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Government of West Bengal INDIA

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Dr. Preeti Srivastava
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Child labour in India-Causes and Effects-Law and Policy

Dr.L.Eshwarappa

Associate Professor

S.J.M. Arts and Commerce College

Chitragada, Karnataka

The problem of child labour appears serious and involves various factors. The incidence of child labour in India is complex and deeply rooted in the society. The problem of child labour is a challenge before the nation. This practice is depriving them of their livelihood and is detrimental to their physical and mental development. Poverty, unemployment, lack of good schools and development of the informal economy are considered important reasons for child labour. So, the problem of child labour is universal. As a possible solution to this chronic problem, the Central Government and the respective governments in the States will still have to prepare a more effective action plan under the guidance and supervision of the International Labour Organization and of the United Nations Organization. It is a challenge and long-term goal to eliminate all types of child labor in many countries. Especially in developing countries, it is considered as a serious issue these days. The Government of India has put in on various proactive policies towards eradication of child labour. There are a number of child labour projects in India which have been implemented to help and educate children from hazardous occupations. Every citizen should be aware of his responsibilities and take corrective measures to prevent child labour.

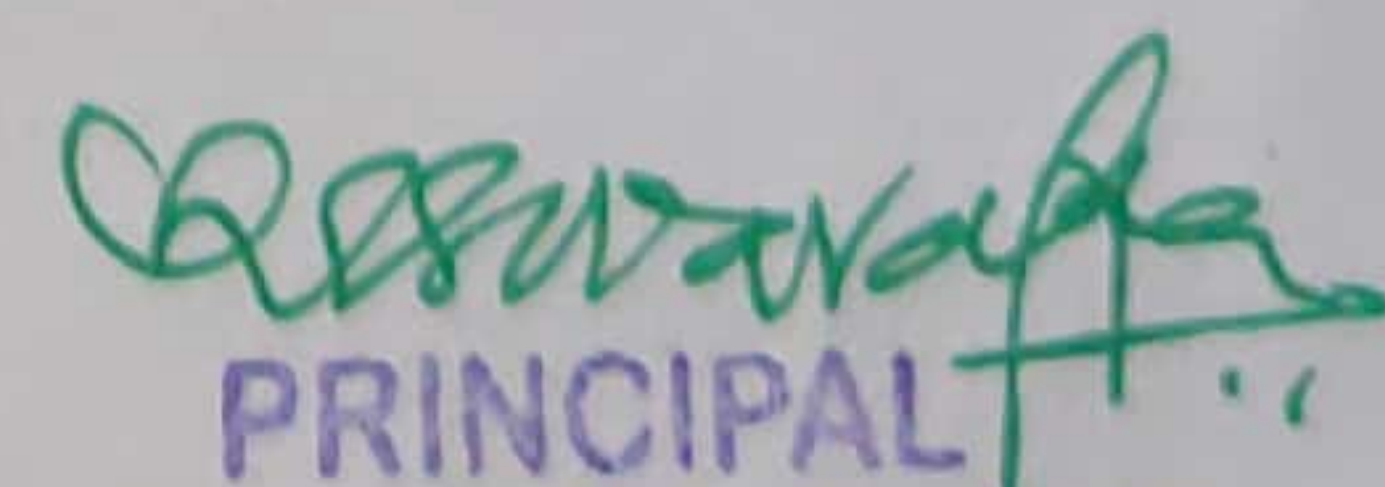
The Minimum Age Convention,1973 (No. 138)

In June 1976, the Minimum Age Convention (No. 138), which was established in 1973, went into force. By requiring nations to set a minimum age for entering into work or employment and implement national strategies for the eradication of child labour, the ILO Convention seeks to effectively abolish child labour. As a way to eliminate child labour, the Convention compels State Parties to designate a minimum age for employment.

The minimum age required under the Convention is 15, although if limited to a short period of time, state parties may establish the minimum age at 14. The Convention permits younger children (under the age of 15) to perform light labour. The successful execution of the Convention is monitored and supervised by the Committee of Experts. Every three years, state parties are required to submit a report outlining the progress of implementation.

One of the 15 basic conventions covered by the GSP regulations is the Minimum Age Convention. The Recommendation No. 146 goes along with Convention No. 138, and emphasises the need for national plans and policies to include provisions for poverty alleviation, the promotion of decent jobs for adults so that parents are not forced to use child labour, free and compulsory education, the provision of vocational training, the expansion of social security and systems for birth registration, as well as suitable facilities for the protection of children and adolescents who work.

Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)



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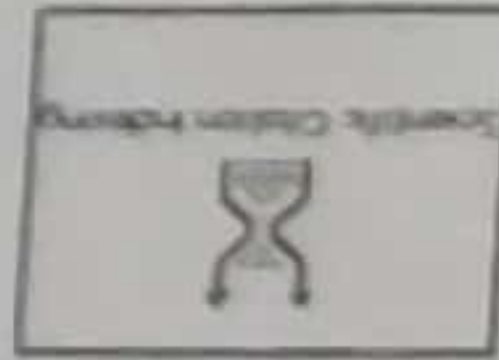
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This is to certify that **Dr.L.Eshwarappa**
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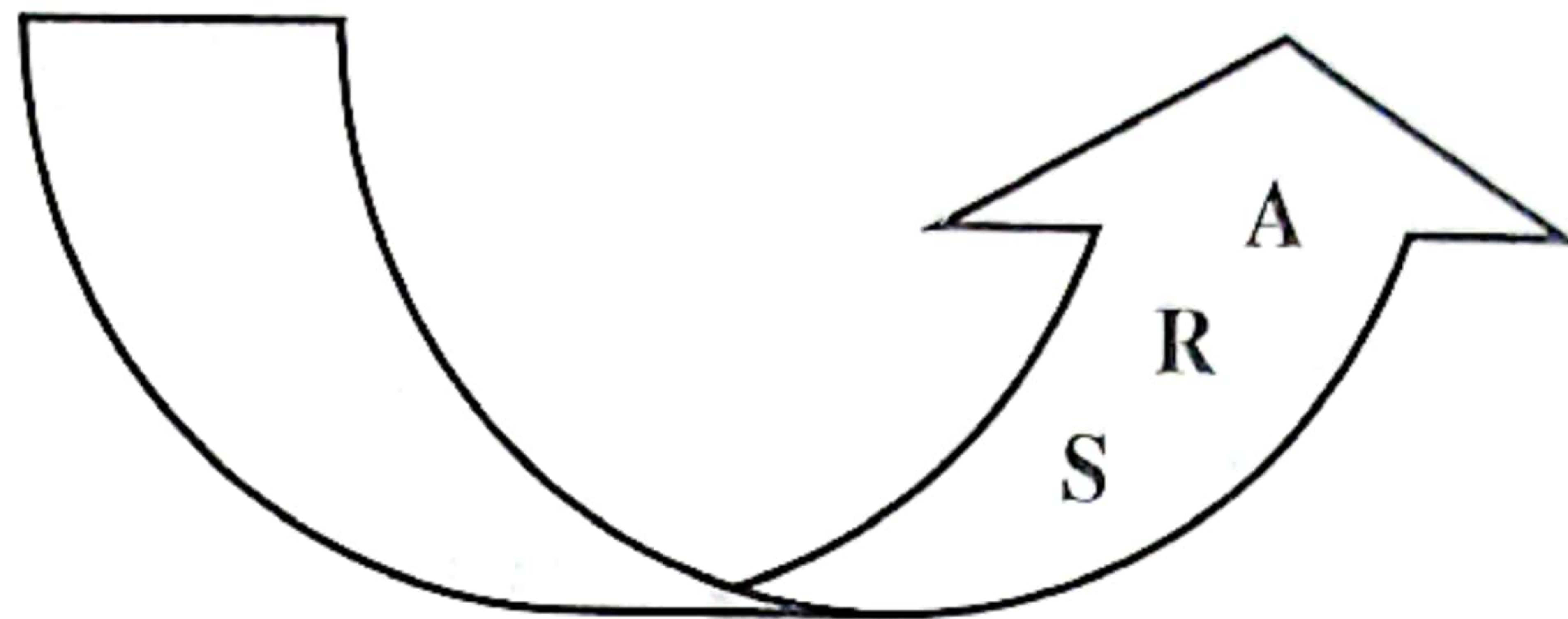
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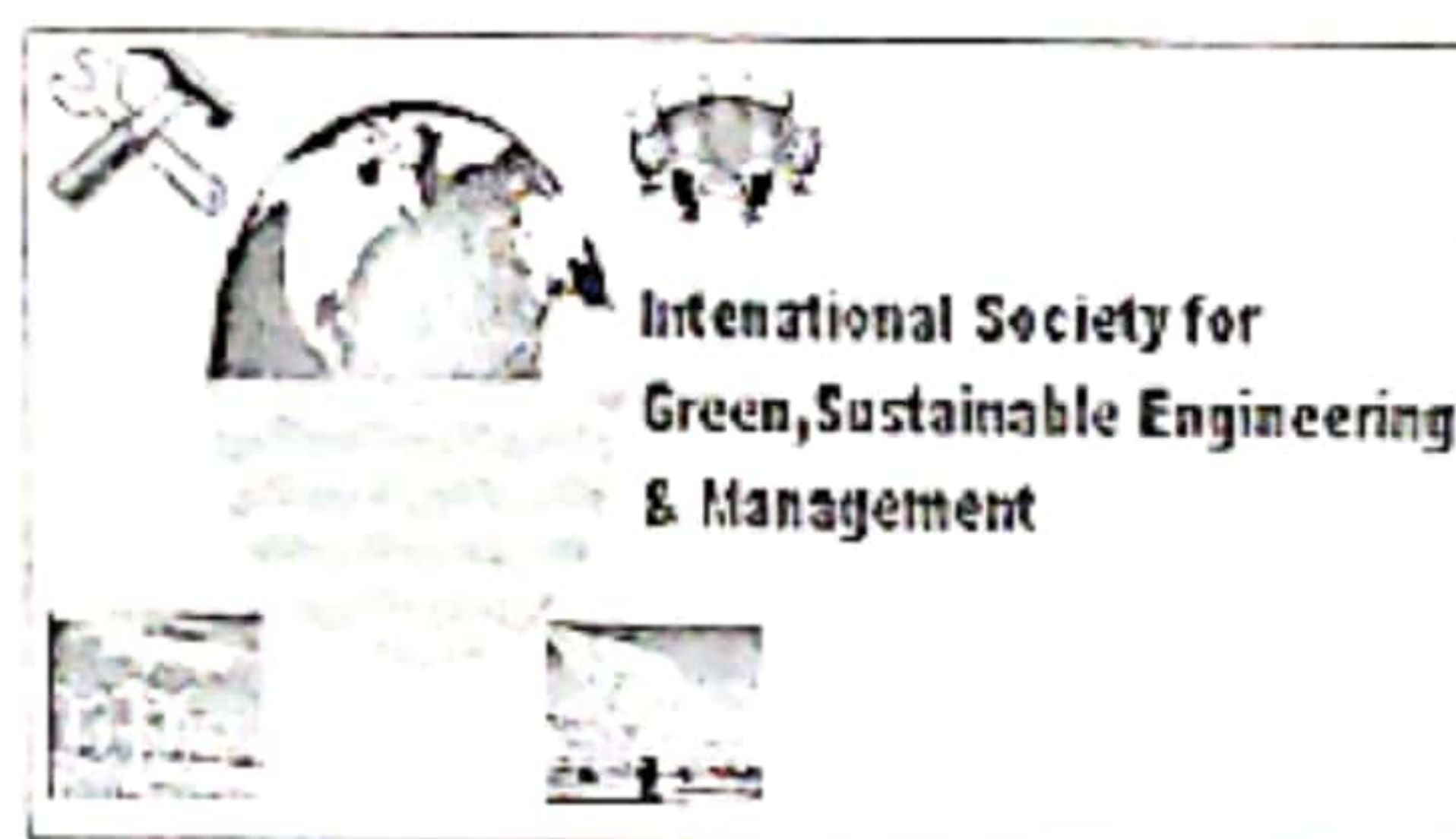
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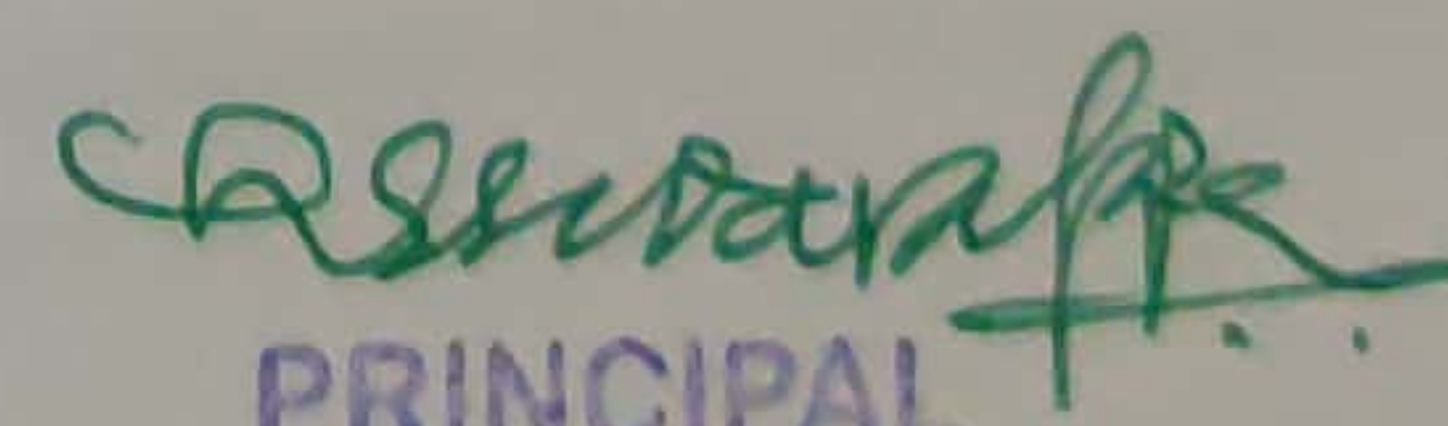
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