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Exam:- English Essay - Mock-8

Topic:

2. Criminal neglect of child labor and its consequences.

Outline:-

A. Introduction:

Thesis statement:-

Child labor is not considered a prioritized issue especially in developing and underdeveloped countries. It has far reaching consequences for both the individuals and the states involved as socio-emotional development of children and is hindered and vicious cycle of poverty strengthened. Prioritizing this problem of neglect by trainings, awareness campaigns and strict implementation of law can be the way forward if we wish to eliminate this tragic social disease.

B. Causes of child labor:-

- (i) Global inflation
- (ii) Lack of education and awareness.
- (iii) Reduced monitoring by governments of underdeveloped nations.

C. Criminal neglect of child labor:-

- (i) Governmental policy doesn't prioritize the issue
- (ii) State senators & politicians diverge on opinions - Whether interference would be beneficial or not.
- (iii) Rising prices of goods & services lead to normalization on basis of need
- (iv) Contribution to individual economy keeps child labor from becoming a social taboo.
- (v) Catching up on the cyber-space seems impossible.

D. Consequences of child labor:- ~~in~~ Pakistan

- (i) Lack of trust and hope by underprivileged citizens
- (ii) Buying political support becomes easier for politicians
- (iii) The underprivileged fail to positively contribute to economy
- (iv) Child labor hinders socio-emotional development
- (v) Lack of education and training leads to easier pivoting to social injustices and crimes.

E. Way forward for this social issue-

- (i) Policy making & implementation by governments
- (ii) Inclusive progress and criminal discharge of vote buyers.
- (iii) Economic incentivization and free education
- (iv) Awareness campaigns and accountability for social mitigation.
- (v) Training and induction for vocational skill development.

F. Conclusion:-

Introduction:-

Child labor is a rising global hurdle in the overall socio-economic development of underdeveloped and developing countries. According to a report by UNICEF on "Child Labor Statistics", a total of 160 million children aged between 6 to 15 years, are engaged in some form of labor globally. Out of these, almost 70% of the children are from underdeveloped countries and 35% of these children have never been

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to school. This is an alarming situation in terms of overall human development index (HDI) not only because of the prevalence of this issue, but because of its ruthless neglect on both the state and the individual level.

The large scale neglect of this problem affects not only the early developmental stage of children but the global economic and social conditions as well. Due to prevailing international conflicts with an accelerating need for expenditure on defence, security and intelligence, underdeveloped and developing countries struggle to prioritize dealing with this issue via education, incentivization and policy + rule implementation.

With a clear goal and vision in mind, global leaders and local governments can reflect and react to this problem by shifting mindsets and engagement of state and provincial authorities towards an all-inclusive and education centric plan. This would require sustained and consistent effort by societies and individuals alike to propel this massive children population into a future that's suitable for progress, development and long term prosperity.

B. Causes of child labor:-

(i) Global inflation:-

According to a report on world wide economic development by world economic

forum, the global economy has seen a 47% rise in inflation in the past 5 years. This rise has led to the working class being pushed towards the poverty line which has already been crushed under a systemic oppressive condition that breeds extreme and unfavourable outcomes. This causes underprivileged households to push their children into labor as soon as they turn 5 or 6 years old.

Inflation has also directly been linked to child labor as extra ^{cash} income brought in by the children becomes an integral part of the household income.

(ii) Lack of education and awareness:-

Education is the fundamental right of every child provided by the constitutional charters of almost all the countries internationally. However, for developing countries and their populations, education has recently ceased to exist as a metric of success ~~for~~ in the mind of the ordinary citizen. As university graduates saturate the job markets and millions still struggle to secure a stable and financially free lifestyle, (World educational reforms, University graduates and impending doom for developing nations, 2022), this mindset of education not necessarily being the best outcome of a child's future becomes inevitable.

Not only are the families being critical

of sending their children to schools, but most underprivileged children and their parents have not been made aware of the effects of child labor on the psychology of the children themselves and the society as a whole.

(iii) Reduced monitoring by governments of underprivileged nations:-

For developing and underdeveloped countries, struck harshly by hunger, poverty, malnutrition and disease, even thinking of child labor as a troubling concern becomes a privilege. According to the UN SDG statistic collection of 2022-23, the highest percentage of children involved in labor is from countries that are lowest in terms of GDP and HDI score.

Now, as a consequence, if a government that has to deal with issues such as sustaining the hierarchy of power before the unfolding of anarchy and civil disobedience monitoring and evaluation of child labor and the intensity of its consequences becomes an "unwieldy pursuit" by default.

C. Criminal neglect of child labor:-

(i) Governmental policy doesn't prioritize issue:-

Policy making of governments seldom prioritize child labor as an issue of immediate attention. This is especially true in case of governments of underdeveloped countries. This is

more a result of compulsion rather than deliberate disregard. By 2022, 50% of the underdeveloped nations had no solid project or incentivized roadmap for the elimination of child labor in their National Plans. The policies of nations suffering from problems higher up in Pavlov's hierarchy of needs dictate actions that may deal with child labor in an effective manner, but not for most developing or underdeveloped nations such as Pakistan, South Africa, North Africa, Yemen, Ethiopia, Lebanon etc.

(ii) State senators & politicians' divergent opinions:- Globally speaking, for states where child labor is a prevalent issue, the political leaders in their campaigns almost always fail to highlight this issue. This is because they remain cognizant of the fact that their average voter would prefer a non-interference policy on how he chooses to engage the child that he's bringing up in his home, be it labor or education.

For countries struck with poverty, it lies in the interest of the politicians to remain the giving hand and not the empowering hand that would overthrow the chains of repression that keep the general population in line.

(iii) Rising prices of goods & services lead to normalization on basis of need:-

As inflation strikes, countries start

outsourcing their labor markets abroad. In search for cheap labor, children are exploited and kept out of school and as a result, in social settings of unempowered countries, engaging children in work even at the expense of their educational and psychological development becomes a social norm.

(iv) Contribution to individual economy keeps child labor from becoming a social taboo:-

As the child engaged in work brings home some extra dollar, the sense of false purpose and empowerment due to capitalist dependency on money encourages this behavior and the issue fails to present itself in a manner that it deserves to be presented, i.e., a heinous social taboo.

(v) Catching up on the cyber-space seems impossible:-

Technological advancement and the cyber-space has been making giant leaps forward leaving even those who are able, in the dust, if they are not willing. Children engaged in child labor get left further behind in their pursuit for being in touch with modern trends and development. As tech becomes expensive and unaffordable for the normal working class citizen, it becomes a phenomenon unfathomable for those whose children are engaged in labor, further strengthening the criminal neglect that perpetrates this injustice.

D. Consequences of child labor

(i) Lack of trust and hope on gov. by underprivileged citizens:-

Underprivileged citizens who are forced to send their children to work refuse to see and look for any form of hope or trust in their government. This gravely increases chances of civil disobedience and degradation of moral values of a society by large.

(ii) Buying political support becomes easier for politicians:-

Politicians and statesmen, operating with a sense of self-serving opportunistic competitiveness, see this issue as a golden chance for using their wealth in putting momentum behind their campaign. At the same time, a cycle of injustice originates with the demands of the rich being met and the poor being neglected with their needs unheard.

(iii) Contribution to economy:-

Child labor keeps the underprivileged below the poverty line and any sort of positive contribution towards the national or global economy ceases to exist.

(iv) Socio-emotional development:-

According to surveys conducted by W.H Hyde and Latiz, 2009, Study for Child Labor and its impact on SEL, engaging a child in work from an early age not only damages their social and emotional development, but also physically alters the chemistry of their brain development which is deeply dependent on the working of a healthy mind.

F. Conclusion:-

No doubt, that child labor, speaking globally is an issue that demands immediate attention and the criminal neglect, if continued to persist as it is, for decades to come, would have dire and far-reaching consequences for the underdeveloped world. Prosperity and harmony through mitigation via training, education and inclusive programs that target incentivized student education, is achievable and attractive the only way forward.