

Child Labour In India A State Wise Account And The Role

V. Children in bondage

Child Labour Has Been In Practice In Indian Society From Time Immemorial. Children Give Helping Hands To Their Parents. The Term Child Labour Is Variousy Used, Meaning Employed Child Or Working Child . It Signifies Employment Of Children In Gainful Occupations With A View To Add In The Household Income. It Must Be Noted That Children Do Not Always Work For Monetary Gains. They Contribute Substantially In Family Labour. We, Therefore, Need A Broader Definition Of Work To Include Not Only Directly Productive-Paid Activities But Also Unpaid Family Labour. The Living Conditions Of Working Children Are Appalling. The Mental And Physical Development Of Working Children Suffers. The Child Labour Being More An Economic Problem In India, Its Total Prohibition May Have Far Reaching Consequences. The Present Work, In Two Volumes, Presents A Real Picture Of Child Labour. The Authentic Information Is Organized In Forty Five Chapters. Besides The Academic Worth, This Work Will Prove A Reliable Reference Book For Policy Planners, Administrators And Social Activists.

This book studies socio-economic characteristics of child/early marriage, explaining its prevalence and persistence. Study based on data regarding carpet weaving, papier mache, hotels and domestic services in Kashmir Division, excluding Kargil and Leh districts.

The Book Examines The Phenomenon Of Child Labour And How Its Continued Practice Amounts To A Violation Of Human Rights. It Traces The Emerging Importance Of Children S Rights Within The Framework Of Promotion Of Human Rights And Examines International Ac

The Book Is Relevant For The Academicians, Policy Makers, Planners, Social Workers And Civil Society Alike, Who Are Committed To The Task Of Eradicating Child Abuse In India.

India has the largest number of non-schoolgoing working children in the world. Why has the government not removed them from the labor force and required that they attend school, as have the governments of all developed and many developing countries? To answer this question, this major comparative study first looks at why and when other states have intervened to protect children against parents and employers. By examining Europe of the nineteenth century, the United States, Japan, and a number of developing countries, Myron Weiner rejects the argument that children were removed from the labor force only when the incomes of the poor rose and employers needed a more skilled labor force. Turning to India, the author shows that its policies arise from fundamental beliefs, embedded in the culture, rather than from economic conditions. Identifying the specific values that elsewhere led educators, social activists, religious leaders, trade unionists, military officers, and government bureaucrats to make education compulsory and to end child labor, he explains why similar groups in India do not play the same role.

The book gives an overview of the nature and extent of the problem of child labour, and the consequences for the victims. These volumes discuss in details the Shocking scene of child labour, Reforms in child labour, Challenges of measuring child labour, Children and prostitution, Global response to child labour, Action against child labour, Educational strategies to eliminate child labour, Natural disaster and child labour. It also discusses sympathetically economic exploitation of children.

A Result Of Intense Research, This Book Looks At The Menace Of Child Labour In Its Proper Perspective.

Contents: Child Labour in India: Some Issues, Role of the National Child Labour Project in Berhampur City of Orissa, Child Labour in India: Problems and Perspectives, Child Labour in Transport Sector A Study, Indian Child Labour: Challenges for 21st Century, Child Labour in Southern Orissa A Study, Child Labour in Hazardous Occupation: A Study of India and Orissa, Child Labour in Hazardous Engagements: A Focus on the N.C.L.P. in Bolangir, Study of Child Labour A Close Look, Child Labour: Causes, Consequences and Cure.

India has the largest number of child labourers in the world, and has been the subject of intense media and political campaigns in the North aimed at addressing the abuse of childrens rights. This book explores childrens rights as a site of power and reveals how the rights discourse has been used by international actors, national elites, and local NGOs in the child labour debate in India. While discussing the childrens rights in the contemporary world, the author analyses human rights and power along with insights from postcolonial theorists. He provides empirical accounts of how three Indian NGOs-Bonded Labour Liberation Front, Butterflies, and South Asian Coalition on Child Servitude-are using the discourse of childrens rights to challenge child labour practices. Combining global and local perspectives to arrive at a comprehensive picture, the book locates the struggle for child rights on two fronts: critiquing neo-liberal globalization and challenging rights violations in India.

This work examines the developments in the campaign against child labour and the defence of the rights of children. The Village by the Sea is a survival story by the novelist Anita Desai. Set in a small fishing villlage near Bombay, Lila and Hari, aged 13 and 12, struggle to keep the family, including two young sisters, going when their mother is ill and their father usually the worse for drink. When Hari goes to Bombay to find work, Lila seems to be responsible for everything. Although the book paints a picture of extreme poverty, it demonstrates the strength of the family even in the most extreme circumstances and offers a powerful picture of another culture. Reissued in 'A Puffin Book' series of Puffin modern classics, The Village by the Sea continues to engage young readers of 8+.

Revised version of papers presented at the conference of the Indian Economic Association held at Jammu.

Study on origin, development and condition of Indian police; with special references of Uttar Pradesh, India.

Child labour is a serious and contentious issue throughout the developing world and it continues to be a problem whose form and very meaning shifts with social, geographical, economic and cultural context. While the debate about child labour practice in developing countries appears to be motivated by growing competition in labour intensive products

brought about by globalization, studies on this issue are both sparse and lopsided. This important book aims to shed light on this debate by documenting the experience of South Asian developing countries which have experienced rapid income and export growth. Based on evidence from Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, this volume aims to improve our understanding about the link between trade, growth and child labour practices, as well as management of child labour in developing countries.

Study conducted in Bangalore City of Karnataka, India.

Social welfare problems.

This book examines the effectiveness of trade and non-trade policies to combat the menace of child labour. Although it has decreased on the global scale in recent years, child labour still remains high, particularly in the developing countries. Keeping in mind the estimated extent of child labour in different regions around the globe, the book offers a detailed critical review of both theoretical and empirical literature on the topic as well as the policies to reduce the incidence of child labour. It also develops a general equilibrium model to demonstrate the possible effects of growth-promoting, non-trade policies, as opposed to direct trade policies, on child labour employment mitigation. The book argues that of the non-trade policies, the introduction of compulsory education appears to be an effective instrument for curtailing the child labour problem when families receive targeted subsidies for sending their children to school. It also shows that appropriately designed and targeted education subsidies can reduce the incidence of child labour and that social protection measures, such as subsidies on school enrolment, also tend to have a positive impact. The book not only opens up research topics for academicians but is also a valuable resource for policy makers.

The present work, although a pioneering effort is a modest study of problem of child labour in India with special reference to Orissa. The study intends to explore the socio-economic perspective of exploitation and abuse inflicted upon the child labourers manifested in Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Rajasthan and Orissa. Besides making a penetrative survey of the problems, the study presents a comprehensive view of legislative policy measures and useful suggestions. The case studies undertaken in the tribal pockets of Orissa, with the help of sample data, bring into light some hitherto unknown facts and useful findings to formulate policy measures to eradicate the problem. Being a serious research work, the work ensures an attractive reading to the scholars and policy makers. Contents Chapter 1: Introduction; Chapter 2: Genesis of Child Labour in India; Chapter 3: Features of Child Labour in Orissa; Chapter 4: A Profile of the Study Area; Chapter 5: Study of Socio-Economic Problems of Child Labour in Phulbani; Chapter 6: Evaluative Study of Government Policy; Chapter 7: Summary of Conclusions and Policy Implications.

Child Labour in India Globalization, Power, and the Politics of International Children's Rights Oxford University Press, USA The main thrust of the author is on socio-economic and political-legal study having deep bearing on child labour in India. In fact it has become an acute and complex problem in our society and in spite of several laws prohibiting child labour in the industry, domestic affairs and elsewhere, there appears to little improvement in this direction. The author has weaved the whole theme comprehensively into seven chapters. They deal with meaning and concept of child labour, magnitude of the problem, child labour welfare under fundamental rights, legislative measures in this direction, causes of child labour, child labour a cheap commodity, illiteracy and ignorance of parents, migration to urban areas, international concern to combat child labour, legal protection, Child Labour Act, 1986 and comprehensive suggestions and recommendations. The book will be useful for teachers, industrialists and students in India and abroad.

Utilizing Data Collected Under Adverse And Even Hostile Conditions, In Defiance Of The Mafia-Like Organizations That Shield Industries Exploiting Child Labour From The Gaze Of The Outside World, This Book Describes The Working Conditions Of These Children.

Select bibliography p. 351-353

This Book Includes Specific Case-Studies On The Prevalence Of Child Labour In Particular Industries. Remedies, Social And Legislative Are Proposed And Explored. Slightly Shop Worn But In Excellent Condition Otherwise.

With special reference to Bhagalpur, Bihar, India.

Enslaved Innocence: Child Labour in South Asia explores the historical, economic, and social factors surrounding the issue of child labour. It is often argued that child labour is the result of under development, large families, or cultural practices. This volume attempts to highlight the structural factors in capitalist societies that have made such exploitation possible, and to place the issue of child labour in a theoretical framework relating to capitalist modes of production and the need for the generation of surplus for capital accumulation. Extremely exploitative labour processes bring out the supply and demand factors of child labour. The persistence of child labour in an era of high growth and high unemployment levels amongst adult men and women points to an economic system based heavily on exploitative labour relations. As we move further into the twenty-first century, the existence of child labour in the world is a reality which must be faced. It is within this context that the present volume takes into consideration the changing global economic conditions and focuses on issues and strategies for the eradication of child labour.

The ever-present threat to some children posed by hazardous work remains a critical but often-forgotten issue of our times. Children can best be protected from serious work hazards by action which forms part of a broader commitment to reducing child labour.; The authors present an action-oriented overview which, as well as being of interest to the general public, can also provide policy-makers with useful material drawn from personal experience. This is particularly valuable in an area where documentary data are scarce. Such experiential data necessarily rely on the use of numerous case exampl.

Case study of Orissa, India.

The recent trend in the global system is to evaluate the development of any country not in terms of their military or economic strength or the splendor of their capital cities and big public buildings, but also in terms of human development or the well being of its citizens. Against this backdrop, the existence and perpetuation of child labor has been one of the main limiting factors standing in the way of human development in almost all the developing countries, including India. The issue of child labour is a worldwide

phenomenon and it exists in almost all the countries of this planet. Meanwhile it is very sadding to write that our India is one among the nation in the world, which has the unique distinction of being a large employer of child labour. Since child labour is a more complex natured problem a balanced approach is needed to solve this issue with an interactive role from all concerned people and the agencies. It is the right time for all to be highly and really think regarding ensure of better social, political and economic lives to all sections of the society, at least in the interest of human rights in this new millennium. Apart from the normal style, this book contains some thematic discussion on child labor and human rights. Each chapter has written based on grass root experiences of the author. This is the most creamy part of this book. Each and every chapter of his book gives a different outlook on the problem to the readers. This book will be highly useful to academic people, anthropologists, policy makers, NGOs, research students, Development agencies and others, interested in studying the growing problems of child labour.

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