

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

In the end, constructive theory can prove the role of the ILO by teaching a norm in India about child labor. Evidenced by several ILO programs and India ratifying conventions on child labor later in its domestic policy, India then made several policies in regulating the minimum age for becoming a worker. The child's condition in general in India experienced bad situations such as high child mortality, poor health care, limited opportunities to obtain basic education, many cases of children being tortured and exploited as sex workers or in employment - hazardous work and many things that should not be experienced by children if protection for children is carried out by all parties, especially families or parents, the government and the surrounding environment.

According to the 2001 Population Census of India, there were 12.7 million children who were economically aged 5-14 years as child laborers. They are employed in some of the most dangerous jobs such as making crackers, diamond craftsmen, glass and brass, carpet, key industries, shooting exercises, narcotics smuggling, liquor, child sex trafficking, spraying pesticides on farms and plantations, hotels and restaurants and domestic work and many in other industrial sectors are found in cases of child labor.

Based on the background explanation and explanation of the supporting chapters, the authors analyze the main determinants of child labor as a factor of poverty and the mindset of society. Less evenly distributed the level of the economy of the Indian community is the basic reason for many child labor in dangerous sectors in India. the people's thinking is still narrow which causes child development

in the doctrine by situations that surround children. Not only the poverty factor and the people's mindset, especially the parents, but the condition of education in India also needs to be improved. The number of illiterate children and dropout rates reflects the inability of the education system. High school dropout rates because children are forced to work to support their families. lack of participation of parents who feel that work develops skills that can be used to earn income while education does not help in this regard. Indian Prime Minister Manmohan Singh has made progress in terms of education policy. The RTE has then been implemented. Education is a major factor in child labor in India. Lack of educational facilities and services and the adoption of free education rights laws on children in India have led to widespread cases of child labor in India. Therefore the Indian government made a free education policy for children aged 6-14 years and collaborated with NGOs and foreign agencies such as the ILO and UNICEF to eliminate child labor. Therefore the policies that have been made by the Indian government are directed at two things, namely internal policies and external policies. The Internal Policy of the Indian Government in the Manmohan Singh era was in the form of ratifying the UN convention on the Rights of the Child (PBB - CRC) in 1992 and implementing it in the form of a Free and Compulsory Education Law for ages 6-14 years and working with NGOs to form a national protection commission child. India is one of 135 countries that make free education a basic right for every child and came into force on April 1, 2010. Focus on policies issued by Prime Minister Manmohan Singh which announces the operationalization of Children's Rights and free education and compulsory education laws For children, they have never visited any educational institutions, they will receive basic education because this is part of the task of the regional and state governments to ensure that all children in the age group 6-14 years attend school.

While the external policies of the Indian Government under the era of Prime Minister Manmohan Singh are in the form of cooperating with several international institutions in handling cases of child labor in

India. The role of International Institutions is very influential because the network of child labor is no longer an internal problem in India but is a Global Issue which is a shared responsibility. The process of formulating and implementing Indian policies involves a number of components and actors within Indian government institutions. This condition is common in a democratic country where there is a distribution of authority and authority in each government institution. The Indian government's domestic and foreign policies in eliminating the number of child laborers in India have collaborative support from the surrounding community with NGOs, UNICEF, ILO and other organizations that support and care for the protection of children's rights, especially in the case of child laborers in India, must be completed at least to minimize the number of child labor cases in India. The form of India's collaboration with the ILO in tackling the case of child labor with the ILO Program, known as the International Program on Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC) has developed monitoring arrangements that divert attention from the withdrawal of children from work to identification, rehabilitation , and tracking child labor. However, child labor cannot be eliminated by focusing on one aspect of education, for example or by law enforcement on child labor. The Indian government must ensure that the needs of the poor are addressed before tackling child labor. If poverty is overcome the need for child labor will automatically decrease. No matter how hard India tries, child labor will always be there until the need for it is fulfilled. While child labor is a complex problem