

# A Bitter Truth of Indian Youth, Child Labour and Child Begging

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## I. INTRODUCTION

India as a developing country is facing the problem of child labour and begging. In our routine life we see children begging outside the temples, on roadside etc. some of these forced to beg by the circumstances and some of these are kidnapped, Here I want to discuss where India's youth is standing. I only discuss here general things that we see always but always ignore it. There are many children that work at the houses .There are many children that work at the factories . so many people see them. Always ignored, it. Society is also equally to be blamed for these situations because the rich classes, just in order to show their richness distribute money among these people. Many of families in India unable to afford the basic necessities rich people gave them work. So, society has a major part in increasing child laboring and begging.

### REASONS

There are many contributing factors to child trafficking, which include economic deprivation, conditions, lack of employment opportunities, social status, and political uprisings.

Many of the families in India are unable to afford the basic necessities of life, which forces the parents to sell their children off to gangs, and the gangs to exploit them.

Having approximately half of those in India living under the poverty line, this results in desperate measures being taken to make any money they can.

As there aren't even decent employment opportunities available, parents will do anything from sweeping the streets to selling their kids, even if it only makes them a few rupees.

The fact is that children, particularly girls, are more vulnerable than adults, making them an easier target and a commodity for gangs. They are looked upon as more expendable than the rest of the population which makes them available as objects to be sold.

Another cause of sexual exploitation is that people around the world find pleasure in the outcomes of this abuse, therefore causing a demand for it. Political uprisings lead to a demand for soldiers, and as children are more vulnerable, they are forced to conscript and use their bodies as sacrifices.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The 2001 national census of India estimated the total number of child labour, aged 5–14, to be at 12.6 million, out of a total child population of 253 million in 5-14 age group. 2009-2010 nationwide survey found child labour prevalence had reduced to 4.98 million children (or less than 2% of children in 5-14 age group . The child labour problem is not unique to India; worldwide, about 217 million children work, many full-time. 2168 million children are in child labour global I Y 85 million children are in hazardous work. 59% of child labourers are working in agriculture. Child labour exists in every region of the world.78 million children are in child labour in the Asia and The Pacific region – the largest number of any region.Sub- Saharan Africa has the highest incidence – over 21%(59 million).15 partnership with families, communities, voluntary sector, civil society and children themselves. The term “street child” has come to refer only to the last

group. UNICEF defines a street child as, "...any girl or boy... for whom the street (in the widest sense of the word, including unoccupied dwellings, wasteland, etc.) has become his or her habitual abode and/or source of livelihood; and who is inadequately protected, supervised, or directed by responsible adults". It is important to distinguish the group of children that live on their own on the streets because their lives vary greatly from those of children who simply work on the streets; they thus have different needs and require targeted attention.

There is currently no official statistic of the number of street children in India. The primary reason for this is that it is difficult to obtain accurate data about them because of their floating character. Street children usually have no proof of identification and move often. Of the 50,000 people in India that are officially reported as leaving home annually, 45 percent are under 16; this number, though, is likely very low. Various studies have formulated estimates of certain cities. In the late 1980s, for instance, it was estimated that there were at least 100,000 street children in both Kolkata and Bombay. Overall, estimates for the total number of street children in India range from 400,000-800,000.

### III. OBJECTIVE

The main objective of this research is to contribute to the abolition of child labour, focusing on its worst forms. The research tends to raise the awareness of public opinion and key actors, to improve the living conditions of the victims and their consequent with drawls.

Research methodology adopted

For this present paper, we used primary and secondary sources

- Primary sources: we used observation method and interview method.
- Secondary sources: we used books, journals magazines, reports of authors etc.

#### Limitations of study

1. Most of the respondents were reluctant in giving information.
2. It is very difficult to aware these children for their rights.
3. Parents do not want their children leave begging or labour because they have no other source for subsistence.
4. The time period is short. so the study does not covers whole.

#### Findings

Child labour is a phenomenon existing in many countries, but child labour in India could assume very extreme forms and have dire consequences, due to insufficient attention being paid to the problem, and the virtual non-perception of the very existence of child labour. Child labour must become a topic of acute public awareness, one that will attract and involve the society as a whole, to help solve the problems of working children. The Government should establish and elaborate control mechanisms and institutions to take responsibility for guaranteeing the observation of international conventions and agreements on child labour. Such mechanisms, however, must be carefully designed. Child labour is caused by a variety of factors and appears to be the consequence of cultural, historical, social and economic conditions. Because of this, mechanisms must be flexible, take account of individual criteria, and correspond to actual facts. The different social factors that influence this process include:

- a weak economy that leads to unemployment and to a reduced standard of living. Many families with several children are forced to send them to work;
- the transformation of family relations and changes in economic relations directly influence changes in family relations: today, children as young as 5 (as well as their parents and elder brothers and sisters) must take care of their families and look after themselves. This need for family care is a main incentive for child labour;
- the change in people's values as the prospect of having a good education, or any education, becomes less important. Some children consider work to be much more useful than education;

- disorder in the registration system of people coming from other regions of the Republic due to processes of internal migration. Many migrants and their children look for jobs in the illegal economy;
- Traditional (adult) attitudes towards working children should also be taken into consideration. The lack of attention to the child labour problem stems as much from society as it does from the Government. This is because of the approach to children's education; which is that child labour is a norm for Indian society and that furthermore it is to the credit of parents to choose the "right upbringing" for their children.

**The main factors for the increase of child labour in modern India are:**

- cheapness of labour: due to their inability to compete, children offer their services at cheaper prices;
- development of economic relations and prevalence of a wild and unregulated market. And the absence of regulatory mechanisms in the area of child labour.

#### IV. CONCLUSION

We have to do whatever we can do to remove child labour, we should find more people like you and me, and take the responsibility, whenever we see child labouring we have to tell act 36 which leads to relations that are determined and dominated by the employer; should talk to him, and tell him how important education is, try to help him get education. actual conditions, poverty forces innocent child to do labour, so our efforts should be to increase literacy not only by means of schools, we can also impart them education by sparing sometime we never can. I think this movement needs more of dedication, patriotism from us than money or resources. Promise me you'll take responsibility to fight this evil. We take oath.

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