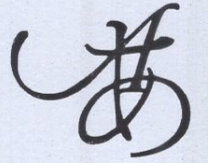




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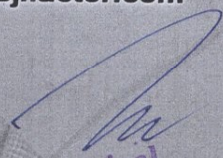
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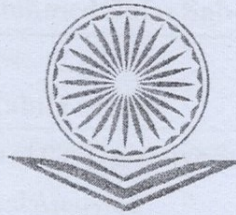
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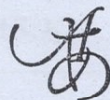
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Children need a nurturing household and social environment in order to grow into economically active, productive adults with the ability to participate effectively in the social, cultural and political activities in society would ensure that such child receive education at least up to the primary level and has opportunities for healthy social interaction. But hundreds of millions of children around the world are engaged in some work, many of them for long hours and in hazardous conditions. According to estimates for 2002 from the International Labour Organization (ILO) there are about 246 million child labour (aged 5-17) in the world, 180 million of whom are working in what are referred to as the worst forms of child labour, often involving hazardous conditions. Out these, 8 million children are working in the, "unconditional worst forms" of child labour which include armed conflict, forced and bonded labour, prostitution, pornography, drug trafficking are illicit activities.

Causes and forms of child labour.

Children in all societies do one kind of work and another. But the extent and nature of their work are influenced mainly by the structure of the economy and the level and pace of development.

Poverty- The main reason of child labour is poverty. Due to poverty, parents can not afford the studies of their children and make them learn their wages from a tender age. They send their small children to work in factories, homes and shop. They are made to work to increase the income of their poor families at the earliest.

Lack of educational resources – Even after seventy years of our country's independence there are some remote areas where children are deprived of their fundamental right of education. Such as sitting bench, light, fan, boundary wall, proper classroom, safe drinking water, toilet, facilities, playground and playing materials, etc. And if there is any, it is miles away and costly. Poor families getting their children educated is a dream. Children are forced to live without studying. Some time such conditions push them into the trap of child labour.

Agricultural society child is a part of family labour. Child are employed in such diverse agricultural operations as ploughing, sowing, transplanting, harvesting, threshing and guarding the crops.

Social and economic backwardness—social and economic backwardness is also the main reason for child labour. Socially backward parents don't send their children to receive education. Due to illiteracy, many parents are not aware of various information and schemes for child education.

Lack of education, illiteracy and consequently the lack of awareness of their right among them have encouraged child labour. The condition of poverty and unemployment give rural families compulsive basis for engaging children in various tasks.

Addiction, disease or disability—due to addition in many families, there is no coming and the child's wages are the sole means of family's sustenance. Population growth is also increasing unemployment which has adverse impact on child labour. So parents instead of sending their children to school, are willing to send them to work to increase family income.

Poor compliance of low's—in modern society, there are various lows stipulated that citizens have the right to receive good education, areal good health services and tack care of their health. Every citizens have the right to enjoy all the means of entertainment, to obtain employment where he can earn well and contribute to society and nation. But in the absence of proper compliance of the low, child labour is continuing.

Lure of cheap labour—Some shopkeeper, companies and factories owners employ children so that they have to pay less to them and it amounts to employing cheap labour. Shopkeeper and small business man mack children work as much as they do to the elder once, but pay half the wage with the development of globalization privatization and consumerist culture, the need for cheap labour and it linkage with economic needs of poor families have engaged child labour.

Family tradition – The culture and family traditional values plays their sole in increasing the problem of child labour at the voluntary level. Many families believed that a good life is not their destiny and the age old tradition of labour is the only source of their leaning and livelihood. They believed that working from childhood onward will make their children more diligent and worldly wise in term of their future life. They believed that early employment will give rise to their children's personal development which will make it sure and easier for them to plan their life ahead.

Discrimination between boys and girl – Even today, in our society, girl's are considering worker then boys anad they are deprived from school and education. In labour families, girls are engaged in labour along with their parents.

Migration to labour area—Migrations to cities due to industrialization and urbanization, is one of the factors responsible for the problem of child labour. In the urban areas there is a substantial number of migrations among child workers, particularly in the field domestic service.

They also work in tea-stalls and “dhabas” urbanization had even allowed the children run away from their rural homes to the cities to find employment

Laws Related to child labour in India

There are many laws and regulations in India to protect children from the adverse effects of employment especially on their physical and mental development. These laws are either derived from the Indian constitution or from the International Labour organisation recommendations, or from the declaration of the Right of the child adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on Nov.20th 1959.

Constitutional Commitment

The Constitution of India reflects its commitment to the welfare of Children in the chapter Directive Principles of state policy. The

Constitution makes were conscious of the requirement of children in need of extra care. Article 15(3) lays down that, “ nothing in this article shall prevent that state from making any special provision for women and children. Article 24 proclaims that no child of below the 14 shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.” Article 39(c) provides that health and strength of the workers man, women and tender age of children are not abused and that the citizen are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocation unsuited to their age of the strength .article 39

(f) enjoys children and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.” similarly article 45 provides that the state shall Endeavour to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of the constitution for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of 14 years.

International Labor Organisation efforts

ILO has paid particular attention to the protection of the employed children. It has sought to achieve its objectives of protecting children by adopting international standards in the form of conventions and recommendations.” The ILO has adopted 18 conventions and 16 recommendations mainly in respect of children and young person in connection with their minimum age for entry to employment, medical examination before employment and work during nights.

The United Nations declaration says that, “the child by reason of his physical and mental immaturity needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate protection. the child shall

enjoys the benefits of social security. he shall enjoy special protection and shall be given opportunities and facilities by law and by other means to enable him to develop in a healthy and normal manner and condition of freedom and dignity.”

Today, there are sufficient statutes condemning and prohibiting child labour such as;

1. The factories Act of 1948: The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factory. The law also placed rules on who, when and how long can pre adults age 15-18 years be employed in any factory.
2. The mine Act of 1952:- The Act prohibits the employment of children below 18 years of age in a mine. Mining being one of the most dangerous occupations, which in the past has led to many major accidents taking life of children, is completely banned for them.
3. Plantation Labor Act 1951: under this Act a child of 12 years and below shall not be employed in plantation of tea, coffee, rubber or cinchona. A child above 12 years willing to in plantation and certificate of fitness which will be valid for the period of one year from the date of issue by certifying surgeon.
4. Motor transportation Act 1961: under this act minimum age prescribed for employment in every transport undertaking employing five or more workers in 15 years and above.
5. Beedi and cigarettes workers Act 1966: under this act no child who has not completed his 14 years, shall be required or allowed to work in any industrial premises where any manufacturing process connected with making of beedi or cigarette.
6. Radiation Protection Rules 1971: Under this a child below 18 years of age is not to be employed at places where radiation takes place.
7. State shops and commercial Establishment act for the implementation of this act different states have their own rules regulating employment and working hours. But according to the ILO it is 15 years.
8. The child labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986:- The Act prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in hazardous occupations identified in a list by the law. The list was expanded in 2006 and again in 2008.
9. The Juvenile Justice (care and protection) of children Act of 2000 :- This law made it a crime, punishable with a prison term, for anyone to procure or employ a child in any hazardous employing children to work.

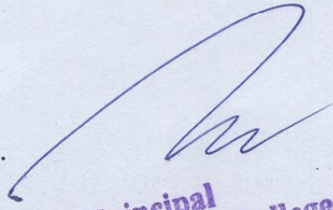
10. The Right of children to free and compulsory Education Act 2009: the law mandates free and compulsory education to all children aged 6 to 14 years . this legislation also mandates that 25 percent of seats in every private schools must be allocated for children from disadvantaged groups and physically challenged children.

Conclusion

No doubt, there area number of legislation in India to safeguard the right of children. Same of the legislation also have some shortcomings and some new legislations should be adopted to protect and prohibited child labor. If awareness about the cons of child labor is spread across the nation and strict policing of implementation of existing laws are done .India can combat the issue of child labor. Children are the most valuable resourses or assets of the society. So every individual must understand how important it is for the children to grow and study,as they are the ones who will shape the future of the nation.

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