PREFACE

The problem of child labour has been a worldwide problem. It is a great social evil and national loss. The issue of child labour in India attracted public attention and debate for the first time in 1985. However, it becomes the focus of major concern in the aftermath of globalization in 1991, whereby India ushered in a new era of liberalization and privatization. With the signing of the agreement at Marrakesh, trade issues have focused on labour costs and the rights of labour. The international community has clearly expressed through various conventions and declarations its belief that child labour needs to be eliminated. Apart from ILO, Other International Agencies and the UN system as a whole pledged their full support to eliminate child labour and signed a joint declaration in New Delhi in August 1998. Poverty and child labour always beget each other. Claude Dumont, Head of the International Labour Organization programme for the abolition of child labour, is of the opinion that poverty is not only reason for the exploitation of children. Inadequate schooling also must be taken into account.

The Ministry of Labour and employment and Ministry of Women and Child Development (2006) reported news that Government Bans Employing Children as Domestic Servants. According to an official release, the Government ordered ban on employment of children as domestic help or servants at the roadside kiosks, which had come into effect from 10th October 2006. The ban has been imposed by the Labour & Employment Ministry under the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986. The Ministry of Labour & Employment has recently issued a notification to this effect giving three month mandatory
notice and it has now warned that anyone employing children would be liable to prosecution and other penal action under the Act.

The present study is divided into seven chapters. The first chapter gives a general overview of the subject (Conceptual Frame Work - Definition, Characteristics, Sex, Density, Economic Contribution of Child Labour in India and Chhattisgarh, Socio-Economic condition of Raipur City). The second chapter presents Review of Literature. In the third chapter an attempt is made to describe the “Economics of Unorganised Sector and Child Labour in Selected Area”. The forth chapter deals with the data on “Present Status of Child Labour in Unorganised Sector”. The fifth chapter is about “Trends of Employment Income in Unorganised Sector”. “Trends of Consumption and Standard of Living of Child Labour” are narrated in chapter six. The seventh chapter focuses all major findings, Conclusions and Recommendations.

APARNA DAS
Research Scholar
School of Studies in Economics
Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University
Raipur, (C.G.) India.