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I hope you will be enjoying life to the fullest and experiencing professional growth. I have compiled all the suggestions given to me by my NOA assessors. I have put my best efforts into writing this Essay according to them. Kindly evaluate thoroughly. And assess, do I have followed the instructions and filled the gaps.

Suggestions:

1. dear aspirant, it is advised that you work on paragraph writing and outline making first and then move on to writing complete essays, either short or full fledged. (kindly comment on the outline)
2. The introduction is not satisfactory; no hook or interesting
3. Too short paragraph
4. One point dragged for too long, write concisely following the Para writing structure
5. You seem to deviate from the topic, it was a simple one.
6. Arguments are too generic
7. NO evidence with reference
8. Revise Present Indefinite Tense and other grammatical mistakes
9. Avoid rhetorical style of writing

# CRIMINAL NEGLECT OF

## CHILD LABOUR AND ITS

### CONSEQUENCES.

Outline:

#### (1) Introduction:

Child labour is a global menace which affects children's childhood, education, physical and mental health.

Poverty and education (lack of education) are two main reasons among other factors. The solution lies in increment of education funds, poverty alleviation, and strengthening the UNICEF.

#### (2) Definition of child labour and its relation to being a crime.

#### (3) Main reasons of child labour across globe.

(a) Poverty is main culprit that promotes child labour.

- (b) Imbalance between education and work life of children
- (c) Family and society define a child's future in child labour
- (d) Weak states fails to make anti-child labour laws or to implement them.
- (e) Labour demand and supply shocks instigate child labour environment.
- (f) Wars, refugees (migration) and natural disasters increase child labour

(4) Dearly consequences of child labour around the world.

- (A) Effects on physical health of child labourers
- (b) Deterioration of mental health of children and learning environment
- (c) Continuation of illiteracy and poverty cycle for generations.
- (d) Sustainance of bonded labour and slavery.
- (e) Exploitation of children by armed groups and sex traffickers

(5) The way forward to eliminate child labour from societies.

- (a) Implementation of policies and programmes to eliminate poverty from gross root



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(b) Enforcement of compulsory education and increment in education funds.

(c) Promotion of extensive research work at all levels to analyse and draft policies.

(d) Reforms in rural economy where child labour is prevalent.

(e) Incorporation of vocational centers and institutional capacity building.

(6) Conclusion.

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On January 26, 2023. Maryam, a thirteen-year-old girl, was brutally beaten and burnt mercilessly by her employer in Lahore. Fatima Furro was a 10-year-old girl who was also killed by her employer in Khairpur Mir's. And the list of torture and killings of children by their employers goes on. The similar trend of child labour and their dehumanization is prevalent around the globe. Child labour is a global menace that affects 210 million children's lives, according to the UNICEF (United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund). The causes of child labour are many but education and poverty stands out. Other factors contribute, as well as, to child labour as, family setting of <sup>the</sup> children, natural disasters, migration, states policies to regulate economy and their intervention in child protection mechanism. When states fails to protect children rights and obligations children face many formidable consequences. Children become victims of illiteracy, poor physical, mental health, exploitation, sex trafficking, homelessness, and bonded labour.

International Labour Organization

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has suggested many solutions to this grave problem. States, being protectors of children, can spend more funds in education and make education compulsory. Besides, states can alleviate poverty, parents awareness campaigns to highlight importance of education, vocational training programs, education institutions capacity building, development of rural economy and stringent enforcement of child labour laws will help to reduce child labour. Child labour is a global menace which affects children's childhood, education, physical, and mental health. Poverty and lack of education are two main reasons among other factors. The solutions lies in increment of education funds, poverty alleviation, and strengthening the UNICEF.

Child Labour is a neglected crime which has been accepted socially. The UNICEF defines child labour as "Work that deprives children from their childhood, their potential, their dignity and that is harmful to their physical and mental development." The UNICEF estimates

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1 out of 10 children are engaged in child labour in hazardous environments.

Child labour is considered as a crime because it drifts children into hostile environment. Employers punish children violently, pay them less than international standard, exploit them sexually, deprive them for education, and demoralize them. However, parents and society do not consider it a crime. Traditional people are of the view that by working children become responsible and support their families. Contrary, International Labour Organization declares child labour as a crime that is unacceptable and punishable.

There are many factors that contribute to child labour. But poverty stands at the top of them. Poverty stricken communities have no adequate resources and finance to send their children to school. Instead, parents prefer that their children work and add working hands in households.

Defining co-relation between poverty and child labour James

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Robinson in his book "Why Nations Fail" writes, "The rise of poverty has created conducive environment for the growth of child labour." When employers learn that child and his family is on the mercy of child of the job, it compels child to work on his terms and try to exploit as much as possible without catering the needs of the child. Thus, poverty imposes parents to denounce their children from basic human rights and endangers their lives.

Although Along with poverty, education plays a vital role in the persistence of child labour. When government fails to provide compulsory education, parents force their children to child labour. Myron Wiener in "The Text of Child Labour" published by the UNICEF has emphasized this factor by saying that Europe, North America, and Japan exponentially reduced child labour by enforcing compulsory education. The failure of education is not limited to the



abilities of children to read and write, but contribute in shaping their whole lives. The less educated and unskilled children find themselves into informal work sectors where they work in hazardous environment and low wages. Iqbal Masih says, "Children should have pens in their hands, not tools. The lack of education disturbs education and life balance and promotes growth of child labours."

Family and society define a child's future in child labour. If a father is a carpenter, a mechanic, a miner or a shopkeeper, his son will follow the established profession. Besides financially deprived, if a segment of society is socially excluded, then their children will not go to school.

Taking example of Transgender community in Pakistan. The children fear of bullying in school. They resist to go to school. Consequently, transgender children are drifted into sex work. In addition to exclusion, in a patriarch society, girls have limited access to education.

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The girls start to at domestic level such as, making rallies, feeding cattles, home tuition and so on. Almost at this minor age these girls ~~are~~ have been married. After marriage, they have triple work burden: home chores, ~~m~~ nurturing children; earning. In a nutshell, family role plays a significant element in child labour.

Child labour is unstoppable in underdeveloped countries due to their weak governance structure to implement their existing anti-child labour laws. In these countries laws exist but there is no enforcement mechanism. Taking example of Pakistan, Pakistan has rectified ILO's C182 Convention on the Worst Form of Child Labour Convention. This convention prohibits all forms of child labour. On the lines of this convention, Pakistan has promulgated its own domestic laws, such as, Article 11 of the Constitution of Pakistan which abolishes all forms of slavery and child labour, and the prohibition of Domestic Child Labour. However, these laws have not

been implemented. Pakistan has now 21 million child labourers, according to Al-Jazeera report on 'child labour in Pakistan'. The weak implementation is because of disparities of laws in different provinces and institution dysfunction. Weak governance system slows down implementation of anti-child laws--

Multinational companies for cheap manufacturing instigate growth of child labour. The companies work in less industrialized countries because of cheap labour markets. The cheap labour market follows the supply and demand mechanism principle of economics. In underdeveloped countries, children do not go to school, which adds mouth to the households. States and parents can not feed them. So, they are open to labour. When child labour adds in regular labour dilute it and supply side of labour is increased. Hence, demand side of labour is reduced. As a result, labour wages are decreased and parents force more and more children to meet their financial needs.

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The whole <sup>the</sup> Global South is a good example where industries from <sup>the</sup> Global North establish their companies for cheap labour and children suffer hazardous working environment.

Natural disasters, migration and war act as catalyst to child labour. Whenever, these factors prevalent in the societies children are restricted to go to schools and parents are barred from employment. This drive children into child labour.

According to World Bank report on children, when Pakistan was hit by the 2022 Floods, 3.5 million children were disturbed. Parents of 33% of children showed willingness to send their children to work. Likewise, during COVID-19 nine million children were added to child labour. Wars are no different in context to child labour whether it's the Ukrainian War, the Palestinian war or the Afghan War. These wars disturb education system, induced migration and eventually lead to child labour. For example, 60% of Syrian families live on money

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earned by children (Human Right Watch). Consequently, aftermaths of natural disasters, migration and wars make peculiar environment where child shed sweat to earn.

The consequences of child labour are formidable on physical health of children. Rahimullah, a fifteen-year-old Afghan boy, told Human Rights Watch that he starts to work from 4:00 to night fall. Rahimullah is not only child labourer who works far more than 3 hours set by ILO for children, but also all child labourer face this menace. During long working hours physical health of children deteriorates. Children start to experience under-nutrition, fatigue, early aging symptoms, bad posture, muscle tears, and many injuries. As a result, little labourers do not enjoy along healthy life. average age falls below. This unhealthy and under-nutritious "241 million" population is not a good indicator for the world. This population is equal to population of

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of Pakistan. This means a population equal to 5th largest nation is medically unfit due to child labour.

Mental health tools on child labour is challenging task for the world. The Oxford Academic highlights that child labourers face depression, anxiety, stress, and exhaustion. These mental health issues are prominent as children are beaten by their employers, sexually abused, physically tortured, lacking emotional support, and financially challenged. Unfortunately these children have no mental health counselling facilities. Children mental conditions deteriorates endlessly. If parents had financial strength, then they would have sent them to school, not to work. These mentally challenged children are not suitable for their of spring and society as whole. When they will become parents, they will behave violently with their children and wives, and perpetuate crimes or live with mental conditions. Therefore, mental health of child labour is not only a matter of concern for children

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but also for society as well.

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Child labour is a cause and effect of poverty. Child labour maintains a cycle of illiteracy and poverty. Having got married early, child enters into same cycle which his/her father had started. Being an unskilled labourer, he can not earn enough to provide adequate opportunities to his progeny, <sup>and</sup> their children follow the same path. Their children do not get education and work as child labourer under precarious conditions.

This poverty and illiteracy, due to child labour, has negative consequences for economies. Edmonds, in 2020, says, "Child labour has negative consequences on economic growth as it hampers labour productivity and skills intense technology." Thus, child labour is a cause of poverty in generations in economic realm.

Bonded child labour is considered as a modern form of slavery. Child labour is also responsible for

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child labour. Whenever, a child borrows from his employer (creditor) in case need of money, employer credit him on high interest rate. Due to weak socio-economic condition, child fails to repay his debt and creditor enforces him child labour at low wages. Consequently, the child can not get out of the cycle. Child labour plunge into bonded child labour. Currently, there are 5.7 million bonded child labourers globally where as South Asia has the highest number of them according to ILO. Bonded labour jeopardize children basic human rights. Children right of mobility, change of employer, right to negotiate their wages and interest and working hours are curtailed. Therefore, bonded labour is considered the worst form of labour triggered by child labour.

Terrorist groups and sex traffickers exploit child labourers. For terrorists, it's easy to manipulate, brainwash and radicalize children. Child labourer is a vulnerable segment of society due to socio-economic



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conditions. Terrorists offers children social security and children get convinced to work with them. Later they are radicalized and used as suicide bombers. Minor girls work as prostitutes are easy for sex traffickers because they are easy to handle, suppress and torture. Minor girls have no agency to resist. According to ILO, forced sex trafficking is a sub-set of child labour and approximately 3.3 million child labour experienced forced sex labour. Sex trafficking has dangerous impacts on children such as, sexual transmitted diseases, post traumatic disorders and social isolation. In a nutshell, child labour encourages terrorist groups and sex traffickers to exploit children.

The way forward to eliminate child labour include multi-level intervention, from individuals to society, societies to states level and state level to global level.

While mentioning causes of child labour, poverty stands out at the top of the list. At state and international

level poverty alleviation programmes can be included that work from grass-root level. Children and their parents should be given opportunities to invest in themselves. Whenever children will be out of poverty line, the drug traffickers, terrorist groups and sex traffickers will not exploit children. Children will not engage into bonded child labour. Parents will not enforce their children to work for long hours in worse conditions. In summation, poverty alleviation programmes can help to eliminate child labour.

Another solution to fade away child labour is to enforce and implement primary education policies and increase education budget. The compulsory education will engage students in schools and children will have little time to go to work. Along with compulsory education, parents need to be educated and aware through awareness programmes about importance of education. The main problem is that parents can

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not afford education, so governments should make primary education free and enforce all parents to send their children to school. Those parents are dependent on child earning, they should be given equal allowances. For this educational transformation, Maltz in 2016 estimated that 16 billion USD are required globally to make every child educated. All states and international forums must show willingness to spend more funds on education.

The promotion of extensive research work at all levels to analyze and draft policies for implementation is important factor that can help to eradicate child labour. There is little research is carried out about child labour because international focus is on wars, natural disasters, pandemics and climate. The UNICEF is actively working but has limited capacity to work. In a study of a slum of India, the UNICEF found that there are many elements

that are unknown to child labour. and further studies and researches will give more information that will be used to address the child labour menace. Hence, extensive research is essential to control child labour all over the world.

There is an urgent need to improve the rural economy of the world because child labour is prevalent in rural areas. In rural areas, work in agriculture mostly, brickwork, chimneys and mining. Their children are less paid and work long hours. When advanced technology is introduced in agriculture, brick-work and chimneys, there will be no need for child labour because the manual work will be automated and quick. In addition to sophisticated technology, the supply chain from rural areas to urban markets need to be streamlined, as farmers can get legitimate prices for their agrarian products. This will make financially sound to rural economies and will help to protect and implement child labour laws.

Incorporation of vocational training centers and institutional capacity building

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is a prerequisite to uplift children from child labour. The establishment of vocational centers will facilitate the inclusion of children, who are out of school, into skilled based programmes. As a result in future, as a adult labour, they will earn more and spend on their children for education.

That will break the poverty cycle which is main cause of child labour. Furthermore, there is a need for institutional capacity building to uproot child labour globally. For example, Article 25(A) in the constitution of Pakistan makes primary education compulsory, but due to weak governance and institutions, 25 million children are out of school. Therefore, it is necessary that all student get a formal education and for that purpose, institutional capacity building is mandatory.

From the above discussion, it can be concluded that child labour is less-highlighted global concern which affects children's whole lives on a larger scale. Children who are working under precarious conditions face physical, mental, emotional, and financial conditions. The underlying

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major causes are two; poverty and lack of education. Other causes which promotes child labour are by-products of these two problems, such as weak governance, unemployment and low wages. However, every problem has solutions. If the vocational technology centers are established, the rural economy will be revamped to bring innovative technology into it, poverty alleviation programs will be introduced and states strengthen their institutions that work for children's rights which will help definitely to fade away children's labour. Despite the complex nature of the problem, if the mentioned solutions are implemented, there is a likelihood to eradicate the child labour menace. There is a need of will because where there is will, there is a way.