

## 1: COMBATING CHILD LABOUR: ISSUES AND CHALLENGES | Oshoneesh Waghmare and Mayank Sar

*Combating child labour in Myanmar: A course for Workers' Organizations This course kit also includes practical guidance, support and materials to design and conduct workshops on child labour for workers' organizations in Myanmar.*

Gateway to child abuse State of Tamil Nadu Records of child labour as servants in domestic households of noblemen can be traced throughout the human history though it reached its extremes with Industrial Revolution in the late 17th century in England. Peter Thonemann of Wadham College, Oxford, in *Children in the Roman Empire*, states that slaves and children of lower birth in the Roman Empire started to work as soon as they were physically capable of doing such work. In the Indian context, child labour has existed in the country since times immemorial as children and their parents used to work together in the farms for it served the purpose of training children for their future. India saw large-scale exploitation of children for the first time with the advent of the British, with kids forced to work in harsh conditions in order to contribute to the earnings of the family. The Indian Factories Act, was the first attempt towards the upliftment of children involved in child labour by regulating working hours and conditions though it did not put an end to the employment of children. The Employment of Children Act, , prohibiting the employment of children in hazardous occupations such as railways was a sincere attempt of 1 William Blake, *The Chimney Sweeper*: When my mother died I was very young, available at [http:](http://) Every child deserves a happy and joyful childhood, needs a safe and encouraging environment under the protection and guidance of their parents or guardians so that they get equal opportunities to flourish, thus ensuring a bright future of the child and the country. Children should get a childhood free from exploitation and abuse so that they do not lose their innocence at a very tender age. Based on our observations in the society, a child exposed to hardships at an early age ends up choosing the wrong path of crime to eradicate poverty from their lives. Normatively, child is defined as a fundamentally undeveloped person in process of developing, thus needing a guardian to act on his behalf. Deprivation of education and proper health divests these children of a proper childhood. According to the census, an estimated As per the response given by the census department to an RTI filed by CRY, the database of census on child labour has not been updated by the Delhi government. Before the amendment, the act banned the employment of children below 14 years in hazardous occupations and processes. Forms of Child Labour There are various forms of child labour, like the bonded child labour, which is the worst type of labour. Working mostly as domestic servants in India, they are young girls who work for long hours without any proper food and rest and suffer physical, mental and sexual exploitation at the hands of their masters. Dalits, who face discrimination in society in various walks of life and have no other option left to them. Children are also forced to enter into a world of war at an early age in states like Chhattisgarh due to extreme poverty where they are recruited to serve as soldiers by armed opposition groups. Children employed at glass factories, working under extreme conditions are exposed to chemicals and open furnaces spewing toxic gases. Challenges As a part of zero-tolerance to child labour, places employing children should be socially boycotted. Report, *The Indian Express*, Agencies: Also, the public should come forward for rehabilitation of these children. The increasing number of child labourers also points towards the failure of family planning in the country, especially in the rural areas. One major loophole which still exists in the act is that any work or process carried on in a home by the occupier with the aid of his family members is not within the ambit of Child Labour Act. Employers of beedi and fireworks industry, taking advantage of this loophole, have installed machinery in the homes, endangering the safety of the family and encouraging child labour. Children involved in hazardous activities suffer instantly whereas children in non-hazardous activities suffer in longer run, if unchecked. Exclusion from society, physical abuse, psychological abuse and sexual abuse brings to an end the innocence and juvenile character of a child. The prejudice attached to these working children as uncivilized and thieves have to be discarded. Police taking advantage of their helplessness prosecutes them for crimes they never committed, encouraging exploiters and eradicating fear of law among them. Such injustice instils hatred in the child for society and he goes on to become a law-breaking citizen of the country. An

unskilled child labourer has to undergo humiliation and beatings at workplace, inflicting physical and mental injury upon him, which may cause death or permanent disability. Long working hours in hazardous industries makes them prone to higher health risks. Also, pain experienced during mishaps at workplace is at times so intense 18 supra. State of Tamil Nadu<sup>21</sup> talks about employment of children in the perilous job of manufacturing fireworks and matches where the Supreme Court ordered the employers to pay a fine of Rs. Child labourers are frequently sexually abused by their employers, the trauma which they carry for entire life. Also, the chances of a girl child labourer being pushed into prostitution also stand very high, thus ruining her entire life. Increase in human trafficking is another serious concern in our country, where child is prone to organ trade, forced marriages and adoption rackets. Rehabilitation from sexual abuse is a serious concern as the law enforcement agencies continue to ignore such heinous crimes. Side effects of the drugs make him suffer more, both physically and mentally over the abuse which he is already suffering from. Economical abuse in the form of long working hours and low wages increases the psychological trauma, thus causing anxiety, stress disorder and depression with no treatment for their mental ailment. Child labour existing in our country due to poverty leads to lack of schooling, further leading to illiteracy. Child labour can be controlled only by removing poverty, increasing awareness among the masses, making education available to all and strict enforcement of anti-child labour laws. Union of India<sup>25</sup> that the basic cause of child labour is poverty and there should be progressive elimination instead of total abolition. The court also held that the state is under an obligation to render facilities and opportunities for development of the children. The founding fathers of the constitution realizing the importance of education imposed a duty on the state under Article 45 of the Indian Constitution to provide free and compulsory education to all children till the age of fourteen to abolish illiteracy and prevalent child labour in the country. The Supreme Court of India made an attempt towards improving the education system in the country with its judgement in Unni Krishnan J v. State of AP<sup>26</sup> declaring right to education for the children of age six to fourteen years a fundamental right. The government enacted Constitution 86th Amendment Act , giving in to public demands and making education a fundamental right under Article 21A of the constitution. Proper implementation of Right to Education Act, ensures a proper implementation of child labour laws in India The government launched National Child Labour Project NCLP Scheme in twelve districts of the country in to combat child labour under which funds are allotted for 24 Aristotle, available at <http://> The most obvious short-term impact of child labour is the increment in the household income with the children bringing in their earnings, though small but important. But the long-term impact of child labour can be devastating for both the child and the country. The unfortunate child not only misses out on his childhood and education but also suffers serious health problems in the future. The illiteracy of the child ensures that he has no option other than continuing as a labourer and grows up to become a low-wage earning adult labourer, as a result of which his children would also be pushed into this vicious circle, ensuring that poverty and child labour is passed on from generation to generation. Also, India is set to become the youngest country by Right to Education is a landmark step towards the fulfilment of this aim, with specific provisions for disadvantaged groups, such as, child labourers, migrant children and children with special needs.

### 2: Combating child labour - Newspaper - [www.enganhecubano.com](http://www.enganhecubano.com)

*Targets: This project targets 7, children for prevention and withdrawal from the worst forms of child labor (5, for prevention and 2, for withdrawal) through provision of education, training, other services.*

Prakriti Kargeti ChildFund combats grave issues like child marriage, child trafficking, and child labour by providing parents with livelihood opportunities while working with the government machinery, as the primary reasons behind these issues are poverty and lack of alternative livelihood opportunities. ChildFund, a nonprofit, has two entities: It is a member of ChildFund Alliance, a global network of 11 child-centred development organisations working in 63 countries to implement long-lasting and meaningful changes for millions of children and families living in poverty. The objective of establishing this entity was to have a strong local organisation that would run child-focused programmes with local management and governance. Since , ChildFund has introduced the theory of change, wherein programme interventions are integrated in a way so as to work with children at each stage of their lives for their critical development. It works in the rural belts of the country, now slowly expanding its focus to urban poverty where child-protection issues and violence against children are prevalent. With its field offices and long-term strategic partnerships including local grassroots NGOs, the organisation is working in 14 states and two union territories Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Bihar, Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Uttarakhand, Tamil Nadu, and Puducherry , impacting a population of nearly two million in 6, villages and communities, empowering children, parents, and community members alike to be agents of change. ChildFund provides comprehensive support to children from birth until they reach 24 years of age. Maternal health and early child development ages zeroâ€”five Life stage two: Childhood and adolescence ages sixâ€”14 Life stage three: It works in tandem with communities, relevant district, state, and national government bodies, academic institutions, media, funding agencies, and corporates to strengthen child protection systems in order to prevent violence against children and protect them from abuse, neglect, and harm. Livelihood programmes ChildFund systematically identifies employment opportunities as well as skill sets in demand, provides vocational training, incubation support, and placements, and ensures employment retention by equipping youth with necessary life skills, awareness on labour laws, policies, safety, and other soft skills. ChildFund places special focus on enhanced skills and training in agriculture and allied services to help women and youth become self-reliant. ChildFund works with over women self-help groups SHGs and nearly 1, youth and adolescent collectives in India. Tackling grave issues ChildFund combats grave issues like child marriage, child trafficking, and child labour by providing parents with livelihood opportunities while working with the government machinery, as the primary reasons behind these issues are poverty and lack of alternative livelihood opportunities. Women are educated in the skills of decision making, advocating, and participating in the various forums at the village level. At present, the organisation has trained approximately 50, women for active participation in community processes, especially those related to education. This initiative has yielded positive outcomes, bringing significant changes in the lives of women and their families. Undertaking transformative work in some of the remotest areas of the country with the lowest human development indicators through sustained community engagement has equipped ChildFund with a strong understanding of the needs as well as challenges prevailing at the micro level. Taking this experience forward, ChildFund is implementing another poultry-rearing project in MP in association with Citi Foundation. Women participants who do not have bank accounts open one and at least women change and maintain changes to their financial behaviour, build or preserve financial assets, and create new jobs. DAKSH is a distinct youth-employment model that combines market-based skills training, entrepreneurship development, financial literacy, and life skills training. More than 6, youth have been successfully trained under its programmes with a placement and entrepreneurship rate of 60 percent and 10 percent respectively. These tribal women are thereby given an opportunity for better marketing, enhancing their bargaining power and giving the local economy a much-needed boost. The project will facilitate backward and forward linkages with all existing government schemes at the state and national level for increasing productivity, accessing mainstream

resources, and enhancing skills for other business avenues and expansion of the units. Eight training centres have been established in eight strategic locations. Forty poultry farming groups have been formed in 33 targeted villages, and on completion of the training of the first two batches, the beneficiaries are being provided with support to construct poultry sheds and chickens to start their enterprises. An year-old living in a village of Jhabua district, she is the second oldest of 10 siblings. Narmada had to face the same pressure and fight with her family and community. She immediately enrolled herself and started attending the training sessions. She desires to set up a poultry shed in her backyard and earn good profit from the poultry business. She wants to educate all of her sisters and even resume her education. Today, her parents are proud of their daughter and are very supportive of her dream. The children get involved in labour from a very young age, which can be as early as seven years, a tender age when they should be studying, playing, and enjoying their childhood. There are over 4. Children between 14 and 17 years engaged in hazardous work account for Shakuntala is an eighth-grade student who lives in Firozabad, UP, popularly known as the city of bangles for the glass bangle industry it houses. She was just seven years old when she had to join her parents in bangle-making work to help them earn additional income for the family. She started attending training sessions and workshops conducted by ChildFund. She stopped working as a labourer and took it upon herself to encourage other children to do the same. Shakuntala formed a group that pays daily visits at least 10 households in the area to sensitise them on issues of child protection, immunisation, and hygiene. Last year, the group was able to help 12 children enrol in school. This year, it has a list of another 14 children. She led a rally on the prohibition of child labour, organised in the eight Firozabad slums where ChildFund works. Today Shakuntala has emerged as an inspiration for other children in her community. Because of their efforts, theirs is one of the cleanest slums in Firozabad.

## 3: Combating Child Labour: A Review of Policies - OECD

*Child labour and the right to education Education is a human right and a key factor in reducing poverty and child labour. And yet 72 million primary aged children, and a much larger.*

Combating child labour Textile factories are no place for children India: One day, Amrita name changed could not take it any more. She jumped to freedom from the wall that fenced in the factory grounds like a prison. The girl went to the police, where she found her way into the anti-child labour project run by our partner Marialaya. Please support our work with a donation or sponsor a project. Economic boom at the expense of children The year-old girl had sewn shirts in a factory in the Indian city of Tirupur. However, the boom did not bring prosperity for everyone. One-quarter of the population is unemployed, while three-quarters are in debt. The intermediary promised a better life for Amrita, with money, food and accommodation. In reality, she ended up in a kind of work prison, where fear and violence were the order of the day. The girls and boys were not allowed to leave the factory and no wages were paid. Their working day was twelve hours long with hardly any breaks. Breathing in the cotton dust caused many children to suffer from asthma. Girls in danger of abuse For girls, there is also the danger of sexual abuse. This can happen at any time “ and when it does, their silence is often bought with a little money. It is not easy for state authorities to bring the factory operators to justice. Our concrete achievements Factories are no place for children. Our new project is geared towards helping girls and boys: Schooling support centres Five days a week, the children visit the 25 schooling support centres run by the project. Here, children who have dropped out of school can catch up on lessons as a preparation for being reintegrated into the school system. Schoolchildren who are in imminent danger of being drawn into child labour explore their current lesson material in greater depth and are shown how important it is to complete their schooling. Vocational courses Vocational preparation courses offer children and young people very real perspectives for the future: This being the case, we provide courses showing them how to increase their family income through new business ideas. As well as this, project staff convey to parents the importance of ensuring that their children grow up protected from the risk of violence and factory work. And that, instead, they are given education and, in turn, a future.

## 4: Combating Child Labour - Google Books

*Combating Child Labour: A Review of Policies Public opinion has expressed considerable concern about the persistence of child labour. Despite the increasing ratification of international conventions on this issue, 23% of the world's children aged are at work.*

## 5: Exploring Alternative Approaches to Combating Child Labour: Case studies from developing countries

*Combating the worst forms of child labor and providing income-generating opportunities for families. 13 million children are subject to child labor every day throughout Latin America and the Caribbean.*

## 6: Combating child labour in Myanmar: A course for Workers’ Organizations

*The mission of the Bureau of International Labor Affairs (ILAB) at the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) is to promote a fair global playing field for workers in the United States and around the world by enforcing trade commitments, strengthening labor standards, and combating international child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking.*

## 7: Combating Child Labor | Partners of the Americas

*Therefore, child labour can be described as work that is inconsistent with the principles set under the Conventions and Recommendations, namely that the child is below the minimum age for a given occupation or type of work, or work in*

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**8: India: Combating child labour - Kindernothilfe**

*Get this from a library! Combating child labour problems with positive solutions: experience of Child Labour Project Foundation for Child Development*

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