

# Decentralization: Impact on Child Labours's Education (With Special Reference to Banda Block)

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## Abstract

Children in every society have always been taken as the greatest gift to humanity.

Childhood is an important stage of human development. Children play a very significant role on the economy of any country because those are the future of any country. If these children do not go to school and have little or no time to play do not receive proper nutrition or care. They have to work for earning how can they raise the economic growth. In this paper an attempt has been made to study the impact of decentralized planning on child labour's education.

In India there are running many planning's to raise the education level of child labours. This paper examines the factors responsible for change in child labour's education. The research paper study was carried out with primary and secondary data. The intension of present study is to make possible efforts to assess the magnitude of the current position of child labours especially of sagar district (M.P.). This paper concludes the impact of decentralized planning on child labours's education.

**Keywords:** Introduction, Legislation for child labour in India, Judicial efforts toward of problem of child labour, Area, Objective, Research Methodology, Description, Findings, Suggestions, Conclusion

## Introduction

Children in Indian society have always been a topic less spoken or discussed. Children who are brought up in an environment, which is helpful to their intellectual physical and social development go on to be responsible and productive part of the society.

According to ILO, children or adolescents who participate in work that does not affect their health & personal development or interfere with their schooling, is not child labour, rather it may generally be regarded as being something positive. Such harmless work includes activities such as helping their parents at home, assisting family or earning pocket money outside school hours and on holidays. Such, kinds of activities may contribute to children's development by providing them with skills and experience, and help to proper them to be productive members of society during their 1 adult life.

According to Unicef "Child labour is often defined as work that deprives children to their childhood, their potential and their dignity and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that: is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful children and 2 The 2011 National Census of India found the total number of child laboures aged 5-14 to be at 4.35 million and the total child population to be 259.64 million in the age group. 3

Madhya Pradesh accounts for highest number of child labours engaged in beedi industry according to National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) report. 18.3% of beedi workers are in M.P. followed by Gujrat, Tamil Nadu, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.

According to CRY analysis Bhopal and Indore figure in highest number of working children (5-9 years) category along with Dhar, Rewa and Alirajpur.

Jhabua, Alirajpur, Dhar, Barwani and Khargone have highest number of working children in 10-14 years. 4



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Child labours are categorized in to two main and marginal. Main worker is someone, who has worked for more than six months and marginal is someone who has worked for less than 6 months.

The government has implemented since the 1990s a variety of programs to eliminate child labour. These have included setting up schools, launching free school, lunch program, setting up special investigation cells others.

#### Legislation for Child Labour in India

There are several legislative enactments which provide legal protection to children in various occupations.<sup>5</sup>

1. The children (Pledging of labour) Act, 1933.
2. The employment of children Act, 1938
3. The minimum wages Act, 1948.
4. The factories Act, 1948.
5. The plantations labour Act, 1951.
6. The Mines Act, 1952.
7. The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958.
8. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.
9. The Atomic Energy Act, 1962.
10. The Beedi & Cigar Workers Act, 1966.
11. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986.
12. The right of children to free and compulsory education Act of 2009.
13. Child labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act 2016 of India. 6

#### Judicial efforts toward of problems of child labour

1. Survey for identification of working children.
2. Withdrawal of children working in hazardous industry and ensuring their education in appropriate institutions.
3. Contribution 20000/- per child to be paid by the offending employers of children to a welfare fund to be established for this purpose.
4. Employment to one adult member of the family of the child so withdrawn from work and it that is not possible a contribution of Rs. 5000/- to the welfare fund to be made by the state government.
5. Financial assistance to the families of the children so withdrawn to be paid-out of the interest earnings on the corpus of Rs. 20000/25000/- deposited in the welfare fund as long as the child is actually sent to the schools.
6. Regulating hours of work for children working in non-hazardous occupations so that their working hours do not exceed six hours per day and education for atleast two hours is ensured. The entire expenditure on education is to be borne by the concerned employer.
7. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 has been passed by parliament of India. The Act came into force from 15 January 2016. 8

#### Area

The intension of this present study is to make possible efforts to assess the current position of child labour in education related to different occupation especially of Sagar district (M.P.). In the present study Sagar district of M.P. is selected purposely because 75% population of Sagar district

belongs to schedule caste. Schedule tribe and other backward classes. Most of the child labour comes from this segment. In present investigation to find out the scientific and calculative results. The total population of Sagar is 2378458; the total literacy rate of Sagar is 84.45% in 2011. 9 which is greater than average literacy rate 69.32% of Madhya Pradesh.

The research area of this paper is Banda block located in Sagar district in Madhya Pradesh. Situated in rural part of Madhya Pradesh it is one among the 11 block of Sagar district. As per census 2011 Banda's population is 171671, literacy rate in Banda block is 56%.<sup>10</sup>

The collection of sampling method is adopted. In this research work 50 child labours from different occupation have been selected from the age group of below 14 years. An important feature is observed that the impact of decentralized planning on child labour's education

#### Objective of the Study

1. To know the decentralization effect on child labours's education.
2. To know the reason of child labours's illiteracy.
3. To seek correlation of child labours's education with decentralized planning's.
4. To analyse the important problems faced by child labours's parents.

#### Research Methodology

The research paper study was carried out with the primary and secondary data and it was taken from different research papers, journals and websites. Tools and techniques of this research paper is observation, interview schedule. Sampling method is snow ball technique. With snow ball technique 50 child labours are selected from research area.

#### Description

Table 1 : Level of Education (2008-09)

S.No	Education	Frequency	Percentage
1	Educated (Literate)	167	83.5%
2	Uneducated (Illiterate)	33	16.5%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100.00</b>

This table shows that among 200 child labours 167 are educated (literate) and 33 are uneducated (illiterate) 83.5% are educated and 16.5% are uneducated.

Table 2 : Trend in the Level of Education (2017)

S.No.	Education	Frequency	Percentage
1	Educated	48	96.0%
2	Uneducated	2	04.0%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>100.00</b>

From- survey work

This table shows that among 50 child labours 48 are educated (literate) and 2 are uneducated (illiterate) 96% are educated and 4% are uneducated.

**Result of the Examination 12****Table 3: Level of Education (2008-09)**

S.No.	Result	Frequency	Percentage	Valid Percentage
1	Pass	112	56.85	57%
2	Fail	35	17.76	18%
3	Compartment	33	16.75	17%
4	Didn't appear	17	8.63	8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100</b>

This table shows that 57% students are pass, 18% fail, 17% got compartment and 8% students did not appear in the examination.

**Trends in the Result of the Examination****Table 4 : Level of Education (2017)**

S.No.	Result (Remark)	Frequency	Percentage	Grade
1	Excellent	6	More than 75%	A+
2	Very Good	11	60% to 75%	A
3	Good	12	45% to 60%	B
4	Normal	19	35% to 45%	C
5	Bad	0	Below 35%	D
	<b>Total</b>	<b>48</b>		

**From- survey**

Work According to this present survey the result of the examination of the child labours has increased. Among 48 children 6 children got A+ and 11 A, 12 children got B there are 19 children those got C grade No one got D grade.

This table shows that there is positive change in their education level.

**Findings**

In this research paper when we compare the level of the education of child labour of the year of 2008-09 with 2017 we found that the literacy rate is increasing day by day. There are several government policies which are running in micro level. The impact of these policies is that the parents of child labours's are aware for their education. Due to this policy the level of child labours education has increased and the ratio of child labour has decreased. In survey work it was found that 4% child labour is illiterate. The reason of their illiteracy is that their parents do not have proper information about education or education facility which are provided by government. The main reason of their illiteracy is their family condition. Poverty is not the only factor responsible for children being engaged as labour but also their parents don't have employment opportunities. During this survey it is found that the decentralized of the government planning are effective on child labour education.

**Suggestions**

For the prohibition of child labour, the implementation of the various labour policy schemes should be properly and strictly enforced. The poverty and illiteracy should be removed by implementation of the government policies in real sense. Vocational

training and maximum education should be provided to child labour for their betterment. By giving the job opportunities to elder member of the family this problem may be controlled to some extent.

**Conclusion**

In this research paper a comparative study on child labours's education during the year of 2008-09 to 2017. The intension of present study to find that the decentralized, planning on child labours's education are effective or not. In this study we found that there are running many planning such as launching free school, lunch program, free stationary etc.

Government has accordingly been taking productive steps to tackle this problem through strict enforcement of legislative provisions along with simultaneous rehabilitation measures.

According to a report published in the news paper 'Patrika' on 14th December 2014 approximately 3,20,298 lacks children have been released in different states as per the table show below. 13

1	Haryana	6650
2	Assam	11015
3	Madhya Pradesh	38173
4	Odisha	43350
5	Uttar Pradesh	52286
6	Chhattisgarh	23958
7	Tamil Nadu	14858
8	Punjab	1125
9	Rajasthan	8760
10	Maharashtra	17089
12	Jharkhand	10236
13	Karnataka	7814
14	Andhra Pradesh	26903
15	Telangana	1889
16	West Bengal	18704
17	Jammu & Kashmir	785
18	Gujarat	25232

Source: News Paper "Patrika" on 14<sup>th</sup> December 2014  
Now we can say that in the coming days we will end this problem from root.

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