

child labour: A neglected issue

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Outline

(i) Introduction

Hook

Background

thesis statement: child labour remains a neglected global issue that continues to violate children's rights.

(ii) Causes of child labour

(A) Poverty and economic pressure

(B) Lack of education access

(C) Weak laws and poor enforcement

(d) lack of political will

(iii) Consequences of child labour

(A) Impacts on children's health

(B) Psychological and Emotional harm

(a) lack of education and skills

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(iv) Why child labour remains neglected

(A) Hidden in informal economies

(B) Crisis of political will and public policies

(c) Systematic crisis and lack of Alternatives

(v) Recommendations for elimination of child labour

(A) Strengthening Education System

(B) Economic Support for families

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(d) Role of Global community and individuals

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(vi) Conclusion

"Every child deserves a childhood free from work, exploitation and abuse"

UNICEF

Child labour is a global phenomenon. It is eroding the future of a nation, and promotes the social evils in the form of poverty, crime and illiteracy. In fact, it's not just limited to one nation (or) country, it's a global crisis. Indeed, economic pressure and poverty attribute the child labour. Similarly, the crisis of strong public policies and lack of political will uprise the issue of child labour. Additionally, it reproduce numerous incidious implications for a nation, in the form of crimes, poverty cycle and illiteracy, psychological and emotional

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breakdown of a child has emerged by the continuous violations of child's rights. In fact, the child labour can be curbed by the establishment of strong educational system, which inculcate the critical thinking and skills for children. Furthermore, the strong and consistent policies on national and international level can minimize the phenomenon of child labour. Without the economic assistance for poor families the question of child-labour would remain same. Hence, child labour remain a neglected global issue that continues to violate the children's rights.

Poverty is the most significant factor driving child labour across the world. Almost, the low income families remained fail to fulfill

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the basic needs such as food, shelter and healthcare, forcing children to work for survive.

When the adults income insufficient (or) limited opportunities for economic growth, then children earning become essential. The factor of poverty push education and skill second priority for childrens. Hence, the factor of poverty and economic pressure attribute the child labour for survival of poor families.

Another major cause of children labours is the limited access to quality education in many part of the world. Lack of proper education and skill generate child labour. In numerous developing region lower class and lower middle class can not have access to schools. With out proper schooling children

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enter into workforce. This lack of education not only increase the child labour but also limited children's future opportunity.

Mostly, in the third world lack of proper education for children become main factor of child labour.

Weak legal framework and poor enforcement of laws significantly contribute child labour.

Although many countries have passed the laws for children rights, but these laws poorly implemented. The crisis of good governance, corruption and lack of political will have curbed the enforcement of children laws. According to the economic survey of Pakistan more than 3000 schools have closed in Balochistan due to numerous institutional factors. As a results, children become

under the thumb of workforce. The gap between policy and its implementation demonstrate that child labour is not only social issue but it is also a governance failure.

The major reason of child labour is the lack of political will. The political leadership publicly condemn child labour but take a minute action for it. The political governments make the public policies on the basis of political interest and to gain the popularity. They avoid the issue of child labour because, it can not meet the political will of political government. This unwillingness of political governments become main attribution of child labour, and future of a nation become part of numerous work places.

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child labour has severe and lasting effects on the physical health of children. many child-labourers work in hazardous environments such as mine, factories, construction sites and agricultural fields where they face dangerous machinery, toxic chemicals and heavy loads. These unsafe conditions often lead to serious injuries, respiratory illness and long term disabilities.

Because their bodies still in developing they can not tolerate the hazardous environment.

Similarly, the child labour is not have proper access of basic healthcare. Hence, the consistent physical pressure and stress do not allow children proper growth and reducing quality of life.

In addition to physical suffering,

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child labour under the pressure of deep psychological and emotional damage. Long working hours, strong punishment from employer, and constant pressure to earn money create the anxiety and stress. Many children experience fear, isolation, physical harm and feeling of worthlessness particularly when they are separated from families. The experiences of continuous exploitation and unsafe environments can lead to long-term depression and anxiety. As a result, the childhood environmental stress and depression can affect the adulthood and mental health. It can also affect overall well-being.

child labour significantly limits children's access to education and skills, preventing them from knowledge and skill for

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future opportunity become curbed by the work environment. Many working children are forced to drop out school or attend irregularly.

Even they attend the school after long working hours, they are not able to absorb the knowledge and skills. This educational deprivation not only affect literacy but also reduce access to vocational trainings and professional development.

The lack of educational skills make remains deprivation of children in the present and also compromise the future potentials and development of childrens.

One reason of child labour, it occurs in informal economies and unregulated sectors and it remains neglected. It become difficult for authorities to control it. Millions of children

work in home based industries, street workers, small scale agricultur, domestic services and family run businesses, where national and international laws weakly enforced.

According to international labour organization (ILO) 70% child labour work in agricultur sites, that escape the government oversight. The hidden nature of job allows the exploitation without detection.

As result, child labour in informal economies remains largely neglected, and denying children basic rights.

A major reasons of child-labour negligence, is the lack of political will and strong public policies about child labour.

The crisis of proper public policies about children's rights have been uprisineg the phenomenon of child labour. According to the UNICEF, despite international

Conventions on rights of children, millions of children unprotected due to inadequate legislation and poor monitoring mechanism.

Additionally, the public policies, openly neglected the phenomenon of child labour and focusses the political interest and political will. Hence, the crisis of child labour is neglected across the world due to lack of proper legislation and political will of governments.

child labour often persist because systematic and the lack of viable alternatives.

In case of political crisis, economic crisis, proper child programs and widespread poverty, lay-out the ways of child labouring. Similarly, without the alternative programs such as social welfare programs, free

free education and vocational trainings children remained trapped in work from early age. Consequently, child labour continues not only because it is socially tolerated in many communities, but also because of systematic crisis leave children and families with no practical options.

One of the most effective way to combat child labour is by making strong educational system. Governments should provide the free education and scholarships and economic assistance for families to provide access of education. When education is made attractive and achievable, parents are more likely to keep their children in school rather than sending them to work. Additionally, special training programs, promotion of critical thinking

based education can wash-out child labour across the world. According to UNICEF, countries that have invested in inclusive education programs have seen significant reduction in child labour. Strengthening education is not only protects children from exploitation but also empower them to break the cycle of poverty.

providing economic support to families is a crucial strategy for reducing the child labour. Government and organizations can implement social welfare programs, such as cash transfer, food supply and microfinance opportunities to help the low income families without relying children income. When parents have access basic needs, they less likely to send their children to work. Economic support can

wash-out poverty and protect the children from work, and provide the secure environment for children.

Strengthening law enforcement is essential to curb the child labour across the world. Many countries have child's laws, but it remained failed to established, due to political will, corruption and crisis of local governance.

Governments must be ensure the applications of laws and establish the proper mechanism for monitoring child labour.

In addition, collaboration with local communities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can help to identify the hidden cases and help the governments to established the laws. Effective enforcement of laws can help governments

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and international communities to curb the child labour.

The global community and individual citizens also play a vital role in combating child labour. International organizations such as, UNICEF and ILO can provide the technical programs and financial assistance to governments for elimination of child labour. The international organization can also assist states to implement child's laws and promote awareness about child labour. On individual level, an individual can promote the child's rights on regional and community level. When the global community and individuals act collectively they help create a culture of accountability and responsibility making child labour less acceptable.

Finally, child labour remains one of the most pressing yet neglected social issue which affecting millions of children world wide.

It is driven by poverty, corruption, lack of education, weak laws, and systematic failure. Similarly, it attributes the emotional and psychological stress in children.

Despite international convention and international laws, child labour persist in hidden economies, because of lack of political will and absence of effective policies.

Addressing this crisis requires a comprehensive approach: strengthening education system, providing economic support for families, enforcing the labour laws and mobilization of global community and individual act. Protection of children from exploitation is not only moral duty but also

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important to break cycle of poverty,
current, international and regional
acts to inhibit the child labour.
It can assist the governments to
inhibit the growth of child labour.