solved.

References

1. Agarwal, Akanksha. Child Labour in India, Indian Labour Journal. Nov. 2013, p. 1099.
2. Bala, Meenu, and Dr. Geetika Sood. —Child Labour: A Curse on Humanity. International Journal of Trend In Scientific Research and Development Journal., vol. 3, no. 4, 2019, pp. 139–143,
3. Bhalotra, S., & Heady, C. (2003). Child Farm Labour: The Wealth Paradox. World Bank Economic Review, 17, 197-227. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/wber/lhg017>.
4. Caesar-Leo, Michaela. "Child labour: The most visible type of child abuse and neglect in India." Child Abuse Review: Journal of the British Association for the Study and Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect.
5. R. del Rosario and M.A. Bonga: Child Labor in the Philippines: A Review of Selected Studies and Policy Paper.