

THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION  
(ILO) TO COMBATTING CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA (2013-  
2017)

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ABSTRACT

This paper attempts to explain the role of International Labour Organization (ILO) to combating child labor in India. The ILO is an international organization that is part of the United Nations which focuses on labor rights. The ILO as an international organization has a function to teach a norm to a country or nation to lead a more peaceful international community. The ILO teaches the norm about children right in workers because in India child labor still occurs in various fields. The role of the ILO is to carry out several programs such as IPEC to teach children rights in workers to India. which was then responded by India by ratifying several ILO conventions in several stages from 2013 until 2017. In addition to ratifying India, it also made several policies regarding child labor prohibition and protection of children's rights.

Keywords : ILO, child labour, norms, India

**A. Background**

This thesis attends to investigate the role of the ILO in combatting up child labor in India. Child labor that occurs in India is a very bad child labor among other developing countries. Because the poverty level of the Indian State is very high labor child can occur, from child labor in low level to the Worst Forms of Child Labor. The role of the ILO here as a UN representative in the field of labor strives to reduce child labor in India by bringing international normative values about eradicating child labor and giving children's rights.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) is a United Nations agency that sets international labour standarts and promote social protection and work

opportunities for all. (ILO, Mission and impact of the ILO, 2018) The ILO has 187 member states where 186 are UN members and 1 member is the Cook Island. The ILO is an international organization that focuses on labor or worker issues. The rights that must be obtained by labor or workers are also the main focus of the ILO. The ILO brings together governments, employers and workers representatives of [187 member States](#), to set labour standards, develop policies and devise programmes promoting decent work for all women and men. Today, the ILO's Decent Work agenda helps advance the economic and working conditions that give all workers, employers and governments a stake in lasting peace, prosperity and progress. (ILO, Mission and impact of the ILO, 2018) The ILO is a specialized agency of the United Nations that spreads around the world, especially in developing countries which have child labor cases such as in India, Indonesia, and Sri Lanka.

ILO Minimum Age Convention No. 138 of 1973 the minimum price used for the work of children under age, it is still possible to do work in the world who work in the category of hazardous work (or included in the form of child labor). (ILO, Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138), 2017) The ILO noted that there were 168 million children involved in child labor. This number is a decrease from 2000 which recorded the number of child laborers in the world reaching 264 million (ILO, Child Labour, 2018). In number, Asia and the Pacific have rates of child labor, which is almost 78 million, Sub-Saharan Africa is still the highest in cases of child labor, which is 59 million or 21.4% (IPEC, Marking progress against child labor, 2013). Then, by gender at various ages of five to seventeen, boys were mostly involved as child laborers compared to girls (99.8 million compared to 68.2 million). (takingITglobal, 2015)

The right to a prosperous life is stated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or the Declaration of Human Rights established by the United Nations (UN) as a form of Resolution of the General Assembly on December 10, 1948. In article No. 25 stated that: 1) All people have the right to a decent life which is also adequate for their health and welfare for themselves and their

families, including food, clothing, housing and the acquisition of health and social services, as well as the right to security in times of unemployment, illness, incapacity due to disability, widow condition, old age or various forms of lack of livelihood outside their power. 2) Motherhood and childhood activities are entitled to special treatment and assistance. All children, whether born in or out of wedlock, must receive the same protection. (Hogan, 1970)

As reported by Save the Children between the ages of 14-17 years engaged in hazardous work and account for 62.8% of India's child labor workforce in which boys are more than girls (38.7 million vs. 8.8 million) are forced into doing more hazardous work. Child labor used to be the most ubiquitous in rural India in which 80% of working children are found working. Recently, however, child labor has relocated from rural areas to urbanized areas where the big cities are located. More cities provide more opportunity for work compared to smaller, rural areas. As reported by UNICEF, there has been a 54% increase in child labor between the ages of 5-14. In addition, according to the Campaign Against Child Labor study, India has approximately 1,26,66,377 total child laborers. Uttar Pradesh, a state in northern India, has 19,27,997 child laborers. Dehli, the capital of India, has over 1 million child laborers. Other leading states with similar figures including Bihar, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. (TNN, 2010)

In this research, the Indian State received assistance from the International Organization called the International Labor Organization (ILO) which was devoted to promoting social justice and human rights and an internationally recognized workforce. The ILO has a special program called the International Program on the Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC) or the International Program on Reducing Child Labor, where they are an important aspect of the ILO Decent Work Agenda that seeks to address child labor and campaign for a global revival. to help stop the practice of child labor. IPEC believes that children who work will not only prevent children from achieving the education and abilities they need in achieving a better future, but also increase poverty and influence the national

economy through the loss of competitive, productive, and potential income. With that, IPEC acts by attracting children out of child labor, providing education for them, and helping their families with training and employment opportunities that contribute directly to decent work for adults. As such, the ILO with a special program called IPEC has the aim to deal with child labor trying to apply it to countries in the world, including India, to handle all forms of child labor in India.

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

International organizations have their own role in the international system, the first is as an instrument. The purpose of this instrument is that international organizations act as a diplomatic tool for a number of sovereign countries to discuss their respective policies to regulate the rules of conduct of the countries involved in it. Second, namely as an arena, where international organizations act as forums and providers of places for countries to discuss. Then third, international organizations act as actors. International organizations act as independent actors who are not affected by the international environment, whose decision-making process is supported by stable but coherent capabilities with the international environment.

So far many children in the world are trapped in child labor, sacrificing themselves and our future. (ILO, Marking Progress Against Child Labour, 12) The new estimates presented in this report show that 168 million children worldwide are child laborers, accounting for almost 11 percent of the child population as a whole. Children in hazardous work that directly endanger their health, safety and moral development make up almost half of all child labor, 85 million in absolute conditions. The risk of child labor is highest for children in sub-Saharan Africa, where one child every five is in child labor. Taken together, the results presented in this report make it clear that the world without child labor is still too far in the future. The UN Economic and Social Council states that any international organization not created on the basis of an intergovernmental agreement will be considered an international non-governmental organization.

Therefore, all organizations formed by agreements between countries or one branch of government, will be categorized as IGO (Intergovernmental Organization).

Accordingly, the ILO is categorized as an intergovernmental international organization (IGO) because the ILO was formed by the Commission on International Labor Legislation - at the Peace Conference which drafted the Constitution of the International Labor Organization - where the ILO was made with the intention to form an organization to develop fair and equal policies towards workers and the need for better work and life conditions. The ILO is also an organization that is a reference at the international level because the ILO is appointed by the United Nations to be part of the UN specialization agency. (NATIONS) In addition, the ILO also fulfills the essential character in an international organization, which has membership, goals, and structure.

Like most organizations, the ILO also has a vision and mission, goals, management structure, and work programs that show the ILO's credibility in dealing with various issues surrounding workers and improving the welfare of workers.

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#### CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA

Workers should be carried out by adults who already have good physical and mental abilities. Workers as factory workers or anything that should not be done by children. Given the right of the child to get a decent life and go to school. But not in India there are still many child labors. As per the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, amended in 2016 ("CLPR Act"), a "Child" is defined as any person below the age of 14, and the CLPR Act prohibits employment of a Child in any employment including as a domestic help. (Srivastava, 2017) Employing children at an early age includes cruelty.

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#### **A. ILO taught India about norms for prohibiting child labor.**

Norm as a standard of behavior works as a barrier that limits the actions of actors so as not to get out of an existing order. The order represents a set of rules that the actor has agreed or legitimized, as something that is considered good, for example: in an international war situation, there is currently a ban on combatants attacking medical personnel. These norms are usually referred to as regulative norms, besides that norms are said to be constitutive norms which are the norms underlying the making of new actors, grouping these actors and all their interests, for example: post-September 11 discourse by raising Al-Qaeda as an organization Transnational terrorists are very dangerous for the international community.

The division of norms becomes constitutive and regulative parallel to the existence of conceptual differences between the logic of consequences and the logic of appropriateness. The logic of thinking based on consequences underlies the behavior of the actors in considering all their actions with the logic (costs and benefits) of costs and benefits, in other words the logic seeks to establish new norms that are considered profitable such as making international trade rules through WTO organizations. Whereas logic based on the appropriateness of actors sees itself as an existing norm follower, and however requires itself to always be in accordance with existing norms, for example, almost most countries in the world today recognize that a democratic system is the best system and dictatorship is a bad governance system.

International norms are basically not born without social intercourse, they emerge born and developed because of the presence of the actor who raises these norms and responses from others in the form of legitimacy over the norm. The form of legitimacy of the norm is based on agreement with the actors in seeing that it is good for themselves.

Martha Finnemore & Kathryn Sikkink said that the development of international norms goes through three stages, namely: First, is the emergence or emergence of a norm (emergence norm). Second, cascade norms, namely recognition from other countries on a norm that has emerged. Third, norm

internalization is the stage where a norm can be accepted and adopted by almost the international community. (Hobson, 2003)

Tabel *norm life cycle*

	<b><i>Stage 1</i></b> <b><i>Norm emergence</i></b>	<b><i>Stage 2</i></b> <b><i>Norm cascade</i></b>	<b><i>Stage 3</i></b> <b><i>Norm</i></b> <b><i>internalization</i></b>
<b><i>Actors</i></b>	<i>Norm entrepreneur with organizational platform</i>	<i>States, international organizations, networks</i>	<i>Law, professions. Bureaucracy</i>
<b><i>Motives</i></b>	<i>Altruism, empathy, Legitimacy,</i>	<i>ideational, reputation, esteem</i>	<i>Conformity</i>
<b><i>Dominant Mechanism</i></b>	<i>Persuasion</i>	<i>Socialization, institutionalization, demonstration</i>	<i>Institutionalization, Habit</i>

The birth process of norms is largely determined by the role of norm entrepreneurs and organizational platforms. Both roles are said to be the most important role in the development of a norm because in international circles there are other norms, especially established and legitimate norms.

Norm entrepreneurs are actors who seek the emergence of new norms by considering the logic of consequences in seeing old norms that are developing. Usually these norm entrepreneurs need an effort to create issues by using language to name, interpret, and dramatize these issues. So that attracts attention. In addition, they also need vehicles to promote or popularize the norms they want to appoint, these vehicles are called organizations platforms Examples of organizations platforms are International Red Cross etc.

An interesting example of this emergence norm was that before the emergence of the International Red Cross Organization, medical personnel were

considered as part of the military, so it was legitimate to be attacked because it was considered to help injured soldiers, but in its development, the history of Henry Dunant (norm entrepreneurs) emerged. strive for medical personnel to be treated as non-combatants who must be treated well. His efforts to fight for these norms are not easy because they have to deal with old norms and habits in looking at medical personnel. But because of efforts to dramatize the issue continuously with the pretext of humanity and the like, then the new norm made by Henry Dunant attracted the attention of the public.

The process of dramatization above is referred to as the "framing" process. Creating a framing of an issue is the most important strategy so that the issue is popular in the wider community. Framing procession is the main requirement for the norm to enter the next stage.

As discussed in the previous chapter, international organizations carry norms which can then construct thinking for a wider scope. Like the ILO in India it was not immediately accepted by the government regarding children's rights as stated in the ILO conventions 138 and 182. Internationally, children's rights have become a matter of concern, but not with India, which at that time still had not ratified the convention. It is known that eradicating child labor requires a long time and many parties, both IGOs and NGOs, to jointly educate countries that have not implemented "stop child labor".

## **B. Process of ILO to taught India about norm “stop child labour” from 2013 - 2017**




In the process the most visible response from India to the ILO was in the period 2013 to 2017. The timeframe will be explained below.

### **Moderate advancement in 2013**

In 2013, India made a moderate advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The Government continues to implement its National



Child Labor Project, its project to assist bonded laborers through the provision of loans and alternative livelihoods, and several social protection schemes that address many of the root causes of child labor. In 2013, the Government passed the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, which protects children from sexual offenses and children and adults from trafficking and forced labor and issued guidelines to each state on how to handle cases of child labor trafficking. The Government also launched the Crime and Criminal Tracking and Networking System, which connects all of India's 15,000 police stations. However, children in India continue to engage in child labor in agriculture and in the worst forms of child labor in the manufacturing of a number of products in the informal economy. Basic legal protections for children remain weak. Legislation to prohibit work by children under the age of 14 and to proscribe hazardous work for children under 18 was introduced in Parliament in 2012 but has yet to be passed.

Convention		Ratification	
	ILO C. 138, Minimum Age		
	ILO C. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labor		
	UN CRC		✓
	UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict		✓
	UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography		✓
	Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons		✓

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work (National)	No		
(Rajasthan)	Yes	18	Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for Identification, Rescue, Protection and Rehabilitation (13)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	14	Child Labor Prohibition and Regulation Act (60)
List of Hazardous Occupations Prohibited for Children	Yes		Child Labor Prohibition and Regulation Act; The Factories Act (60, 61)

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Bonded Labor System (Abolition) Act; Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act (62, 63)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Criminal Law (Amendment) Act (64)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Protection of Children from Sexual Offence Act; Information Technology (Amendment) Act of 2008 (65, 66)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act No. 61 (67)
Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment	N/A*		
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Combat: Yes	18	Military Regulations (57, 68, 69)
	Non-Combat: Yes	17	
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	14	The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (70)
Free Public Education	Yes		The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (70)




\* No conscription or no standing military.

(UNICEF, 2015)

We can see the ILO's efforts in 2013, India, some basic rights of children that regulate child labor have not been ratified by India such as ILO.C 182 and ILO.C 138 here proves that even though the ILO has paid attention to children's rights such as getting good education but not yet Constructed with the norm of "stop child labor"

## 2014

In 2014, India made a moderate advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The Government implemented its National Child Labor Project to assist child laborers through the provision of loans and alternative livelihoods, and several social protection programs to address the root causes of child labor. The Ministry of Home Affairs also launched an online human trafficking portal to coordinate efforts of state and national government agencies. However, children in India are engaged in child labor, including in agriculture and manufacturing. Basic legal protections for children remain weak. Legislation to prohibit work by all children under the age of 14 and to proscribe hazardous work for children under age 18 was approved by the Prime Minister's Cabinet in 2012, but it has yet to be passed by Parliament.

Convention	Convention	Ratification
	ILO C. 138, Minimum Age	
	ILO C. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	
	UN CRC	✓
	UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
	UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	✓
	Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓

Standard	Yes/No	Age	Related Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	No		
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	14	Section 3 of the Child Labor Prohibition and Regulation Act (67)
Prohibition of Hazardous Occupations or Activities for Children	Yes		Parts A and B of the Schedule in the Child Labor Prohibition and Regulation Act; Section 67 of the Factories Act (67, 68)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Section 4 of the Bonded Labor System (Abolition) Act; Section 26 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act (69, 70)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Sections 366A, 372, 370 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code; Section 5 of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act; Section 7 of Criminal Law (Amendment) Act (71-73)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Sections 366A, 366B, 370A, 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code; Sections 5 and 6 of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act; Section 14 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offense Act; Section 67B of the Information Technology (Amendment) Act of 2008 (72-75)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Section 32B(c) of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act; Section 24 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act (69, 76)
Minimum Age for Compulsory Military Recruitment	N/A*		
Minimum Age for Voluntary Military Service	Combat: Yes	18	Military Regulations (61, 77, 78)
	Non-Combat: Yes	17	
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	14	Section 3 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (79)
Free Public Education	Yes		Section 3 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (79)




No conscription (80)

In 2014 India has begun to be educated with the norms carried out by the ILO even though it has not ratified ILO.C 182 and ILO.C 138 but India has considered the minimum age limit for children about minimum age for hazardous work, namely children with a minimum age of 14 years. This is a good step for India to begin to accept the norms taught by the ILO.

## 2017

In 2017, India made a significant advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The government ratified both ILO Convention 182 and Convention 138 and amended the Child Labor Act to prohibit children under age 18 from working in hazardous occupations and processes. The government also launched the Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labor to more effectively enforce child labor

laws and implement the National Child Labor Program. In addition, the government released a new National Plan of Action for Children that implements the National Policy for Children, which includes a focus on child laborers, trafficked children, and other vulnerable children. However, children in India engage in the worst forms of child labor, including in forced labor producing garments and quarrying stones. Children also perform dangerous tasks producing bricks. The Child Labor Act's hazardous work prohibitions do not include all occupations in which children work in unsafe and unhealthy environments for long periods of time. Penalties for employing children are insufficient to deter violations, and the recruitment of children by non-state armed groups is not criminally prohibited.

Convention	Ratification
 ILO C. 138, Minimum Age	✓
ILO C. 182, Worst Forms of Child Labor	✓
 UN CRC	✓
UN CRC Optional Protocol on Armed Conflict	✓
UN CRC Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography	✓
 Palermo Protocol on Trafficking in Persons	✓

Standard	Meets International Standards: Yes/No	Age	Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	14	Section 3(1) of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act (106)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	Yes	18	Section 3A of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act (106)
Identification of Hazardous Occupations or Activities Prohibited for Children	Yes		Schedule to the Child and Adolescent Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act (107)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Section 4 of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act; Sections 370 and 374 of the Penal Code; Section 79 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act (108; 109; 110)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Yes		Sections 366A, 366B, 370, 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code; Section 5 of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (109; 111)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Yes		Sections 366A, 366B, 370A, 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code; Sections 4–7 of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act; Sections 13–15 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offense Act; Section 67B of the Information Technology Act (109; 111; 112; 113)
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Yes		Sections 76 and 78 of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act; Section 32B(c) of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substance Act (110; 114)
Prohibition of Military Recruitment			
State Compulsory	N/A*		
State Voluntary	Yes	16	
Non-State	No		
Compulsory Education Age	Yes	15	Section 3 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (115)
Free Public Education	Yes		Section 3 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (115)

\* No conscription (116)

In 2017 it proved that India accepted the norm taught by the ILO, namely paying attention to the rights of children and not employing them as laborers. India has ratified ILO.C 182 and ILO.C 138 and the minimum age for minimum age for work is 14 years and the minimum age for hazardous work is 18 years

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 situation in general in India shows many serious injustices experienced by children 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 that is fundamentally rooted in poverty, there is an unwavering commitment by the Government and people of India to fight it. Success can be achieved only through large-scale social engineering combined with national policies on international economic growth and actions, therefore, must support and not hinder India's efforts to get rid of child labor. Finally spreading or teaching the norms to countries that have not adopted proven values can be done to achieve a better life.

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