

**SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIETY DEMOLARISED
CHILD LABOUR ASPECT**

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Abstract

Today, child labour can never be solved by the efforts of the state alone; civil society organisations have to be deeply involved in rooting it out. India's growing middle class, which makes a prominent civil society, is insensitive to the child labour problem. Child labour is ubiquitous, even though it varies in form and degree. In the twenty-first century, it is a social evil and a bane against development throughout India, especially in the north and east; since June 12, 2003, chosen as a world day against child labour.

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Introduction

To do work on labour is essential for every creature on the earth to sustain the development of the society and Nation and ultimately of the entire Universe. As without labour, one has no moral right to use and consume nature's facilities. However, universally acknowledged that children should not be made to work as it obstructs their normal development. Socially children are the foundation of the Nation, and psychologically, childhood represents the most tender phase. They are the future asset of the Nation. It has been quoted that they are not merely neglected but exploited the most. Thus, child labour assumes the character of a social problem.

Holmes Folk defines child labour as "any work by children that interface, their full physical development, their opportunities for a desirable minimum of education or their needed recreation".

The state agencies and bureaucracy collude with the perpetrators of child labour. Though in whole India but especially in North East India is unspeakable.

Amartya Sen and Jean Dreze have atleast three volumes to elaborate on how the rest of India should learn from the south on human development, women's empowerment demographic indicators and food security, all made possible because of proper governance, enlightened civil societies and public actions.

For utilising these enabling conditions shall exist. The right given by the states shows the way towards human development. The basic requirements of a child are indeed the right to education. They need the right to food, nutrition and health, including the right to play and entertainment. If achieved, it is an automatically sustainable development of a society. The issue raised by social sciences disciplines such as sociology, economics, psychology, and social work compared to the political science and law field who are not sensitive to it.

Sustainable Development Goals and Child Labour

Since 1972, at the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment, the reach of sustainable development governance has expanded considerably at the national and international level. The first time in Brundtland reports, the idea of sustainable development vigorously promoted and defined it as – Sustainable development is a development that meets future generations without comprising future generations' ability to meet their needs.¹. For this reason, the World Bank is committed to promoting sustainable development with economic growth objectives, alleviation of poverty, and sound environmental management.

Sustainable development implies using renewable resources not to eliminate or degrade them but diminish their usefulness for future generations. Sustainable

development further implies depleting non – renewable energy resources at a slow enough rate to ensure a high probability of an orderly societal transition to renewable energy resources.

The United Nations has published 17 sustainable development goals, a blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. These 17 goals are interconnected and in order to leave anyone behind. They are as:-

1. To remove poverty
2. Zero hunger
3. Health and well being
4. Quality education
5. 5.Gender Equality
6. 6.Clean water and sensitisation and avoid wasting water
7. Affordable and clean
8. Decent work and economic growth
9. Industry innovation and infrastructure
10. Reduce inequalities
11. Sustainable cities and communities
12. Responsible consumption and production
13. Climate action
14. Life below water
15. Life on the land
16. Peace, justice and vital Institution
17. Partnerships for the goals².

If achieved by the Nation these 17 goals of the UN, then we can say that child labour will ultimately abolish. Nations have to implement their policies to make sustainable development possible as the world is not on track to achieve less than 3% of the world living in extreme poverty by 2030.

Reasons for Child Labours

Secretary General's progress report on zero hunger is on the rise globally, and under nutrition continues to affect millions of children, and their hunger led the child labour.

The Secretary General's progress report on ^{the eighth} goal, i.e. Decent working conditions, is that globally labour productivity has increased and unemployment is back to pre-financial crises level. Effective measures to eradicate forced labour and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst form

of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers [in the form of terrorists] and some find it difficult to end in all its form.

The 16th goal of the UN sustainable development programme is to end abuse, exploitation, trafficking, and all forms of violence and torture against the working children, working towards sustained economic growth, social development and environmental protection with a nurturing environment with full realisation of their heights and capabilities.

Today, throughout the world, around 215 million children work, much full time.³ Children do not go to school and little time to play. Many do not receive proper nutrition or care. They denied a chance to be children. However, the world stands as a pivotal move towards ending violence against children at the workplace. It is the heart of the global strategic agenda for ending the abuse, neglect and exploitation of children.

A child is the father of a Nation; child labour is not environmentally sustainable because they are not working for a good cause. If child labour is banned, companies that use child labour might go redundant because of employment loss. Most of the raw material used for manufacturing goods comes from the sources that use child labour.

As human needs, we find another way of sustaining our resources, so that child labour does not have to work. Often the child labour does not attend school. Attending school is of crucial importance for proper education and a good life.

How are SDGs relating to Child Labour achieved?

Child labour is not a form of sustainability because it is unfair that the children work for themselves and their family livelihood. For example, we have to tackle child labour as the multi-stakeholder collaboration in West Africa's Cocoa sector has taken intuitional initiative without any profit and can reduce it upto 20% of child labour in Cocoa. Thus the companies shall be encouraged to change the way they conduct their business operations.

To eliminate child labour is virtually impossible, though it is a desirable goal in the present socio-economic scenario where the families' economic conditions compel the children to fulfil the basic requirements of life. However, the Indian Government is committed to ensuring that no child remains illiterate, hungry without medical care. Child labour is such an evil that it weakens the Nation's Human resources at the root level, due to to which the future of the country remains uneducated and malnutrition. On becoming an adult, they cannot develop their views national external and internal issues and influence by the caste, religion or community politics and thus they cannot

help towards the sustainable development of the Nation.

Due to the legislation both at the National and international level about child exploitation, child labour has changed.

The girls are performing domestic and home-based work, and boys often employed in wage labour. Child labour is not uniform; it is of various types as working independently or with families.

Child labour implies exploitation and deprivation of Human rights throughout the world. As children are the wealth of the Nation, our Constitution framers included some provisions to protect them:-

Under article 23, the prohibition of trafficking in human being forced labour.

Article 24 prohibits of employment of children in factories, etc.

Article 39 (1) the children's tender age is not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength.

Article 39(f) that the children are given the opportunities and facilities to develop healthily in freedom and dignity, childhood and youth protected against exploitation against moral and material abandonment.

Article 21-A provides free and compulsory education for children 6 to 14 years of age.

Conclusion

The problem of child labour does not worry only the economic and social groups but also the lawmakers. Children are the most valuable natural resources said (Herbert Hoover). They are the hope of family and Nation. It has stated that they are like wet cement; whatever falls on them makes an impression. So we shall try to increase their enrolment in the schools related to education and development of skills in them that will help their future life for earning. Moreover, it noted that the present economic scenario of demand and supply is also responsible for the child's work. As the Nation's policies progress in achieving the United Nations' seventeen goals for sustainable development, child labour will automatically be demoralised by society and healthy even if it is there.

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Footnotes

- ¹ Report of the world commission on environment and development Brundtland report United Nation1987
- ² Adopted in 2015 at UN General Assembly summit
- ³ ILO Report