

## Child Labor in India: An Analysis

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“There is no Greater Violence than to deny the Dreams of Children”

### ABSTRACT

It is a well known fact that children are considered as asset for any nation. So, for the development of the nation it is very necessary that the children of that nation must be nourished in a way that a feeling of patriotism must enrich their mind. When children are exploited by people for their own benefits in case of forcing them to work in situations which are dangerous for them, then it is the fault of the state that it is incapable to protect its future generation. India which is a very wide country in respect of population, it must be the duty of the state to protect their children from being exploited and also to ensure their proper growth and development. Child Labour Act, 1986 provide great protection to the children but the implementation of the act in the wide populated country is very tricky.

In this regard this paper tries to study the current laws relating to child labour and also the improvements which are needed in respect to child labour.

**KEYWORDS:** Children, State, Patriotism, Dangerous Situation, Child Labour, Child Labour Act, 1986

### 1. INTRODUCTION

It is a common saying that ‘give a child a pencil not a plate to wash’. As children are considered as the future of any country. The development of any country depends on its future generation. Therefore mankind owes to the child the best that it has to be given.<sup>2</sup>

It is a well known settled principle in India that no child below the age of 14 years will be employed in any factory, mines or in any dangerous employment.<sup>3</sup> The employment of children in a industry or business, particularly when illegal is a work that children should not be performing because there is a risk and probability that some harm will be inflicted to them in due course of their work. India is the second largest democracy in the world and alone in India nearly 30 million of children are currently exploited on daily basis for forced labour. India is a signatory of Convention No. 138 by International Labour Organisation which requires the signatory members to

<sup>2</sup> Miss Y. Vishnupriya, “International Concern for Protection of Right”, Supreme Court Journal, Vol. 1

<sup>3</sup> Art 24 of the Indian Constitution

**How to cite this paper:** Swati Dobhal | Venkat Krishna "Child Labor in India: An Analysis" Published in International Journal of Trend in Scientific Research and Development (ijtsrd), ISSN: 2456-6470, Volume-5 | Issue-5, August 2021, pp.682-689, URL: www.ijtsrd.com/papers/ijtsrd43923.pdf



IJTSRD43923

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set a minimum age under which no one shall be admitted to work in any occupation. Seeing Internationally it is estimated that nearly 150 million of children are currently exploited due to child labour. Children in under developed or developing countries are more exploited for working in dangerous situations because the laws of those countries relating to child labour are weak and also the labour cost of children is cheap. Children are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that sometimes is harmful for them and some are not, it is considered as child labour when they are too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social and educational development.

In Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 under Sec 2(2) a “child” is defined as a person who has not completed the age of fourteen years. A child of such young age, is expected to study, play, develop and be carefree about his life. But the reality is very different. Children, mostly by will force are employed to work in the negative atmosphere and harsh conditions which becomes a threat to their life

and further development. Child labour leads to incomplete mental and physical development, which in turn results in retarded growth of children.

**International Labour Organisation (ILO)** defines the term *child labour* as, “*work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children, or work whose schedule interferes with their ability to attend regular school, or work that affects in any manner their ability to focus during school or experience a healthy childhood.*”

## 2. Forms and Causes of Child Labour In India

India has the second largest population in the country, as of census<sup>4</sup> India's population was 1,21,01,93,422. It is considered that India has the highest number of youngest people as compared to other countries. India is a developing nation and with this huge amount of population and wide area of nation it is very difficult for the government to keep track of all the people as there are many areas which are way backward from other parts of India. There are many reasons why child labour is still in tradition in India. But before learning about the causes of child labour in India it is very important to understand the forms of child labour in India. Some of the main forms of Child labour in India are-

The worst forms of child labour is considered as slavery and similar forms like trafficking of children for begging<sup>5</sup>, debt bondage of parents, serfdom, children in armed conflict. Slavery is worst form of child labour because in that a child is owned by other person just for work and that person practice its full right over the child and the child do not have any right to decide for its future.

In factories like carpet-making, lock-making, brassware, export-oriented garment units, gem polishing export industry, leather units and, diamond industry, etc Children are made first preference for working there because the cost of labour becomes very less when the child is involved.

The major causes for Child labour in India<sup>6</sup> are -

- In Shops and small scale vendors
- In Household
- In farms
- In mines (Labour)
- Near furnaces, welding, hazardous materials

- Children engaged in illegal activities smuggling, prostitution, child pornography, etc.
- In countries including some parts of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan children are engaged in terrorist activities.
- Begging (more common in India) ILO (2017).

**Poverty:** As India is a developing nation there is a large segment of population which is still suffering from poverty. According to the report<sup>7</sup> 364 million people are living in poverty in India. In India, Children are considered as helping hands of their family. In India which is a developing country, it is almost impossible to control child labour as children are not only working to support themselves but their families too, in many families children are supporting their house holds for entire family. Due to huge poverty, the rate of unemployment has increased and the parents are compelled to send their children to work on low wages and in difficult situations.

**Previous debts:** In India, from the past it is seen that many Zamindars used to give loans to poor people in return of their service for life and their children were also bound to offer their services to those zamindars as well. Similarly, after independence this practice did not stopped. Many rich people till today use to load debt of poor families so that their children are engaged in their service as well for clearing the debt their parents took.

**Professional needs:** Many industries need soft hands for their work like bangle industry and others, so they prefer children rather than adults. But the need of children in such industries cannot be justified in any manner.

**Bonded labour:** Children often work for long hours in the sun and they are deprived of water and other sources like food. These children are paid very less. Bonded labour further adds to the large scale increase in child labour.

**Domestic help:** In India, it is a very common practice of middle class and high class families that they employ some child for work in their homes. They consider it safe as children are considered pure from heart and they are always secure of theft and other crimes by servants.

**Child sex workers:** In the past ten years the practice of child sex workers had been increased tremendously. Many poor families are lured for money and they sell their girls for prostitution. It is legally a crime as well as morally it is considered as worst form of child labour because the life of the

<sup>4</sup> 2011 Census of India

<sup>5</sup> International Labour Organisation,2017

<sup>6</sup> Report of International Labour Organisation

<sup>7</sup> United Nations Below Poverty Line Report for India,2019

child is completely ruined and no future remains for that child.

**Forced begging:** Many children are trafficked from one place to another place in India for forced begging. There are big rackets running which are continuously indulged in buying and selling of children and in the meantime they compel the children to beg in the streets.

### 3. Constitutional Position on Child Labour

Before Independence, it was seen that many children were exploited by the British control in India. They were forced to work in the conditions which were then dangerous for them but the regime only took care of its own profit. They exploited the Indian children for working in their homes, small factories, mines etc.

After Independence the main aim of our constitutional fathers were to abolish child labour in India. That's why much legislation have been introduced by the government after the independence but for proper implementation of those laws it was very necessary that the constitution must contain effective provisions for the protection of the children.

Fundamental Rights<sup>8</sup> are enshrined under the Constitution which protects the citizen rights in India. It was the need of that time that some provisions must be kept in the constitution so that the children cannot be exploited for work after independence.

If we see the Preamble of our constitution then also it can be assumed that it provides for the betterment of all and especially for the children as they are the future of our country.

It is clearly mentioned in the article<sup>9</sup> that the state has the right to make special provisions for children. This is enshrined under fundamental rights which are available against state and it shows the seriousness of our constitutional fathers about the development of children. With reference to this article the state passed many legislations<sup>10</sup> for the protection of children.

Protection of life and liberty<sup>11</sup> and compulsory Right to Education<sup>12</sup> are the two most important articles related to the development of children at physical and educational level. It is the duty of the state to provide free education to every child up to the age of 14 year, this was added by the constitutional amendment act<sup>13</sup>.

Another important provision prohibits trafficking in human being and forced labour<sup>14</sup>, this article has great importance because it prohibits the trafficking of children, beggar and other forced labour and only with the help of this article all other legislations are passed by the government because with the help of this article the criminal liability is imposed on a person who is forcing the children to work under them in dangerous conditions. The Supreme Court has issued a elaborative guidelines to child labour.<sup>15</sup>

The article which specifically talks about the prohibition of employment of children in factories etc<sup>16</sup>, this article clearly states that no child below the age of 14 years will be employed in any factory, mines or any other hazardous employment. All the statutes relating to child labour gives definition of child as a person whose age is below 14 years and all those statutes took that perspective from this particular article. From time to time in many cases, directions have been issued by the Supreme Court in relation to formulation of child labour.

Directive Principles of State Policy<sup>17</sup> also instructs the state to make policies for the development of its people. Art 39 (e) provides that it is the duty of the state to implement policies against the forced labour of children, also under Art 39 (f) it provides that the 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. All these facilities and protection are the duty of the state. There are currently many schemes and policies of the government for the protection of child exploitation but due to the population factor the state is not able to implement it in a proper manner.

It is the duty of the state to make policies for providing early childhood care for the children below the age of six years.<sup>18</sup> As there is a large segment of people living below the poverty line so this article implies duty on the state to provide childhood care to those children whose families economic condition is not good.

Funadamental Duties<sup>19</sup> are added to the constitution by Forty Second Amendment Act, 1976, this article implies duty over the citizen of India. If a citizen is enjoying al the fundamental rights then it is very necessary that he should respect the right of others

<sup>8</sup> Part III of the Constitution of India

<sup>9</sup> Art 15(3) of Constitution of India

<sup>10</sup> The Mines Act, 1952 ,Factories Act,1948 etc

<sup>11</sup> Art 21 of Constitution of India

<sup>12</sup> Art 21A of Constitution of India

<sup>13</sup> 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act,2002

<sup>14</sup> Art 23 of Constitution

<sup>15</sup> M. C. Mehta vs. State of Tamil Nadu AIR 1997 SC 699

<sup>16</sup> Art 24 of Constituion of India

<sup>17</sup> Part IV of the Constitution of India

<sup>18</sup> Art 45 of the Constitution of India

<sup>19</sup> Part IV A of Constitution of India



also and with respect to it certain duties are added in the part of the citizen and it is the indirect duty of every citizen to promote its young generation so that the country can develop in a fast pace in the future.

Constitution of India is the source of every other statutes in India, if any statute contravene the articles of constitution then it will be considered as void. Protection of children from forced labour was the biggest challenge in front of our constitutional makers and that's why many provisions are inserted in the fundamental rights, so that criminal liability must be imposed on a person still practicing forced labour of the children.

#### 4. Legislations Relating To Child Labour in India

Fundamental Rights under the Indian Constitution provides a certain level of protection for children against forced labour, but there was always a need for particular enactments dealing specifically with child labour. In respect to that many legislations were passed by the government from the time of independence till present. The main aim of all the statutes is to prohibit child labour in different forms that's why certain particular legislations are passed. To analyze level of protection of children, it is very necessary to review the current statutes present in respect to child labour.

**Minimum Wages Act, 1948** – Under this act the child is considered whose age is below 14 years.<sup>20</sup> It is the duty of State Government to fix minimum wages that are to be provided to the workers including the child laborer. The government had to fix the wages according to the type of work and according to the class of workers.

**The Plantation Labour Act, 1951** – A child is a person who has not completed 15 years of age<sup>21</sup>. This act is administered by ministry of Labour and Employment to regulate the affairs of labour in plantation. This act prohibits employment of children in plantation which are under 2 years of age.

**The Mines Act, 1952** – This act strictly prohibits employment of person below the age of 18 years in mines<sup>22</sup>. The important point is that this act prohibits the employment of children under the ground as well as above the ground<sup>23</sup> near the mines. This act is prohibitory in nature because the work in mines is always dangerous and any mishap can happen at any time so for the protection of children this act was enacted.

**The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958** - Except for a training ship, this Act does not allow the employment of children below the age of 14 years in a ship. Also, a person under the age of 18 years cannot be appointed as trimmers under this Act. They can only be appointed under some specific conditions mentioned in this Act.

**The Apprentices Act, 1961** - Unless a child attains the age of 14 years and satisfy the standard of education and physical fitness test, he cannot undergo an apprenticeship training.

**The Indian Factories Act, 1948** – The person who is below fifteen years will be considered as child.<sup>24</sup> Immediately, after the independence there was need of a strong legislation over the regulation of labour affairs, so this act was passed by the government. Under Chapter VII of the act it is given that no person below the age of 14 years will be allowed to work in any factory<sup>25</sup>. Due to this section children are protected from being exploited until present otherwise the biggest exploitation of children might have happened in the factories.

**The Child Labour ( Prohibition and Regulation ) Act, 1986** – Person who has not completed 14 years of age is considered as child under the act.<sup>26</sup>

According to the act a child below the age of 14 years cannot be employed in 16 occupations and 65 hazardous processes that are dangerous to the life of a child. These occupations and processes are mentioned in Part III of this Act. The list of hazardous occupations is provided in the schedule in two parts.

The list of various occupations under **Part A** where no child can be employed are listed below:-

1. No child should be employed in any occupation which is related to the transportation of goods, passengers and mail by railway.
2. No child should be employed in a building operation in railway premises or picking up cinder and cleaning the ash pit.
3. Occupation related to travelling from one platform to another or moving out of the train. It also includes any work related to the construction of the railway station.
4. A child should not be employed in a catering establishment at a railway station or any work which is close to the railway lines.

<sup>20</sup> Sec 2(bb) of Minimum Wages Act, 1948

<sup>21</sup> Sec 2(c) of Plantation Labour Act, 1951

<sup>22</sup> Sec 40, Mines Act, 1952

<sup>23</sup> Sec 45, Mines Act, 1952

<sup>24</sup> Sec 2 (c), Factories Act, 1948

<sup>25</sup> Sec 67, Indian Factories Act, 1948

<sup>26</sup> Sec 2 (ii), The Child Labour Act, 1986

5. A child is not allowed to be employed by the port authority which is within the limits of any port.
6. A child cannot be employed in Shops that sell crackers and fireworks on the temporary license.
7. No employment of children in Slaughterhouses/ Abattoirs.
8. Employment of children are not allowed in garages and Automobile workshops
9. Workshops related to plastic units and fibreglass cannot employ children as workers.
10. Mines that are underwater and underground cannot use child labour not even above the ground near mines.
11. Industries related to handloom and power loom are prohibited from using children as labourers.
12. Industries that involve the use of inflammable substances or explosives cannot employ children.
13. Children cannot be employed in foundries.
14. It also includes occupations that involve children as domestic workers or servants.
15. Employment of children is also prohibited in dhabas, restaurants, hotels, tea stalls, shops, spas or any other recreational centres.
16. No employment of children in Diving schools.
17. Children are not allowed to work in a circus.
18. No children will be employed to take care of an elephant.
8. Soap manufacturing companies cannot use children as their labour.
9. Tanning industries.
10. Jobs involving wool cleaning cannot involve children.
11. Industries related to construction and building are prohibited to employ children.
12. Manufacturing units related to slate pencils as well as their packing are not allowed to employ children as labourers.
13. If toxic metals and substances like lead, mercury, manganese, cadmium, benzene, pesticides, asbestos, chromium are used in an industry then such manufacturing industry children cannot be employed.
14. If products of agate are manufactured in any industry then such units are not allowed to employ children.
15. This part includes all those hazardous processes and dangerous occupations that are defined in Section 2(cb) of the Factories Act, 1948.
16. It includes all the processes that are notified in the rule that is made under Section 87 of the Factories Act, 1948.
17. Printing is also included which is defined under Section 2(k) of the Factories Act, 1948.
18. Descaling and Processing of cashew and cashew nuts cannot employ children as labour.
19. Process of soldering that is present in electronic industries also prohibits child labour.
20. Dent beating, printing, welding lather work that is mainly present in automobile repairs and maintenance are prohibited from having child labours.

The list of various processes under **Part B** where no child can be employed are listed below:-

1. Processes including beedi making.
2. Processes including carpet weaving.
3. Companies indulge in manufacturing of cement, as well as bagging of cement, cannot employ children.
4. Cloth weaving and dyeing industries are not allowed to employ children as workers.
5. Matches, fireworks and explosive manufacturers cannot employ children.
6. Processes like mica cutting and splitting cannot employ children.
7. Industries which involves shellac manufacture cannot employ children.
21. It also includes brick kilns and roof files units.
22. Hosier goods production, processing and ginning of cotton units cannot seek help from children.
23. Manufacturing of detergent units cannot employ children as labour.
24. Ferrous and non-ferrous fabrication workshop units cannot employ children as labour.
25. Polishing of gem and its cutting are not allowed to have child labour.
26. Where the work requires proper handling of chromites and manganese ores cannot employ children as labour.

27. Manufacturing of textile and the making of coir are not allowed to have child labour.
  28. Manufacturing of lime and lime kilns.
  29. Lock making units are not allowed to have child labour.
  30. Units which involves manufacturing of glass, glassware, bangles, fluorescent tubes bulbs and other glass products cannot employ children as labour.
  31. It also includes processes that involve exposure to lead like primary and secondary smelting, welding etc. and works related to manufacturing of cement pipes, cement products are also included in this.
  32. Dyes manufacturer.
  33. Units, where insecticides and pesticides are manufactured, cannot employ children as labourers.
  34. Where factories deal with handling and processing of corrosive and toxic substances, metal cleaning and photo enlarging, cannot employ children as labourers.
  35. Units where coal is burned and there is the presence of coal briquette cannot employ children as labourers.
  36. Sports goods manufacturing which also involves synthetic materials, chemicals and leather cannot employ children as labourers.
  37. Fibreglass and plastics moulding and processing units cannot employ children as labourers.
  38. Oil-expelling, refinery units cannot employ children as labourers.
  39. Units which makes the paper cannot employ children as labourers.
  40. Industries related to potteries and ceramic cannot employ children as labour.
  41. Units, where moulding, cutting, polishing, welding and manufacturing of Brass goods is done, are not allowed to have child labourers.
  42. In agriculture, children are not employed where tractors, threshing and harvesting machines are used.
  43. All processes that included in sawmill are not allowed to have child labourers.
  44. Processes related to sericulture are not allowed to have child labourers.
  45. Lather products manufacturing, skinning dyeing are not allowed to have child labourers.
  46. Crushing and breaking of stone units are not allowed to have child labour.
  47. Manufacture of tobacco, its paste or handling it in any form is not allowed to have child labourers.
  48. Activities that are related to graphite beneficiation, tyre making and its repairing, re-trading are not allowed to have child labourers.
  49. Polishing of utensils and buffing of metal units cannot employ children as labourers.
  50. All processes related to Zari making cannot employ children as labourers.
  51. Manufacturing units related to incense stick cannot employ children as labour.
  52. Electroplating.
  53. Processes that include graphite powdering and incidental processing cannot employ children as labour.
  54. Units cannot employ children as labour.
  55. Industries, where diamond cutting and polishing is done, cannot employ children as labour.
  56. Units that extract slate from mines cannot employ children as labour.
  57. Children are not allowed to do rag picking and scavenging.
  58. The processes which involve exposure of children to either excessive heat or excessive cold.
  59. Mechanised fishing prohibits child labour.
  60. Food processing units cannot employ children.
  61. Children cannot work in the beverage industry.
  62. Where there is work like timber handling and loading children cannot work there.
  63. Mechanical lumbering.
  64. Warehousing is also included in this.
  65. It also includes processes which include exposure to stone grinding, stone quarries<sup>27</sup>
- Certain other acts are present which criminalizes the use of children as labourer like Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) of Children Act,2000, The Right of

<sup>27</sup> Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act,1986

Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, Motor transport Workers Act, 1961 etc.<sup>28</sup>

All the statutes are passed by the Indian Government with a view to protect the children from exploitation and importantly the children which belongs to poor section of the society. Certain provisions are given in every act which talks about the age of the child and also the prohibitory provisions of employment of child in hazardous conditions.

### 5. Judicial Activism over Child Labour and Protection -

From time to time judiciary played an important role in controlling exploitation of children in form of slavery, beggary, forced labour, prostitution etc. Indian Judiciary is independent and it has the right to take suo moto actions in certain cases which involves large amount of children rights violation.

In **Peoples Union For Democratic Rights and Others vs. Union of India**<sup>29</sup>, known as 'Asian workers case', it was brought to the notice of the Supreme Court that children below 14 years of age are employed in some construction activity. It is considered that construction activity is plainly a hazardous and dangerous work and it is very important that the employment of children below the age of fourteen years must be restricted in every kind of construction work. Citing Article 24, Justice P.N. Bhagwati and Justice Bahrul held that "apart International Labour Organization Convention No.59, we have Article 24 of the Constitution of India which even if not attend up by suitable legislation, must "Proprio vigour" and construction act is absolutely a hazardous employment, it is open that by ground of constitutional prohibition, no child under 14 years is allowed to be available in construction work".

In **Laborers Working on Salal vs. The State of Jammu and Kashmir**<sup>30</sup>, a bench of Justice P. N. Bhagwati and R. Mishra observed and directed "*That no child under the age of 14 years is employed by any contractor/sub-contractor on any factories in the schemes. In case any child labourer is included by any contractor/subcontractor prompt orders for their break should be furnished forthwith and an outline report provided to the sanction*".

In **Bandhua Mukti Morcha vs Union of India and others**<sup>31</sup>, Justice P.N. Bhagwati remarked that "*it is a problem which needs urgent attention of the Government of India and the State Governments and*

*when the Directive Principles of State Policy have obligated the Central and State Government to take steps and adopt measures for the purpose of ensuring social justice to the have-nots and the handicapped. It is not right on the part of the concerned governments to shut their eyes to the inhuman exploitation to which the bonded labourers are subjected". It is therefore essential that whichever be the State Government it should, where there is bonded labour, admit the existence of such bonded labour, and make all possible efforts to eradicate it. By doing so, it will not only be performing a humanitarian function but also discharging a constitutional obligation and strengthening the foundations of participatory democracy in the country".*

In **Sheela Barse vs Union of India**<sup>32</sup>, the court observed that "*child is a state blessing, and it is the responsibility of the state to focus behind the child with a perspective to guarantee proper development of its personality. Judicial institutions have played an essential role not only for fixing issues but also has regularly attempt to grow and expand the law so as to answer to the desire and dreams of the people who are looking to the judiciary to give life and fulfilled to the law*".

In **TMA Pai Foundation vs State of Karnataka**<sup>33</sup>, the court observed that, "*it is the fundamental duty of a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child who is under the age of 14 years. In completion of this development in the sector of education accept it as a fundamental right, the Parliament has enacted the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 which impart for free and compulsory education to all the children of the age of 6 to 14 years*".

These are some important case laws and judgements delivered by the Supreme Court in relation to child labour and also in relation to the educational development of a child. The court is always of the view that the nation can only progress when its children are educated, that's why certain schemes were introduced by the government of India so that the basic education must reach to each and every child irrespective of his and his families economic status.

### 6. Conclusion and Suggestion

"A Child is a father of man" a famous quote by William Wordsworth, speaks to us that the things which we learn from a child is magical. A child if the gift from God and they are considered as a form of God. India, which is considered as a spiritual country

<sup>28</sup> Available at [www.legalserviceindia.com](http://www.legalserviceindia.com)

<sup>29</sup> AIR 1982 SC 1473

<sup>30</sup> AIR 1984 SC 680

<sup>31</sup> AIR 1984 SC 802

<sup>32</sup> AIR 1994 SC 558

<sup>33</sup> AIR 2002 SC



does not practice this spirituality in true sense. Still in India child labour is greatly flourished in different parts in different manner. Children are the future of any country and a country can only develop in true sense if the literacy rate of its people is very high. The Constitution provides with certain articles which makes mandatory for the government to provide free education to the children and even the government is so deeply indulged in this program that it also allotted 25 percent of seats in private schools must be reserved for the poor children for free education. Eradication of child labour is very important and it can only be done through education but in India the major problem is the population and below poverty line families. The children of poor families are compelled to work and earn to support their family and due to this reason they are unable to complete their education. In respect to that the government also enacted compulsory education act for children but the implementation of this act is not properly done. Apart from education the government has also introduced many other statutes which prohibits and regulate child labour affairs in the country.

There are certain suggestions that can be made to protect child labour. Some suggestions are listed below:-

- Strict implementation of Child labour legislation and also ensuring the proper common understanding of labour laws.
- The mandatory education system of children must be implemented with strict government vigilance and also the Private Schools must be admitted under RTI in case of twenty five percent of seats reserved for poor category.
- Strict district vigilance is needed by the authority in the factories in every district.
- The Government should make a proper vigilance committee in every state which would manage the

labour affairs of that state and also must be controlled directly by central ministry.

- Special Social Development Program should be implemented for assistance of domestic workers.
- Regular literacy programs must be organized by the authority in slums and backward areas and informing them about the ill effects of child labour.
- The different legislation relating to child labour must be amended and more strict penalties must be incorporated in those acts so that it will create a sense of panic in the people who are indulged in child exploitation.
- The Population Growth Control programs must be conducted on daily basis in different parts of country to make people aware about the ill effects of big families.
- The child worker must be provided with free education and personality development in their free time.
- The minimum age of child must be increased to 17 years, so that the proper conditions for work can be understood by the child.

These are certain suggestions and recommendations which can bring small difference in the field of child labour. For completely eradicating child labour it is very necessary that all people must be educated and for that we have to work collectively from the present because when we will educate today's generation then only they will understand the repercussions of child labour and exploitation.

Thus at the end author would like to conclude with a remark that India is considered as a youngest nation in the world because its young population is highest in the world and if the all the children are educated then we can imagine that in certain times India can become a super power in the world.