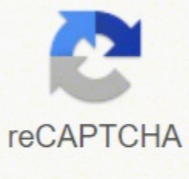
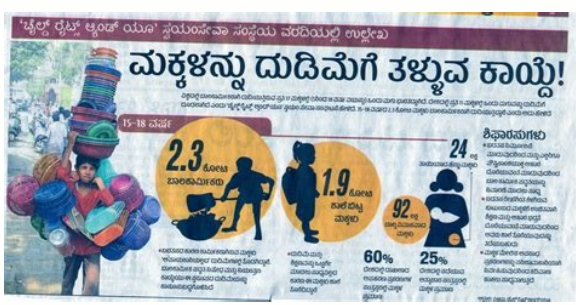




I'm not robot



Next



Consequences of child labour

The presence of a large number of child laborers is regarded as a serious issue in terms of economic welfare. Children who work fail to get necessary education. They do not get the opportunity to develop physically, intellectually, emotionally and psychologically. In terms of the physical condition of children, children are not ready for long monotonous work because they become exhausted more quickly than adults. This reduces their physical conditions and makes the children more vulnerable to disease. Children in hazardous working conditions are even in worse condition. Children who work, instead of going to school, will remain illiterate which limits their ability to contribute to their own well being as well as to community they live in. Child labour has long term adverse effects for India.

Child Labour NOIPolls

A Call for the Strict Enforcement of the 2003 Child Rights Act in Nigeria

with **72% Prevalence Rate** Child labour has become a future-threatening menace plaguing a vast number of Nigerian children

What can be done?

- 41% Encourage Free education
- 20% Job creation
- 11% Public Enlightenment on birth control
- 10% Government should improve the economy
- 9% Awareness on effects of child labour
- 7% Poverty eradication

NOIPolls is the NO.1 for credible country-specific polling service in the west African region. This poll was conducted by NOIPolls Limited, for more detailed information on the poll and methodology used, please visit www.noipolls.com

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Article 24 states that a child under 14 years cannot be employed to perform any hazardous work. What the law says about child labour According to Article 23 of the Indian Constitution any type of forced labour is prohibited. Child trafficking is also linked to child labour and it always results in child abuse. In the same manner, Child Labour Act (Prohibition and Regulation) 1986 prohibits children under the age of 14 years to be working in hazardous industries and processes. We also support communities in changing their cultural acceptance of child labour, while ensuring alternative income to families, access to preschools, quality education and protection services. Listening to children is vital to achieving success in the fight against child labour. A key message in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child is that children have a right to voice their views on matters affecting them and to have these taken into account. A total of 152 million children – 64 million girls and 88 million boys – are estimated to be in child labour globally, accounting for almost one in ten of all children worldwide. Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Act 2016 prohibits the employment of Children below 14 years in all employment and with the provisions for prohibition on employment of adolescents (14-18 Years) in the scheduled hazardous occupations and processes. These factors are not only the cause but also a consequence of social inequities reinforced by discrimination. Children belong in schools not workplaces. Children have the power to play a significant role in preventing and responding to child labour. Across India child labourers can be found in a variety of industries: in brick kilns, carpet weaving, garment making, domestic service, food and refreshment services (such as tea stalls), agriculture, fisheries and mining. They grow up unable to avail development opportunities and end up as unskilled workers for the rest of their lives. Child labour deprives children of their right to go to school and reinforces intergenerational cycles of poverty. Child labour refers to the employment of children in any work that deprives them of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, and that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful. The continuing persistence of child labour and exploitation poses a threat to national economies and has severe negative short and long-term consequences for children such as denial of education and undermining physical and mental health. In villages, it is a common sight to see children of poor families working in fields or elsewhere to contribute to the family income. Trafficked children face all forms of abuse-physical, mental, sexual and emotional. Teachers and others in the education system can be frontline supporters to protect children and can alert other stakeholders such as social workers to situations where children display signs of distress or indicate they work long hours. Child labour and other forms of exploitation are preventable through integrated approaches that strengthen child protection systems as well as simultaneously addressing poverty and inequity, improve access to and quality of education and mobilize public support for respecting children's rights. UNICEF works with government and for-profit agencies to put in place the necessary policy framework to end child labour. Similarly, Article 39 states that "the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused". It has been observed that in villages especially, representatives of various industries lure children with promises of jobs and wealth and bring them to the city where they are employed as bonded labour in factories. Children are also at risk of various other forms of exploitation including sexual exploitation and production of child pornography, including online. It works with families to support the ending of labour that is a result of bonded or debt labour. Child labour acts as a major barrier to education, affecting both attendance and performance in school. UNICEF supports state governments to integrate programmes that would end child labour. Despite rates of child labour declining over the last few years, children are still being used in some severe forms of child labour such as bonded labour, child soldiers, and trafficking. Source : NCPCR handbook on Safe Childhood Programme for Panchayat members According to data from Census 2011, the number of child labourers in India is 10.1 million of which 5.6 million are boys and 4.5 million are girls. They are key actors in child protection and can give valuable insights into how they perceive their involvement and what they expect from the government and other stakeholders. Such children are deprived of opportunities of education and are also prone to health risks. In a sense, child labour is open exploitation as it deprives children of education and pushes them into exploitative situations. Trafficked children are subjected to prostitution, forced into marriage or illegally adopted; they provide cheap or unpaid labour, are forced to work as house servants or beggars and may be recruited into armed groups. Many children are also employed as household help where they are paid minimum wages and are made to do maximum physical work. Getting children out of work and into school also requires broader changes in public policy to empower families to choose education over exploitative labour. Child labour and exploitation are the result of many factors, including poverty, social norms condoning them, lack of decent work opportunities for adults and adolescents, migration and emergencies. Trafficking exposes children to violence, sexual abuse and HIV infection. The side-effects of working at a young age are: risks of contracting occupational diseases like skin diseases, diseases of the lungs, weak eyesight, TB etc.; vulnerability to sexual exploitation at the workplace; deprived of education. Role of panchayat members in mitigating child labour Generate awareness about the ill-effects of child labour. Encourage parents to send their children to school Create an environment where children stop working and get enrolled in schools instead Ensure that children have sufficient facilities available in schools Inform industry owners about the laws prohibiting child labour and the penalties for violating these laws Activate Balwadis and Anganwadis in the village so that working mothers do not leave the responsibility of younger children on their older siblings Motivate Village Education Committees (VECs) to improve the conditions of schools. It works with businesses to assess the supply chains and to find sustainable options to address business practices that lead to child labour.

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