PREFACE

The child and childhood is the foundation of the multistoried building of human life and the strength of the building depends on the powerful construction of its foundation. The violation of human rights both in India and elsewhere is condemned. But at the same time, child labour is practiced all over the world that is has come to be known as a necessary evil in some places. Child labour is not a new phenomenon. It existed in different forms in its history. Investment in the physical, mental and emotional development of all child. is the very important foundation for economic development, social cohesion and political stability.

A child is a person who has not his/her fourteenth year of age according to the child labour prohibition and regulation Act 1986.

V.V. Giri has interpreted the child labour in two different ways. Firstly as an economic practice and secondly as a social evil according to the ILO “child labour includes permanently leading adults lives. The term child labour has been differently interpreted for different economics depending on their state of development.

The evil of child labour is prevalent not only in under developed countries by also in developed countries. Children
were given apprenticeship training in family based or mostly in unorganized sector. As child labour is considered a cheap source of labour.

The economic exploitation of children in India appears to have increased over the years and therefore extensive some of the factors responsible for this problem are poverty, illiteracy, ignorance, low income, unemployment, low standard of living and social backwardness. In India, in many sphere of economic activity, children are employed even though there are low existing against such employment specially in unorganized sector.

India has the largest number of working children realized government initiatives through legislation & intervention by means of education to tackle the problems of child labour. The country has a history of child labour legislation which goes back to 1981 when the first minimum age legislation was introduced. Major intervention programme was pilot action project for children working in hazardous industries with an initial objective of providing safe working condition, access to health & non formal education facilities with an initial & gradually eliminating child labour as the long term objective.
However, the implementation has been the weakest point & no objective of the intervention programme could be achieved in India due to financial & administrative lapses.

It is with these concerns the present research work is taken to review the efforts of the government as well as others to eradicate the problem of child labour in our country in unorganized sector. Since the provisions made in various fields related to the problem of child labour have a reaching ramification. A very humble effort has been made in explaining & analyzing crucial issues relating to the phenomena of child labour in U.P. in unorganized sector with special reference to Kanpur city.