

CHILD LABOUR

PRESENTED BY

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AIM

ACT NOW: END THE CHILD LABOUR!

INTRODUCTION

Child labour refers to the exploitation of children through any forms of work that deprives childhood of the children, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, and is mentally, physically, socially, and morally harmful. Such exploitation is prohibited by legislation worldwide, although these laws do not consider all works by children as child labour; exceptions include work by child artists, family duties, supervised things and training, and forms of child work.

HYPOTHESIS

Hypothesis 1: There will be no significant relationship between parental socio-economic status and child labour practices

Hypothesis 2: There will be no significant difference between attitude of low income parents and high income parents towards child labour practices.

DATA ANALYSIS

Forms of Child Labour.

The worst forms of child labour are slavery and similar issues such as the trafficking of children, debt bondage, serfdom, children in armed conflict. Slavery is where one person is owned by and made to work for another person without having any say over what happened to them. In factory like carpet-making, lock making, brassware, export-oriented garment units, gem polishing export industry, leather units and, diamond industry, etc.

- * In shops and small scale vendors.
- * In mines
- * In household.
- * Near furnaces, welding, hazardous materials.
- * In farms.
- * Children engaged in illegal activities smuggling, prostitution, child pornography, etc.
- * In countries include some parts of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh; Afghanistan, children engaged in terrorist activities.
- * Begging (more common in India) ILO (2017).

Minimum age for work

There isn't just one minimum age for work; in general, it should not be less than 15 years, with light work permitted from the age of 13. In countries with insufficiently developed economies and education systems, these ages may be provisionally set at 14 and 12 respectively. But there is no age distinction when it comes to the Worst Forms of Child Labour. No child under 18 should be engaged in a Worst Form of Child Labour: hazardous work; forced labour; commercial sexual exploitation; or criminal activities. It is important that the minimum school-leaving age and the minimum age for full-time work are the same.

Causes of Child labour

The various forms of child-labour and health hazards they are forced. Various causes of child labour like the cause of poverty, lack of educational resources, Social and economic backwardness, Addiction, diseases or disability, The lure of cheap labour, Family-tradition, Discrimination between boys and girls.

Consequences of child labour such as General child injuries, fractures, tiredness and dizziness, excessive fears and nightmares. Sexual abuse, particularly sexual exploitation of girls by adults, rape, prostitution, early and unwanted pregnancies, abortion, Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs) and HIV/AIDS, drugs and alcoholism. * Physical abuse involves corporal punishment emotional maltreatment such as Harming, belittling, verbal attacks, and bad remarks. * Emotional neglect such as deprivation of family love and affection, resulting in loneliness and helplessness. * Physical neglect like lack of adequate provision of food, clothing, shelter and medical treatment. * Lack of schooling results in missing educational qualifications and higher skills thus perpetuating their life in poverty.

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We should suggest for a new approach that puts people and the work they do at the center of economic and social policy and business practice: a human-centered agenda for the future of work.

Various Laws against Child Labour

- a) The child labour prohibition Act 1986 bans the employment of children below the age of 14 in many professions, such as domestic labour, and in hospitality trade for example in roadside dhabas (canteens), restaurants, hotels, motels and spas. It does not ban child labour in agriculture.
- b) The Right to Education Act 2009 ensures all children 6-14 years have the right to free and compulsory education.
- c) The Indian Constitution ensures the right of all children 6-14 years to free and compulsory education; prohibits forced labour; prohibits the employment of children below 14 years in hazardous occupations; and promotes policies protecting children from exploitation.
- d) Whoever employs a child or permits a child to work is punishable with fine not less than INR 10,000 - 20,000 rupees or with both.

e) The Juvenile Justice Act 2000 defines a child as below 18 years of age. Under the Convention on the Rights of Child (CRC), ratified by India in 1992, all children have the right to be protected from work that is dangerous, or might harm children's health or education.

Child labour : Global statistics

The persistence of child labour in today's world is unacceptable. As the International Labour Organisation's (ILO) Director-General Guy Ryder said recently, 'There is no place for child labour in society.'

The good news is that at a global level, over the last 20 years the overall number of children in child labour has been reduced by almost 100 million, bringing numbers down to 152 million worldwide today.

Although numbers have fallen, the COVID-19 pandemic threatens to reverse years of progress made. With schools closed and the economic crisis, many children may see themselves pushed into child labour to support household income. The United Nations have declared 2021 as the International year for the Elimination of child labour.

According to the official data, there are around 152 million children worldwide working as child labourers, out of which India accounts for close to 73% of that number.

Various Laws against Child Labour:

These are some of the ways in which the problem of child labour can be addressed:

1. Free Education.

Free Education holds the key to eliminating child labour. Parents that do not have money for school fees can use this as an opportunity to provide their children with education.

2. Moral Growth.

Child labour should not be entertained at all. It is legally and morally wrong. Children should not be allowed to provide labour at the expense of getting an education and enjoying their childhood. Factory owners, shopkeepers and industries among others should not employ children.

3. Create demand for skilled and trained workers

By creating the demand for skilled labour and trained workers, child labour cases will

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reduce since almost all child labourers will fall under the unskilled worker category. It will lead to mature employment as the demands for skilled labour rises. Establishing skill-based learning centers, vocational training centers, and technical training institutions improves literacy and contributes to the availability of skilled and trained workers in the job market.

4. Awareness.

Creating awareness about the illegal of child labour can also help in stop this practice. Parents should be made aware that sending their children to work and illegal practice. Conducting a campaign to create awareness about its harmful effects could eliminate the practice of child labour. The government, together with non-governmental organizations and the civil society, can create a strategy to make such an initiative in this regard.

5. Empowerment of poor people.

Poor people are the most affected by child labour. The poor living standards and financial constraints sometimes make them unwilling.

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participants in this vice. Empowering poor people through knowledge and income generating projects could go a long way in reducing cases of child labour. Parental literacy also plays an important role that minors are not able to be used as a source of labour. Empowering parents with this kind of knowledge can create a positive change in the society and discourage the child labour practices in communities.

International Labour Organisation

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) is a United Nations agency whose mandate is to advance social and economic justice through setting international labour standards. Founded in October 1919 under the League of Nations, it is the first and oldest specialised agency of the UN. The ILO's international labour standards are broadly aimed at ensuring accessible, productive and sustainable work worldwide in conditions of freedom, equity, security and dignity. Almost every country in the world has laws relating to and aimed at preventing child labour. ILO has helped set international law, which most countries have signed on and ratified.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Child labour is a serious hindrance to the social and economic development of the nation. Children employed in various sectors fail to get the necessary education, virtually forced to lead a life of hardship and poverty. It also affects the overall health of a child, as children get exhausted early and are not physically fit to work for longer durations under difficult conditions. Children employed in glass and firecracker industries work out not only for longer hours but also under hazardous conditions, seriously compromising their health. They are continuously exposed to toxic gases and substances leading to various skin and respiratory ailments.

We have to suggest for a new approach that puts people and the work they do at the center of economic and social policy and business practice: a human-centered agenda for future of work.

First, it means investing in people's capability, enabling them to acquire skills, re-skill and upskill and supporting them through the various transitions they will face over their life course.

Second, investing in the institutions of work to ensure a future of work to ensure a future of work with freedom, dignity, economic security and equality.

Third, investing in decent and sustainable work and shaping rules and incentives so as to align economic and social policy and business practice with this agenda. By harnessing transformative technologies, demographic opportunities, and the green economy, these investments can be powerful drivers of equity and sustainability for present and future generations.
