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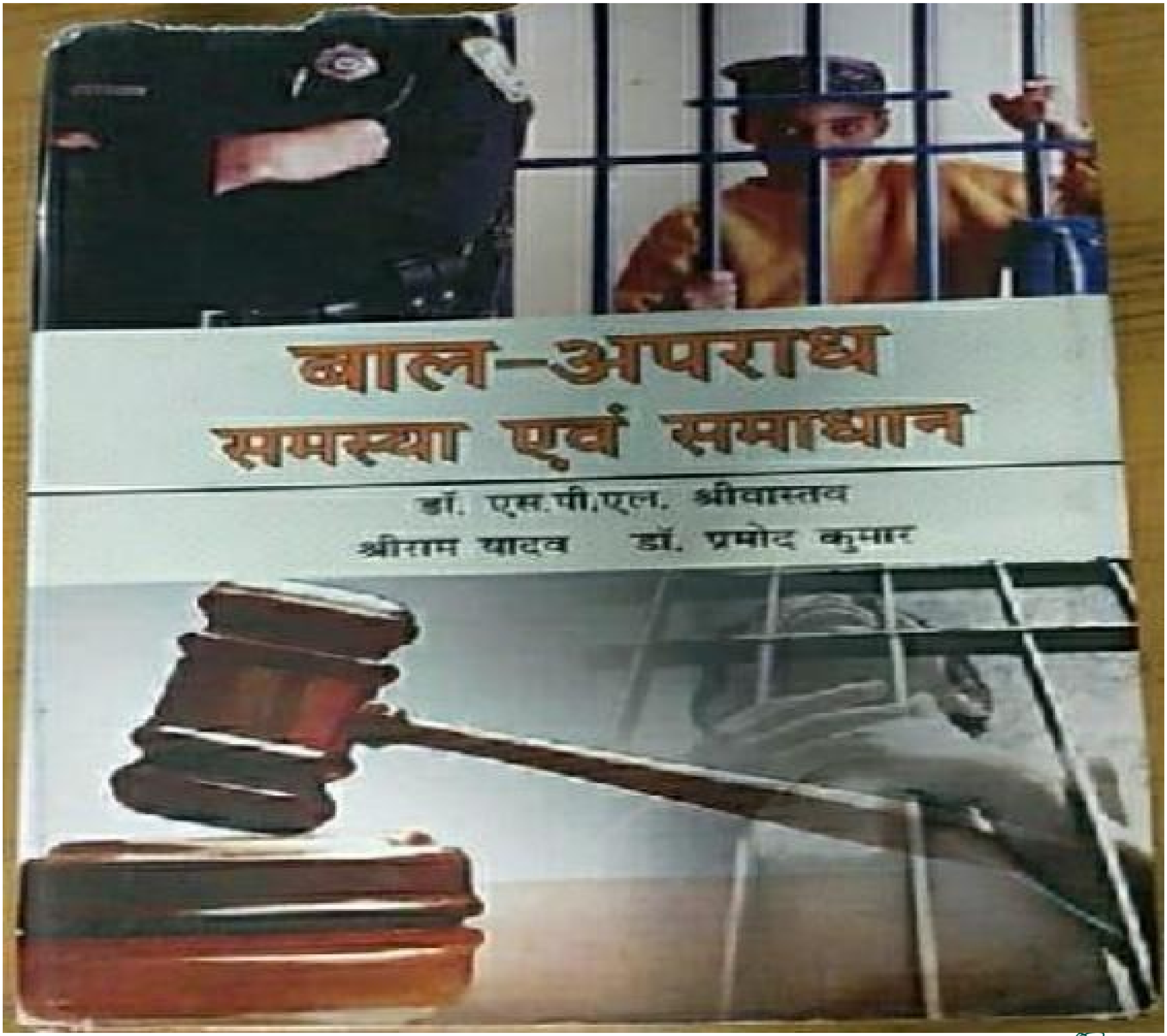

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चन्द्रकान्ति रमावती देवी आर्य महिला
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बाल श्रम एक ऐसी कुप्रथा है जिसे हमारे संविधान ने मौलिक अधिकारो का हनन मानते हुये गैर संवैधानिक घोषित किया है परन्तु हमारे समाज की यह बहुत बड़ी विडम्बना है कि आज भी यह कुप्रथा हमारे समाज को कलंकित कर रही है। प्राचीन काल में बाल श्रम सामाजिक व्यवस्था का अंग था , परन्तु आज बाल श्रम एक सामाजिक आर्थिक समस्या के रुप में कैंसर की भांति व्याप्त हो गया है। बदलते हुये मूल्यों, सामाजिक प्रतिमानो तथा नियमों, विधानों के कारण यह स्पष्ट रुप से परिलक्षित होने लगा है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ ने बाल अधिकार घोषणा पत्र भी निर्मित किया था जिसमें कहा गया था मानव जाति पर बच्चों का यह ऋण है कि वे अपनी श्रेष्ठतम विरासत सुलभ करायें और वे अपने इस कर्तव्य पालन के लिये सभी दायित्वों की पूर्ति हेतु वचनबद्ध होते हैं। परन्तु वास्तविकता के धरातल पर ये वायदे खोखले ही साबित हुये हैं। समाज में व्याप्त समस्याओं एवं व्याधियों को कुछ शक्तियां प्रत्यके काल एवं स्थान में प्रश्रय एवं संरक्षण देती रहीं हैं। इसी प्रकार कुछ शक्तियां बालश्रम को बढ़ावा देने का कार्य कर रही हैं और वर्तमान में भी अहम भूमिका निभा रही है। वे चाहती हैं कि समाज में बाल श्रमिक को संवैधानिक मान्यता मिले। परिणामस्वरुप बालश्रम उन्मूलन के प्रयास फलीभूत न हो सके।

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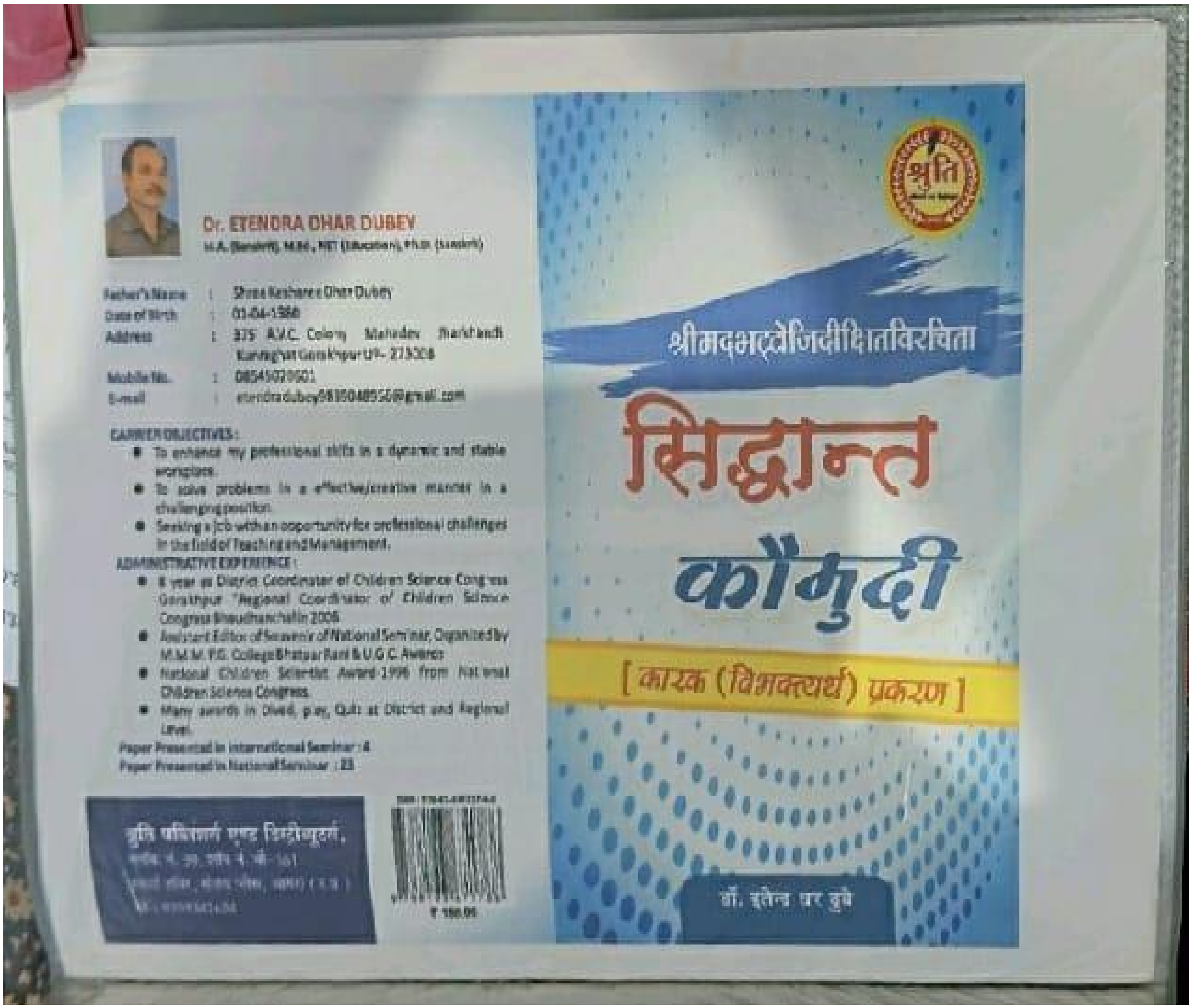

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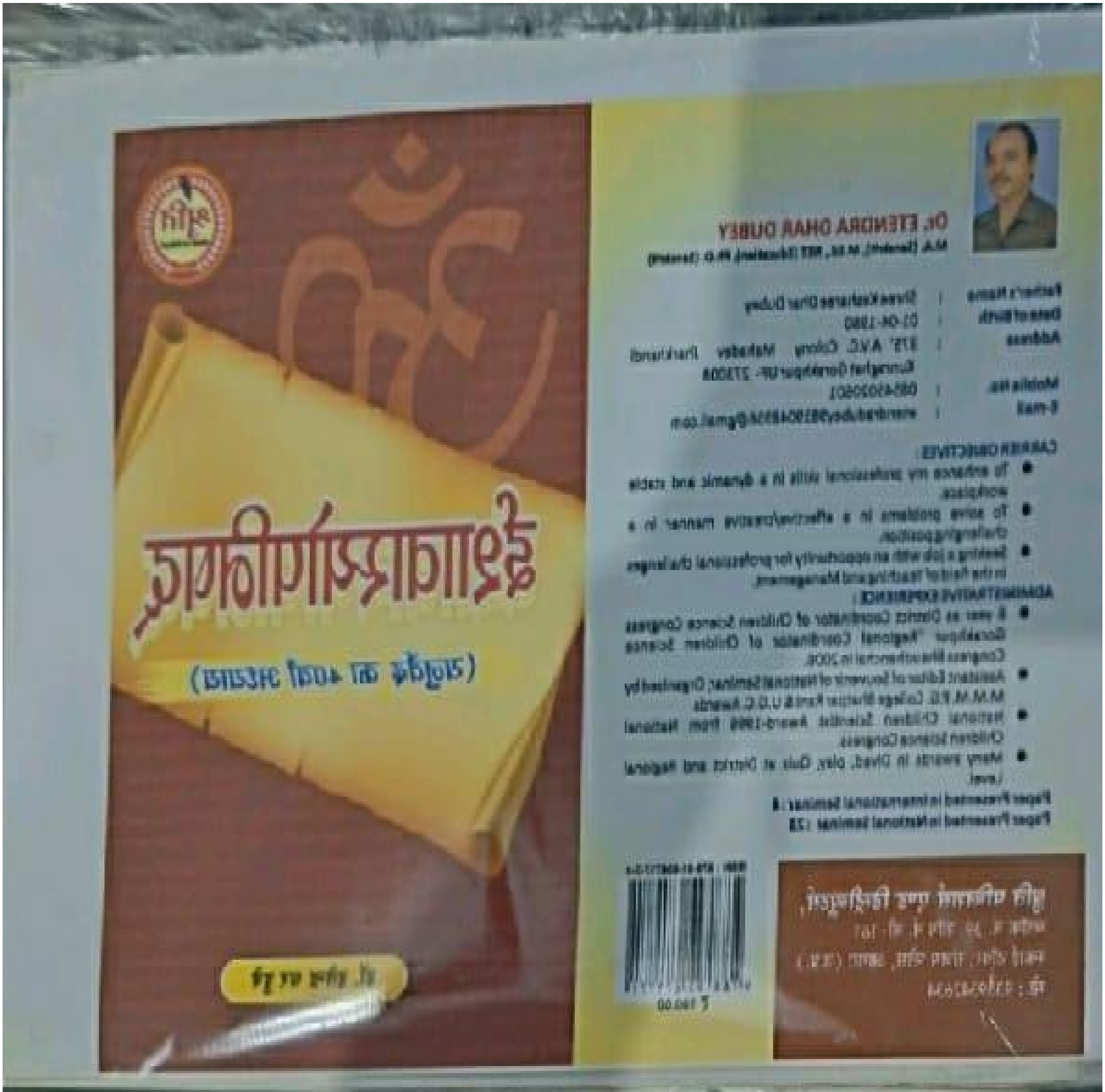

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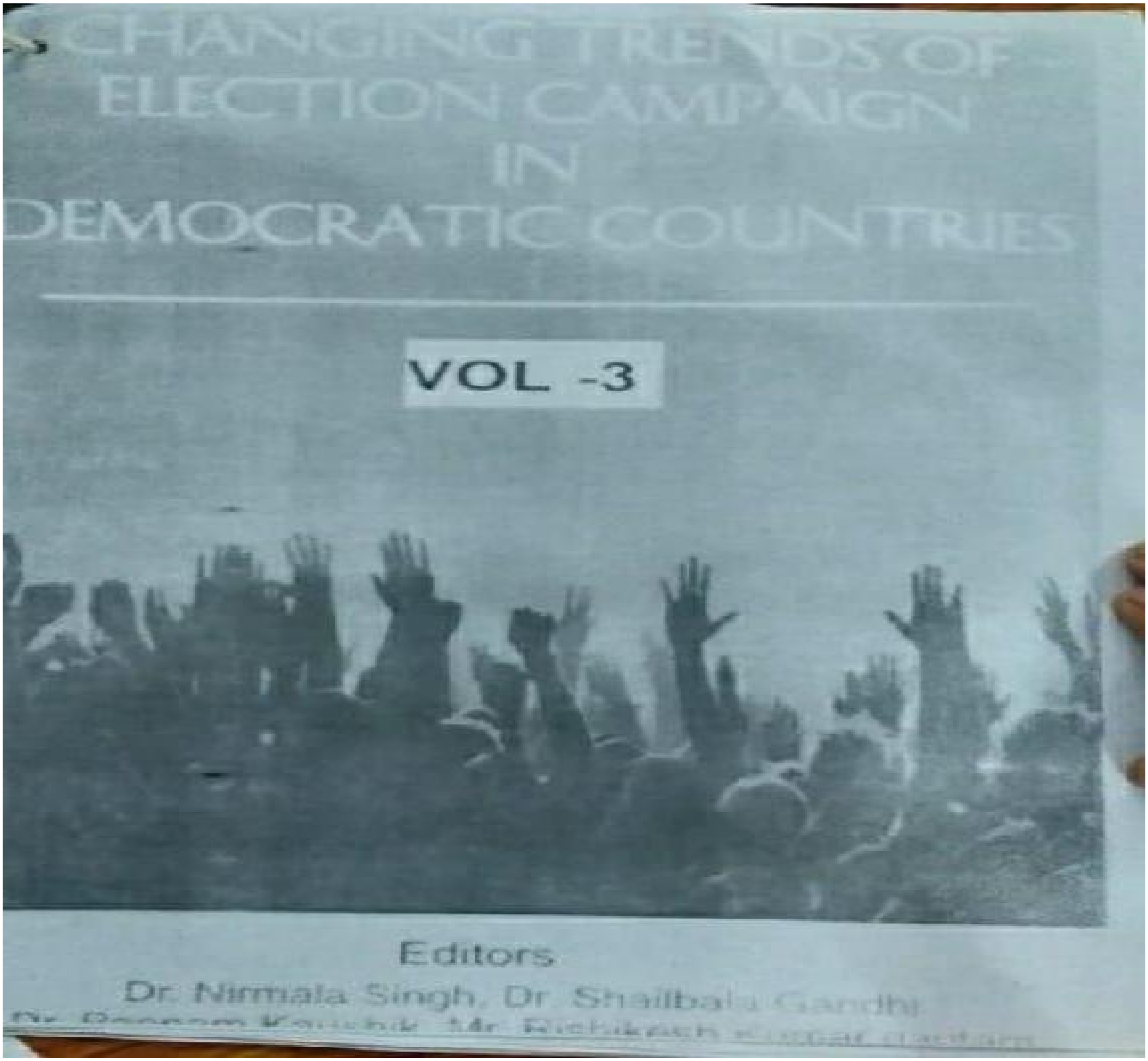

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India–Nepal Rel[illegible]

India Nepal relations are [illegible] Political Historical , Socio, Cultural [illegible] Nepal is a landlocked country bordered [illegible] Tibetan region of china and on the west ,south [illegible] Indian states of Uttar Pradesh ,Bihar, West Bengal [illegible] into three regions (The lower or Tarai region, The [illegible] region and The northern or Himalayan Region) India [illegible] Nepal are two neighbours having unique relations dating [illegible] to antiquities perhaps even before the dawn of [illegible] civilization .In course of bilateral relations spread over [illegible] long period ,culture and history tradition and politics ,religion and mythology ,language and literature ,trade and commerce, matrimonial linkage' and migration have bound the two countries which have close proximity with open borders and freedom of movements .The Geographical, historical,

[illegible] and geo-political [illegible] [illegible] patronage and informally [illegible] [illegible] found to maintain a close [illegible] [illegible] India also supported the democratic [illegible] Nepal.

Beginning in 1950,however relations were based on [illegible] under the treaty of peace and friendship ,ratified in [illegible] where each government agreed to acknowledge and [illegible] the others sovereignty, territorial integrity and [illegible] to continue diplomatic relations and on matters [illegible] to industrial and economic development to grant [illegible] equal to those of its own citizen to the nationals of the [illegible] residing in its territory and an agreement governing both bilateral trade and trade transiting. India and Nepal –India relations from strategic and economic perspective.

India is the largest single partner in Nepal's foreign trade and Nepal's dependence upon India for essential commodities has been immense. It can be said that Nepal provide lot of scope for the establishment of joint ventures in large number of identified areas such as leather and shoe, jute

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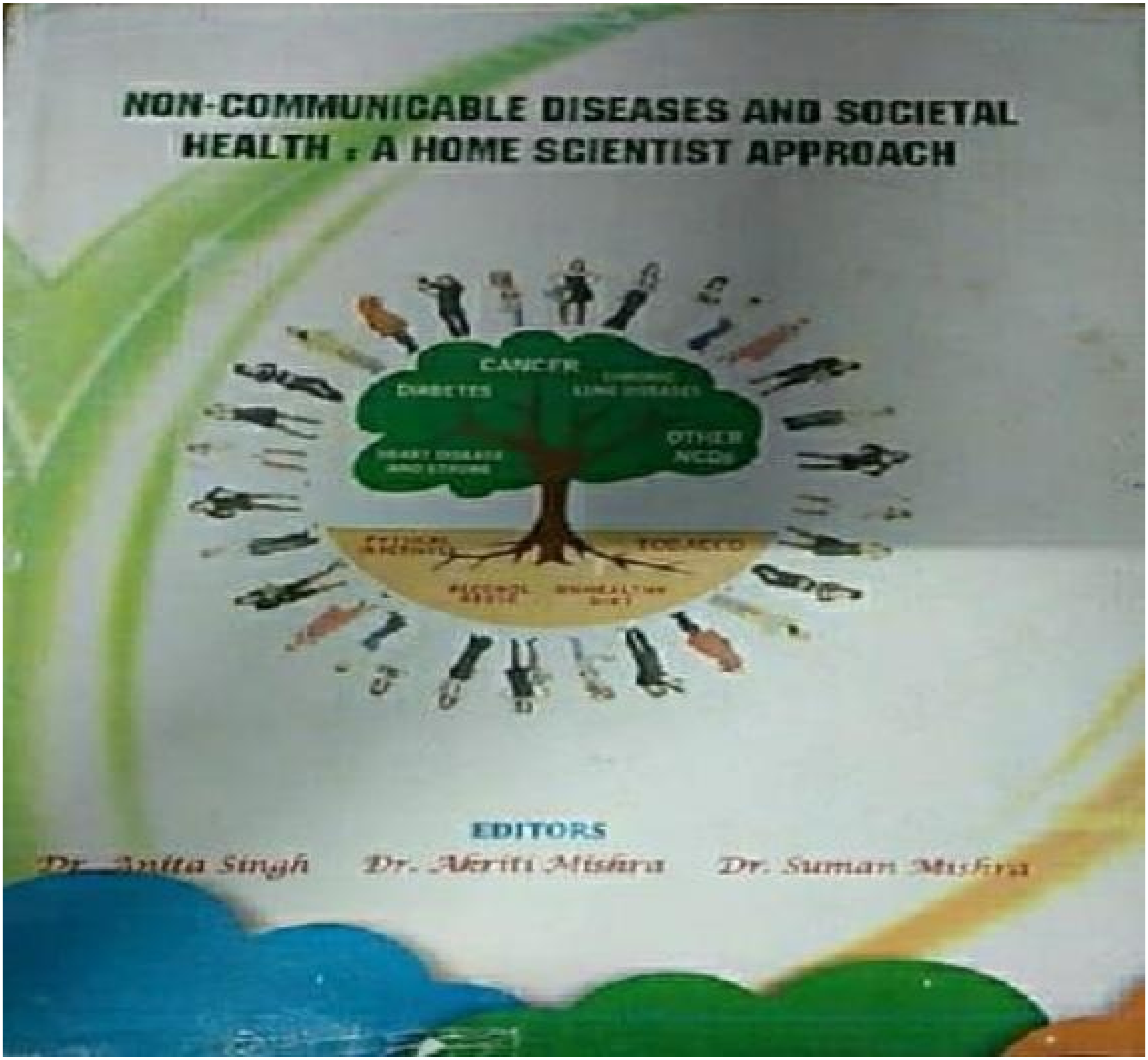

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EFFECT OF NCDS ON PHYSIOLOGICAL & PHYCOLOGICAL HEALTH OF PREGNANT LADY

Archana Srivastava*

ABSTRACT

A non-communicable disease is a medical condition or disease that is not caused by infectious agents. NCDs can refer to chronic disease which last for long period of time and progress slowly. Sometimes, NCDs result in rapid deaths such as Autoimmune diseases, Heart diseases, Stroke, Cancer, diabetes, chronic kidney disease, Osteoarthritis, Osteoporosis, Alzheimer's disease, Cataracts, and others.

The Pregnant woman with Diabetes, Anemia, Cancer, Obesity, Hypertensive pregnancy disorder and several other NCDs are at higher risk of developing childbirth related complication, and so are their babies. Children born to mother with NCDs are more likely to experience adverse health outcome later in life.

Hormonal changes during pregnancy. The hormonal and Physiological changes that come with pregnancy are unique. Pregnant women experience sudden and dramatic increases in estrogen and progesterone. They also experience changes in the amount and function of a number of other hormones.

This Article deal about NCDs during pregnancy. In Pregnancy hormonal changes occur, hormonal changes the Chemical Composition in the body of pregnant lady.

When hormonal changes start in Pregnant women management of diet should be better option to stay healthy and fit routine check by Gynecologist is better for new born baby and mother which is diagnose by registered Doctors. NCDs also effect their physical health, physiological health and most important their unborn child.

Keywords: Maternal Health, NCDs, Diseases, Pregnant Lady, hormonal Changes, Treatment

Introduction

Non communicable disease (NCDs) accout for almost 65% of women's deaths around the world, and the majority of these deaths occur in low and middle-income countries. Woman with diabetes, Anemia, Cancer, Obesity, hypertensive pregnancy disorders and several other NCDs are at a higher risk of developing childbirth related complications, and so are

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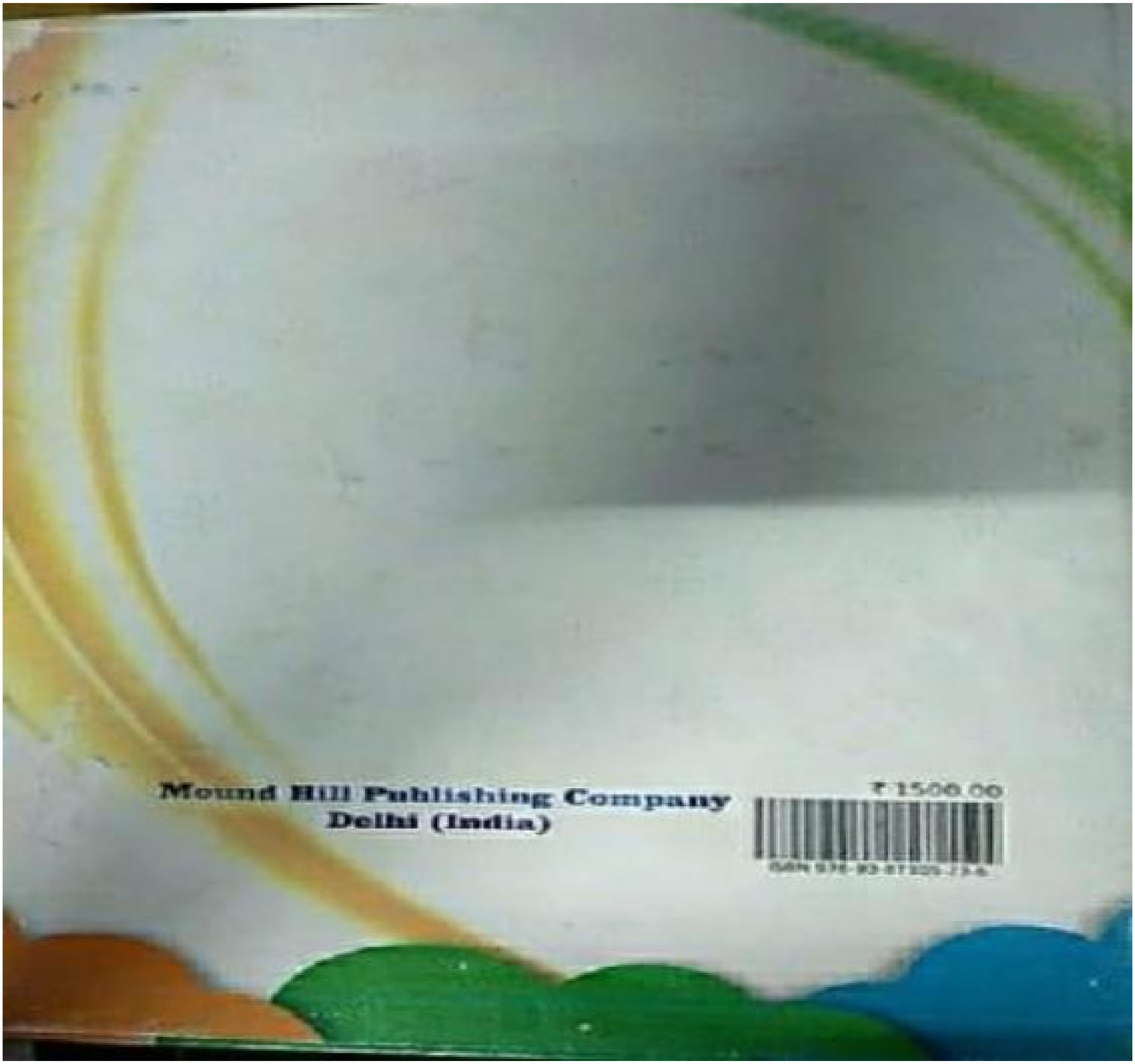

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INDIA: HEALTH SECTOR AND ITS CHALLENGES

Dr. Ritu*

ABSTRACT

India is the second largest country in terms of population in the world. Due to increasing rate of population, the government of India, at present, had to face so many challenges at so many fronts simultaneously. To name a few- health related problems, illiteracy, unemployment, population explosion, scarcity of food and water, high infant and female mortality rate, etc. Among above mentioned, health sector is proving to be a tough task for the government to provide overall health care to the population. Health problems are basically characterized by diseases which are mainly of two types- i) communicable disease (CD) and ii) non-communicable diseases (NCDs). A disease that spreads or get transmitted from one person (infected) to another (healthy or unhealthy) and make them sick (ill), is called communicable disease example- AIDS, viral, fever, flu, sore eye, etc. A disease that doesn't spread or doesn't get transmitted by person to person but affects or shows up due to hereditary reason or own health issues, life style, etc. are called non-communicable disease like Asthma, Cancer, Strep Throat, Ulcer, Heart Disease, etc. This paper deals with the steps and initiatives taken by Government of India to make people aware and protect them from NCDs.

Keywords: *Non-communicable disease (NCDs), Government of India, programmes, awareness, problems*

Introduction

India is the second largest country in terms of population in the world. Due to increasing rate of population, the government of India, at present, had to face so many challenges at so many fronts simultaneously. To name a few- health related problems, illiteracy, unemployment, population explosion, scarcity of food and water, high infant and female mortality rate, etc. Among above mentioned, health sector is proving to be a tough task for the government to provide overall health care to the population. According to World Health Organization (WHO), health is "a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity."

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ROLE OF YOGA IN ASTHAMA

Priyambada Tripathi*

Dr. Anita Singh**

ABSTRACT

"The nature of yoga is to shine the light of awareness into the darkest corners of the body." (Jason Crandell)

__Asthma__ is a chronic inflammatory disorder characterized by reversible airway obstruction and airways hyper responsiveness. It is a chronic disease that cannot be cured but medicines and life style changes can help to control these symptoms. The typical symptoms of asthma include wheezing, coughing, chest tightness and shortness of breath. Breathing very fast is one of the major problems of an asthma patient. Although they are breathing fast, the oxygen is not being absorbed by their body. Practicing slow breathing would not only improve their breathing, but also allow them to control it better.

The causes of asthma are genetic and environmental. Whatever the reason maybe, yoga acts as a shield for asthmatic patients and helps gain control over it with yoga. It is possible to change breathing pattern and habits for a more holistic breathing experience that will help to tackle asthma problem effectively. Some yoga asana such as Sukh asana, [illegible], Ardh Matsyendrasana, Setu Bandhasana etc. are help to counter asthma more effectively.

Daily practice of these posture and yoga techniques for 15-20 minutes will considerably reduce chances of asthma attack and may even help them get rid of it.

Keywords: *Asthma, Yoga Asana, Chronic Disease*

Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disorder characterized by reversible airways hyper responsiveness or Asthma is a disease that affects the breathing passages of lungs (bronchioles). Asthma is caused by chronic (ongoing, long term) inflammation of these passages. This makes the breathing tubes or airways of the person with asthma highly sensitive to various "triggers" like coughing, wheezing and shortness of breath. Asthma is an ancient Greek word that means 'panting', 'gasping', or inflamed "tight feeling in the chest". It is a condition in which a person's airways become inflamed, narrow and swell and produce extra mucus which makes it difficult to breathe.

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ROLE OF RISK FACTORS IN NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Samidhi Gupta*

ABSTRACT

A non communicable disease is a medical condition that is not caused by infectious agents. NCDs can refer to chronic diseases which last for long periods of time and progress slowly. NCDs are distinguished only by their non-infectious cause, not necessarily by their duration, though some chronic diseases of long duration may be caused by infection.

Commonly existing NCDs include hypertension, diabetes mellitus, cardiovascular diseases, cancer, injuries and chronic respiratory diseases. Among the main contributing factors are older age and unhealthy lifestyle –related behaviors. Hence the term "lifestyle related disease." This article deals about Non communicable diseases because it is not suffered people by any infectious agent (bacteria, virus, etc.). Sometime NCDs transferred from one generation to another generation (by heredity) In this article author describe about top five risk factor of some NCDs like B.P, tobacco used, alcohol used, overweight, raised cholesterol, alcohol consumption etc. and also give their causes, symptoms and prevention.

NCDs are preventable because it caused by changeable risk factors. Successfully prevention of these deadly diseases largely depends on encouraging people to learn healthy lifestyle.

Keyword: *NCDs, Risk factor, Cause, Symptoms, Prevention*

Introduction

Diseases that cannot be caused by infectious agent or not transmissible defined as NCDs (Non Communicable diseases).These diseases are long time period and slow progression. NCDs killed more than 36 million people each year. NCDs are not passed from person to person and result of a combination of genetic, physiological, environmental and behavioral factors. These are:

- Auto immune diseases
- Cancer
- Chronic kidney diseases

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DIFFERENT YOGA POSES FOR POLYCYSTIC OVARIAN SYNDROME

Anita Singh*
Dr. Anita Singh**

ABSTRACT

"Yoga is not about touching your toes, it is what you learn on the way down."

Polycystic ovarian syndrome (PCOS) is a common female disorder challenging feminine identity which is likely to impact their quality of life. This is one such lifestyle disorder affecting 30-40% of young girls in their reproductive age in India. Polycystic ovarian syndrome is characterized by small cysts in the ovary where the women experience reproductive, psychological and hormonal imbalances. Its diagnosis is difficult as it manifests as a spectrum of symptom than a specific one. The exact causes of PCOS are unknown. However it has certainly been linked to high levels of insulin and high levels of androgens or hormonal imbalance. Yoga not only addresses the problems of PCOS but is likely to prevent the long term complications such as cardio- vascular diseases, diabetes etc. the benefit of yoga is more cost effective and there are no side effects of the body. Yoga is spiritual science, it is considered as a part of rejuvenation practice of ayurveda. It can be used in prevention and inhibits disease. Yoga is one of important refreshing and rejuvenation modalities. Most importantly anyone can do yoga. No matter what size, shape and age multiple women have found it to be the most beneficial form of exercise for the mind, body and the spirit. Regular practice of yoga enhances physical fitness and strength, de-stresses and regulates hormonal balances. This paper deals with the different types of yoga poses for polycystic ovarian syndrome and yoga moved physiologic, non-invasive, non- pharmacologic and without any side effects.

Keywords: *PCOS, Yoga, Hormonal Imbalance, Insulin.*

Introduction

A non- communicable disease is a non infectious health condition that cannot be spread from person to person. It also lasts for a long period of time. This is also known as chronic disease. The most common non-communicable disease are polycystic ovarian syndrome, diabetes. Cancer, heart stroke, hypertension, cardiovascular disease etc.

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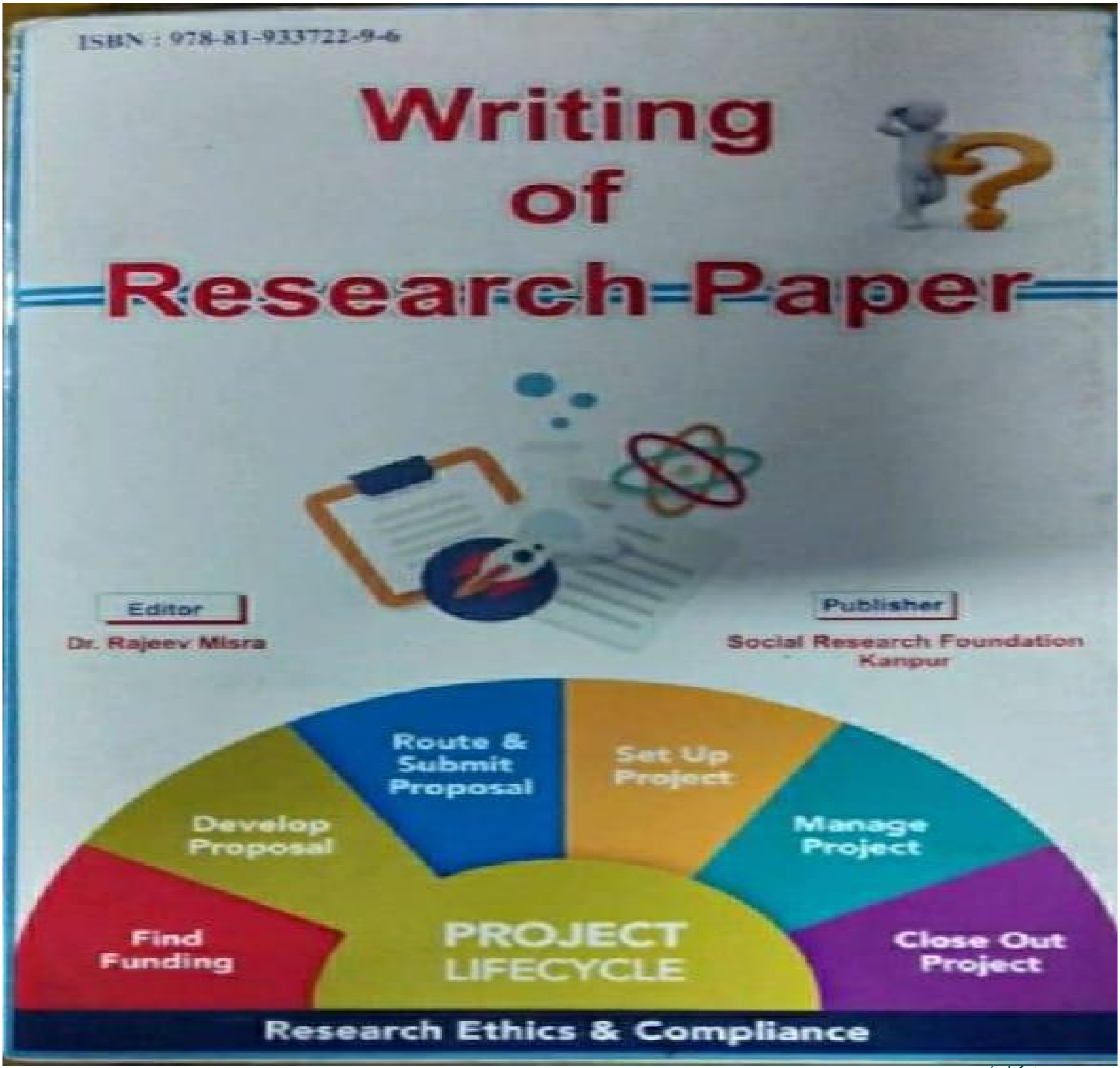

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उपयुक्त शोध समस्या का चयन (शोध पत्र का आधार–भूत स्तम्भ)

डा० विजय लक्ष्मी मिश्र
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एम०एड० विभाग,
चन्द्रकान्ति रमावती देवी आर्य महिला
पी० जी० कॉलेज, गोरखपुर

सारांश

वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान प्रारम्भ करने से पहले अनुसंधानकर्ता के सामने सर्वप्रधान यही समस्या होती है कि किस समस्या का अध्ययन करे। अनुसंधान समस्या का अनुसंधान करने से पहले चयन करना होता है। अनुसंधान समस्या का चयन करने के लिये अनुसंधानकर्ता को जब समस्या से सम्बन्धित सैद्धान्तिक एवं व्यवहारिक ज्ञान होता है तो उसके लिये अनुसंधान समस्या का चयन सरल हो जाता है साथ ही ऐसी समस्या का चयन करना चाहिये जो समाधान योग्य हो। समस्या रचना के साथ साथ परिकल्पना का स्वरूप निश्चित होने लगता है इसके द्वारा ही अनुसंधानकर्ता कार्यवाहक परिभाषाओं तथा अध्ययन के प्रत्ययों इत्यादि के स्वरूप का निर्धारण करता है। शोध समस्या के मूल्यांकन के लिये कुछ प्रश्नों को हल किया जाता है यदि शोधकर्ता उन प्रश्नों का उत्तर हाँ में प्राप्त करता है तो वह निश्चित रूप से निष्कर्ष पर पहुँचता है कि

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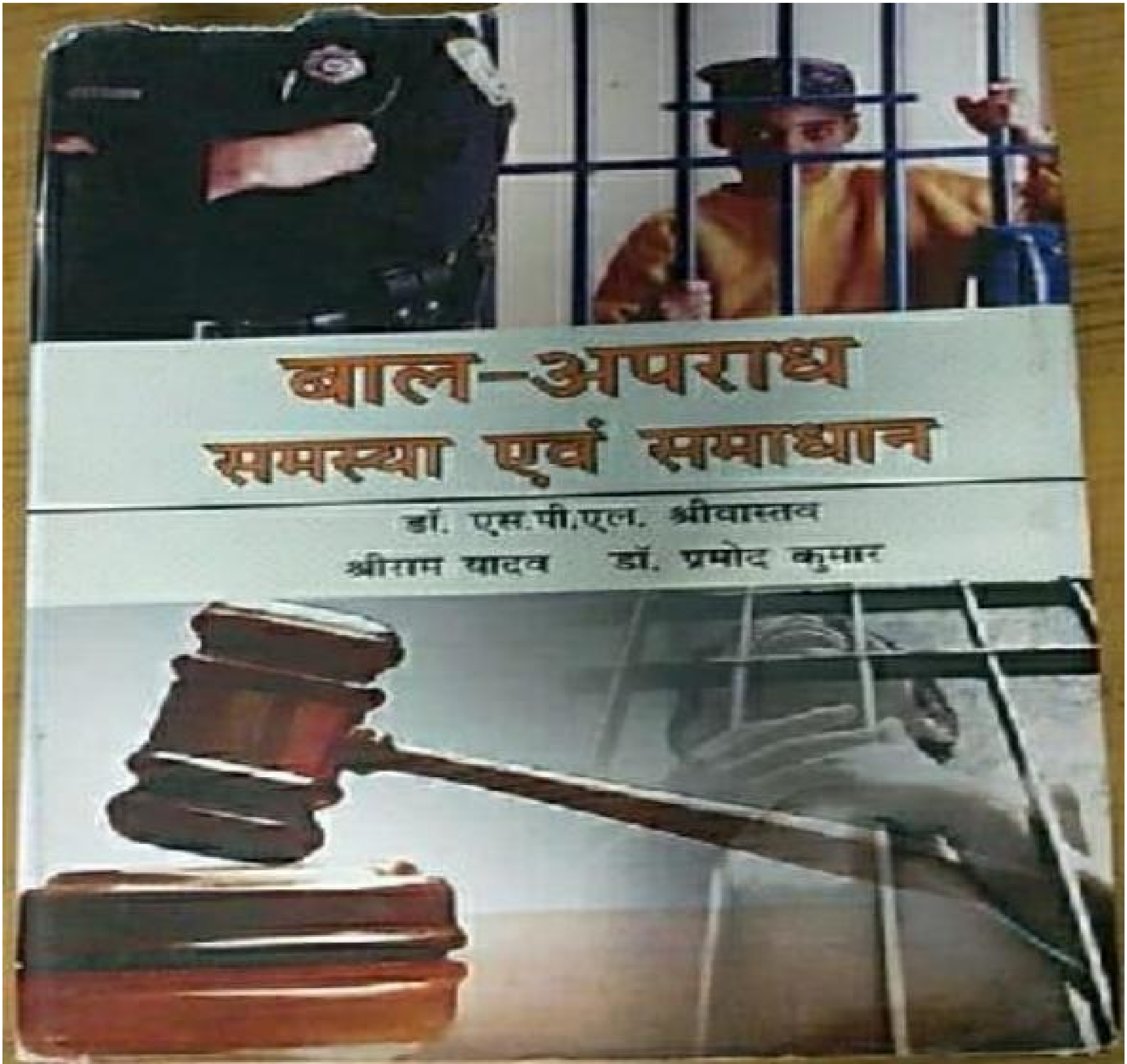

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बाल अपराध– एक सामाजिक समस्या के रूप में

डॉ० रेखा श्रीवास्तव
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सी०आर०डी० आर्य महिला पी०जी०कॉ०गोरखपुर

बाल अपराध मात्र भारत के लिए ही नही अपितु समूचे विश्व के लिए एक गम्भीर सामाजिक समस्या है। आधुनिक भारतीय समाज संक्रमण की स्थिति से गुजर रहा है, जिसका कारण एक तरफ औद्योगीकरण, नगरीकरण, विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी की उन्नति तो दूसरी तरफ व्यक्तिवादिता, स्वार्थपरकता तथा नैतिक एवं माननीय मूल्यों का ह्रास होना है। इस संक्रमण की स्थिति ने समाज में अनेको समस्याओं को जन्म दिया है, उसी मे से एक है– बाल अपराध। यह सोलह वर्ष से कम आयु के बालक द्वारा किया गया ऐसा अपचारी व्यवहार है जो वैधानिक दृष्टि से निशिद्ध हो। बाल –अपराध के वैयक्तिक, पारिवारिक, सामुदायिक, आर्थिक, वातावरण आदि अनेक कारण हो सकते है, आवश्यकता है इस पर चिन्तन एवं मंथन की तथा उन प्रभावी उपायों को ढूंढ निकालने की जिससे इस ज्वलन्त समस्या से निजात पाया जा सके। प्रस्तुत शोध आलेख मे कुछ इन्ही बिन्दुओं पर प्रकाश डाला गया है।

न केवल भारत अपितु विश्व के सभी देशो में बाल अपराधियों की संख्या में निरन्तर वृद्धि सामाजिक जीवन के लिए एक गम्भीर चुनौती है। क्योंकि जो बच्चे देश के भावी कर्णधार हैं, यदि वही अपराधी प्रवृत्ति के हो जाएंगे, तो देश के भविष्य की सहज ही कल्पना की जा सकती हैं। बाल अपराध निर्दिष्ट आयु के बच्चों द्वारा किया जाने वाला ऐसा व्यवहार है जो लोक कल्याण के विरुद्ध तथा विधान द्वारा निशिद्ध

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उच्च मानसिक कुंठा से उत्पन्न एक समाजिक अभिशाप – बाल श्रम

डॉ0 अमिता अग्रवाल
पोस्ट डाक्टोरल फेलोशिप अध्येता
दी0द0उ0गोरखपुर विश्वविद्यालय गोरखपुर

मनुष्य के जीवन मे कुल चार चरणो का समावेश होता है,जिन्हे चार आश्रमो की संज्ञा दी गयी है।अर्थात जब बालक जन्म लेता है तो **ब्रहमचर्य आश्रम** के अर्न्तगत माता–पिता ,एवं परिवार के अन्य सदस्यो के मध्य रहते हुए तत्पश्चात अपने गुरू के शरण मे जाकर एक ब्रहमचारी के रूप मे शिक्षा ग्रहण करता है।समाज की रीतियो नीतियो को सीखता है,और उसे ग्रहण करते हुए अपने **गृहस्थ ,वानप्रस्थ** एवं **सन्यास आश्रम** मे प्रवेश करते हुए प्राप्त अनेक शिक्षाओ का समय–समय पर प्रयोग करने की सीख प्राप्त करता है।और इस प्रकार एक मनुष्य अन्ततः अपने जीवन के अंतिम लक्ष्य मोक्ष को प्राप्त करता है।

जैसा की उपर्युक्त सन्दर्भो का प्रयोग इसलिए किया गया है क्योकि यह हमारे प्राचीन काल की संस्कृति एवं सामाजिक व्यवस्था के अर्न्तगत सम्मिलित कुछ ऐसी धारणाएं थी जिन पर चलते हुए मनुष्य सत्कर्मो द्वारा अपने जीवन को निर्वाह करता था।परन्तु धीरे धीरे समाज की स्थितियो मे परिवर्तन होने लगा ,अब वही मनुष्य अपने हित और अपने लाभ के लिए उन सभी बुराईयो को ग्रहण करने लगा जिससे उसे अधिक से अधिक लाभ होवे और उसके सारे कार्य बिना किसी हानि के पूर्ण हो सके।ये सभी धारणाएं हमारे भारतीय सुसभ्य समाज मे नही थी ।परन्तु औद्योगिक क्रांति के प्रारम्भ ने समाज के उपर एक ऐसी सामाजिक कुंठा को जन्म दिया जिससे प्रेरित होकर समाज के उच्च वर्ग के लोगो के द्वारा अपने लाभ के लिए एक नये शोषित वर्ग

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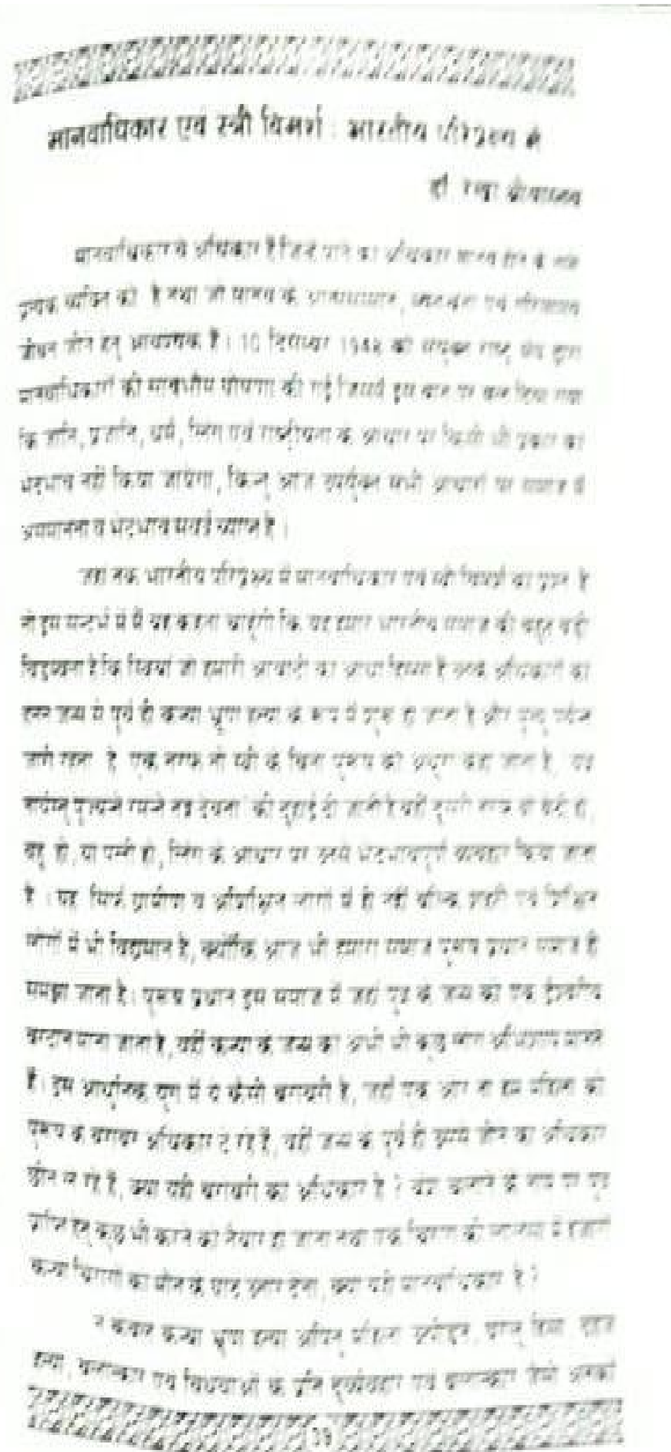

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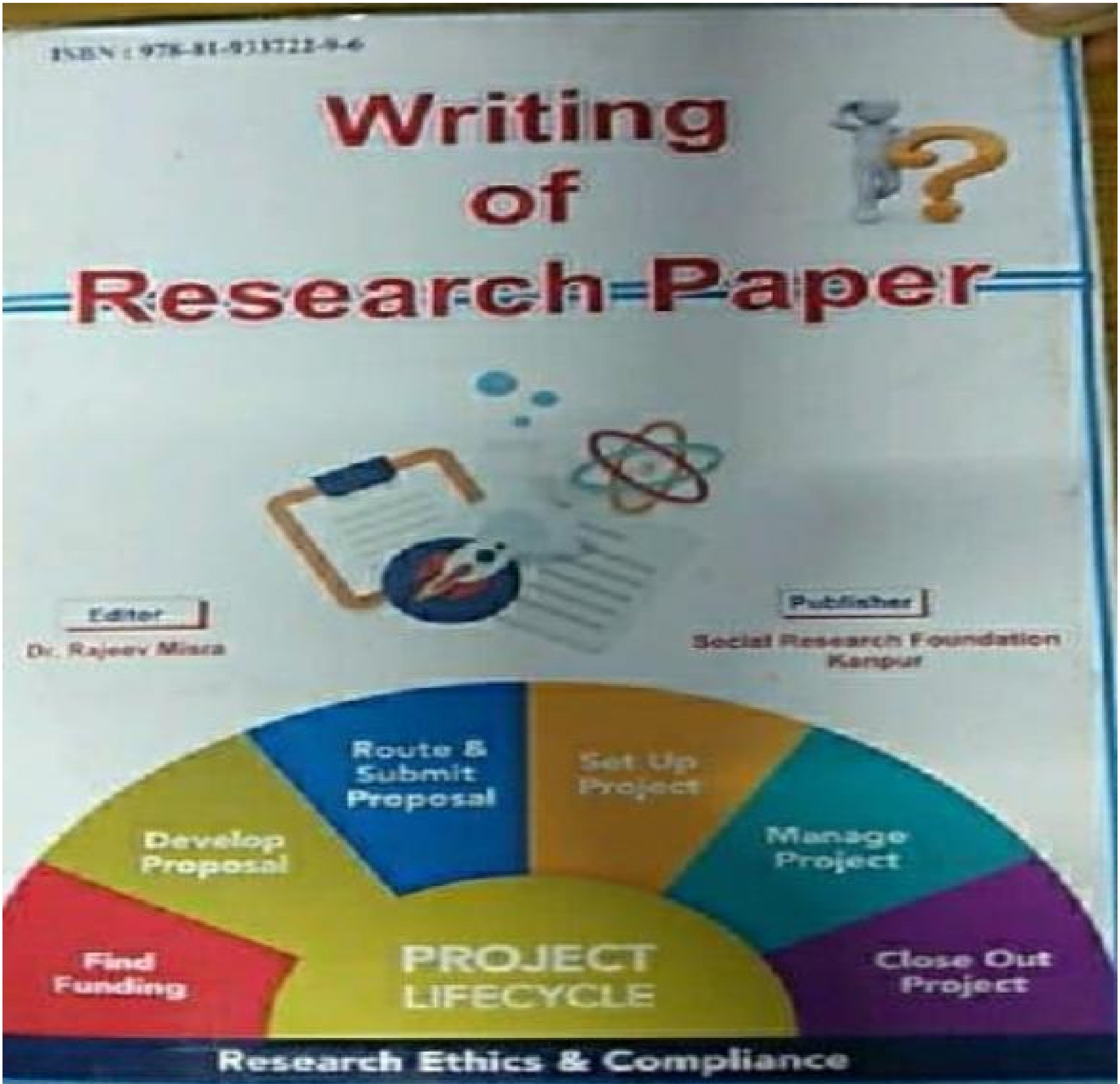

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How to Write an Effective Abstract

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Abstract

An abstract is a concise statement of the major elements of research works and the reader's first encounter with your research. Essentially it should act as an advertisement for your work. The abstract allows readers to make decisions about your research work. The major goal of this research paper is to provide guidelines for young researchers to written effective abstract. A qualitative abstract writing is the need of the present time. This paper includes brief introduction of abstract, types, purpose, limitations and formation principals in an effective way. It describes how to write the proper information about our research work in organized way.

Keywords- Abstract, Informative, Descriptive, Complete, Concise, Clear, And Cohesive.

What is An Abstract?

An abstract is a brief summary of research article, thesis, review, conference proceeding or any depth analysis of a particular subject and is often used to help the reader quickly ascertain the papers purpose. It is a concise statement of the

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STUDY OF KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS AMONG PARENTS ABOUT ENCEFELITIES DESEASE: CAUSES, SYMPTOMS AND PREVENTION

(IN GORAKHPUR CITY)

Dr Deep Shikha Pandey

Assistant Professor Home Science

C.R.D. P.G. College Gorakhpur

ABSTRACT

Background – At least 60 children have lost their lives in the august month at the state run Baba Raghav Das Medical College Hospital in Gorakhpur city due to various reasons among them infection arising out of encephalitis.

Objective – To determine the knowledge and awareness among parents regarding Encephalitis disease at Gorakhpur city.

Methodology- For the study 200 parents were randomly selected from Gorakhpur city. The data collected through a structured questionnaire and analyzed by frequency and percentage method.

Results- Result revealed that the total sample of 200 parents had education up to graduates and post graduates level and belong to higher income group. But lack of information and motivation 82% parents had inadequate knowledge about causes and symptoms. Almost parents accept that the main cause of

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Why Research is Important

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Abstract

Research is a process of which a person observes the phenomena again and again, collects the data and then he/she draws some conclusions on the basis of data.

Research is oriented towards the discovery of relationship that exists among different phenomena of the world. It is based on the fundamental assumption that invariant relationships exist between certain antecedents and certain consequents so that under a specific set of conditions certain consequents can be expected to follow the introduction of given antecedents.

Research is the systematic investigation and study of materials and sources to establish facts and reach new conclusions, so it shapes people understanding of the world around them. A research paper is comprehensive essay that students are required to submit at the end of their academic semester.

Research is important when conducted correctly because it helps us understand and possibly even solve

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Format of Citation or References for Research Paper

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Abstract

As you write research paper, it will be important to document where you obtained the information cited in research paper. Many of the references you use will come from published sources. Some are comes from electronic sources such as the World Wide Web, Melvyn and Harvest database available through the uc Davis library, CD references and the like, and some may come from interview. An important component of your writing will be the effective use of reference material.

A citations way of giving credit to individuals for their creative and intellectual works that you utilized to support your research. It can also be used to locate particular sources and combat plagiarism.

Broadly, a citation is a reference to a published or unpublished source. Typically, a citation can include the author's name date, location of the publishing company, journal title, or DOI (Digital object identification).

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Research Paper Guideline for New Researcher

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Abstract

A Research paper is an expanded essay that presents a your own interpretation or evaluation r argument. When you write an essay, you use everything that you personally know and have thought about a subject. When you write a research paper you build upon what you know about the subject and make a deliberate attempt to find out what express know. a research paper evolves surveying a field of knowledge in order to find the best possible information in that field.

Writing a research paper can be a very messy and fluid process.

A Primary task of a new researcher is the communication of technical results to the broader scientific community. While studying at higher levels of school and throughout one should be college. Researcher is asked to prepare research papers. Writing a research paper first time may seem daunting, but with good organization and focus of mind, you can make the process easier on yourself.

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Components of a Research Paper

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Abstract

Research paper is a new and original written format of the study that is directly relevant to experiments and observations. Writing a research paper is tedious job for scholars. Therefore it must begin with a defined research question, which results in a well designed research protocol that plans the overall approach. This foundation leads to a set of data which the manuscript is constructed. Manuscripts submitted to journals typically have the following components-

Title Page

A title page includes the title of the manuscript, which should be short and simple, as well as authors and author affiliations. At least provide approximately 6 key words and includes complete contact information for the corresponding author.According to the Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association (APA).

The title page should include the title of the paper, the author's name and institutional affiliation (if any), and a running head. According to APA style, an author note is sometimes

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Applied Research Method: The Case Studies

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Introduction

Case study methods are quite controversial yet a popular method of research, they are widely used in social science and science studies especially when in-depth explanations are sought. This article, therefore, discusses several aspects of case studies as a research method. Case study research, through reports of past studies, allows the exploration and understanding of complex issues. There are numerous definitions and understandings of the case study. According to Bromley (1990), it is a "systematic inquiry into an event or a set of related events which aims to describe and explain the phenomenon of interest". The analysis can vary from an individual to a corporation. Data come largely from documentation, archival records, interviews, direct observations, participant observation and physical artifacts (Yin, 1994).

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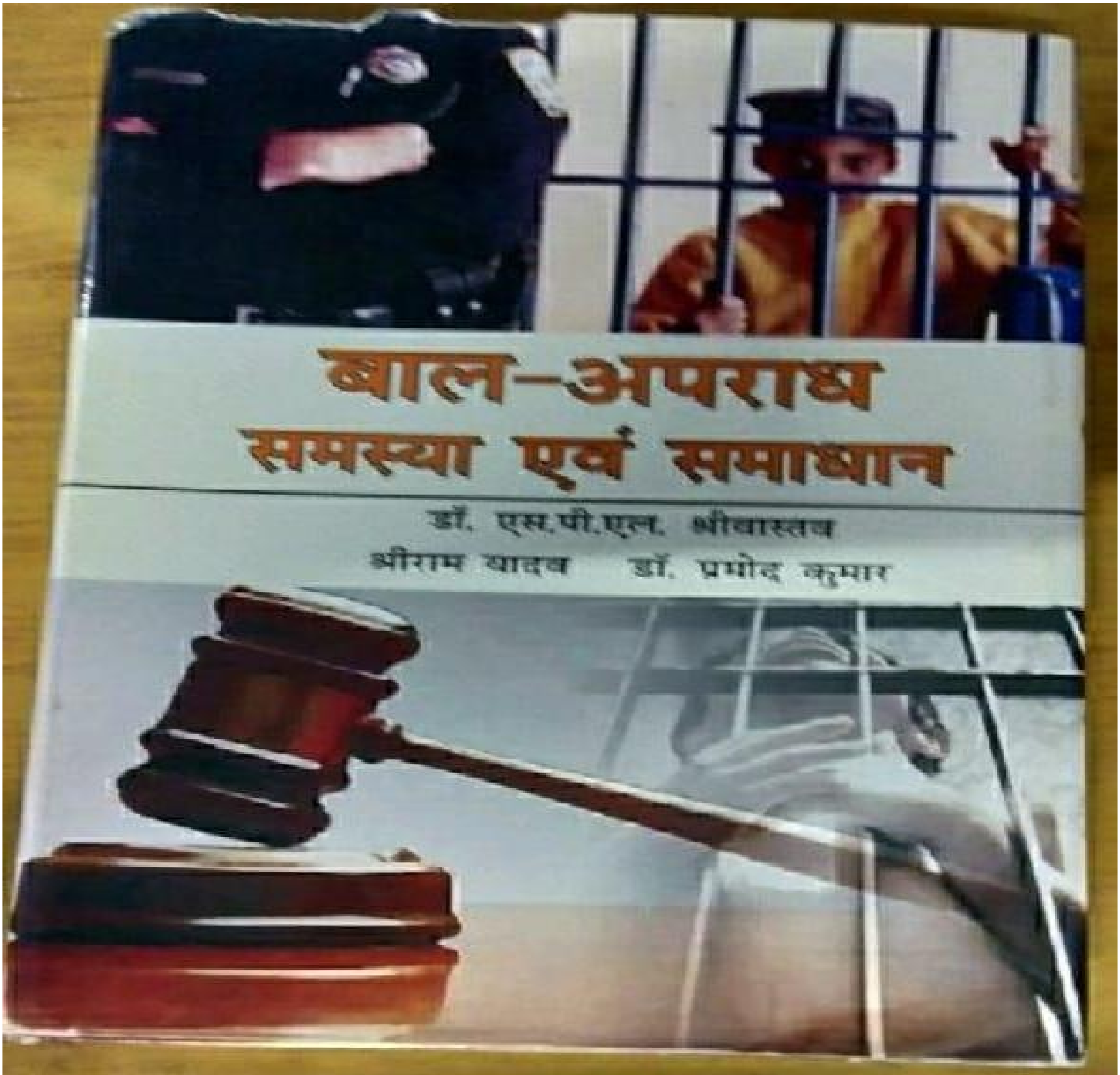

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बालश्रम की अवधारणा : कारण, समस्या एवं समाधान

आराधना श्रीवास्तवा
असिस्टेन्ट प्रोफेसर,
सी0आर0डी0पी0जी0 कालेज
दीवान बाजार, गोरखपुर

विकासशील देशों में हजारों बच्चे बहुत छोटी अवस्था से ही काम करना प्रारम्भ कर देते हैं। कभी-कभी उन्हें उनके मौलिक अधिकारों से भी वंचित कर जबरन कार्य में लगा दिया जाता है। आंकड़े बताते है कि दुनिया में सबसे अधिक बाल श्रमिक भारत मे ही है। सम्भवत: देश में कोई भी ऐसा व्यवसाय नहीं है जिसमें बाल श्रमिकों को न लगाया जाता हो। परिणामस्वरूप बच्चे अपने स्वतंत्र एवम खुशहाल बचपन के अधिकार से वंचित रह जाते हैं। कुटीर उद्योगों मे बच्चों की एक बड़ी संख्या कार्य कर रही है, जैसे-कालीन उद्योग, माचिस बनाना, पीतल, हीरा, काँच, चमड़ा उद्योग, प्लास्टिक उत्पादन, चूड़ी बनाना तथा पटाखा फैक्ट्री या ईंट के भट्ठों जैसे खतरनाक स्थानों पर ।

इस प्रकार शिक्षा, भोजन, पानी और घर के अभाव के साथ-साथ कार्यस्थल पर भी उनका भावनात्मक एवम यौन उत्पीड़न होता है, जिसके कारण उनका बचपन पूरी तरह अंधकारमय हो जाता है और खराब स्वास्थ्य एवं हीन भावना उन्हें विरासत में मिलती है। बालश्रम का व्यापक विस्तार भारत के अनियमित क्षेत्रों की पहचान बन चुका है। भारत मे काम करने वाले अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के एक आंकलन के अनुसार यहाँ कम से कम 9 करोड़ बालश्रमिक है। हालांकि कुछ गैर सरकारी संस्थाएँ बाल श्रमिको की संख्या इससे अधिक बता रही

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