

“The Fight for the Future: How Education Can Eradicate Child Labour”

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ABSTRACT

The worldwide phenomenon of child labour exploitation affects hundreds of millions of young people who lose basic human rights together with educational opportunities and health care and any future prospects. Children stay trapped in abusive work environments due to economic issues alongside poverty and social inequalities as well as minimal educational quality. The report studies how child labour operates as a destructive circle while presenting education as the most lasting solution for resolving this issue and generating long-term social and economic growth.

Various historical standing and current perspectives regarding child labor are investigated alongside specific global educational measures that reduced child labor rates. The study evaluates how children who miss school become poor while examining gender differences together with cultural aspects and political unwillingness to enforce child labour regulations. The paper evaluates how governments alongside non-governmental organizations and international agencies develop protective policies for child rights while maintaining educational initiatives.

Child labor reduces when children obtain free access to quality education through social protection programs that include family allowances.

KEYWORDS

Child Labour , Education, Poverty , Child Exploitation, Government Policies, Right to Education, Socio-Economic Barriers to Education, Impact of Child Labour on Education, Work-Study Balance Programs, Elimination of Child Labour.

INTRODUCTION

Child labor endangers millions of children worldwide because poverty and barriers to education and social disparities continue to drive the problem. The work force absorbs many children who subsequently lose access to education as well as future advantages. The opportunity to receive high-quality education helps to stop this cycle because education protects children from exploitation while developing their skills. Numerous elements that drive child labor are analyzed in this paper which includes historical perspective and socio-economic restrictions and governmental and non-governmental organizational policies aiming to create empowering solutions. Additionally the paper examines the serious education-related consequences of child labor. Labor employment among children results in school absenteeism along with fatigue and stress which produces poor academic performance and early educational termination. Families trapped in poverty maintain child labor because their earnings rely upon their child workers which leads to continued child workforce instead of educational attendance. Family financial needs dominate decision-making over educational investments because poverty exists as the main cause. The International Labour Organization (ILO) creates laws to fight child labor which prove challenging to implement effectively. Working children must be at least 15 years of age under ILO Convention No. 138 yet Convention No. 182 includes as its main focus slavery and trafficking which are considered the worst forms of child labor. Under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) children maintain the right to receive protection from exploitation while the document specifically addresses child labor issues. The conflict between national laws and the traditional practices that govern societies makes child labor enforcement significantly difficult. The relationship between child trafficking and child labour exists because child trafficking victims commonly become victims of forced labour in situations where conflicts and poverty create their neglectable status. Community-based approaches represent the fundamental solution to eliminate child labor problems. Educational programs spread knowledge about potential dangers of child labor alongside emphasizing the importance of school education. Through conditional cash transfer systems families receive financial support whenever their children attend school because these programs emphasize attacking poverty at its origin. Through vocational training older children acquire useful expertise that leads them to safer job opportunities with better conditions. These programs cooperate to diminish childhood labor while creating favorable chances for children in their future. The International Labour Organization (ILO) creates laws to fight child labor which prove challenging to implement effectively. Working children must be at least 15 years of age under ILO Convention No. 138 yet Convention No. 182 includes as its main focus slavery and trafficking which are considered the worst forms of child labor. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) specifically deals with child labour by establishing children's right to protection from exploitation even though there are laws against it but they are not well-implemented especially in developing nations. The enforcement challenges stem from conflicting laws between UN-approved legislation and classic cultural traditions in specific locations. The relationship between child trafficking and child labour

exists because child trafficking victims commonly become victims of forced labour in situations where conflicts and poverty create their neglectable status.

Community-based approaches represent the fundamental solution to eliminate child labor problems. Educational programs spread knowledge about potential dangers of child labor alongside emphasizing the importance of school education. Through conditional cash transfer systems families receive financial support whenever their children attend school because these programs emphasize attacking poverty at its origin. Through vocational training older children acquire useful expertise that leads them to safer job opportunities with better conditions. These programs cooperate to diminish childhood labor while creating favorable chances for children in their future.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The article "Child Labour, Education, and Children's Rights" was written by Hans Gersbach, Bell, Clive, Gordon Betcherman, Jean Fares, Amy Luinstra, and Robert Prouty from the World Bank's Social Protection Unit. Child Labour and a Society's Education. The frequency of child labour worldwide and its effects on education and development are discussed in IZA Discussion Papers, No. 338, 2001. It draws attention to the fact that more than 200 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 are working, many of them in dangerous settings that impair their development and health. With an emphasis on ending child labour and advancing universal education, the paper examines international legal frameworks such as the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child and the International Labour Organisation (ILO) agreements.

Betcherman, Gordon, Jean Fares, Amy Luinstra, and Robert Prouty. **Child Labor, Education, and Children's Rights. Social Protection Unit, World Bank** emphasises that while child labour impedes universal educational aspirations, education is essential for preventing child labour. Based on statistics from 60 developing nations, it shows that between 10 and 30 percent of working children have obstacles to attending school and achieving academic success. Educational chances are severely limited by economic activity and burdensome household responsibilities, and child labour difficulties are made worse by inadequate educational systems.

The paper "Child Labor and the Education of a Society" by Clive Bell and Hans Gersbach Guarcello, L., S. Lyon, and F.C. Rosati. **Child Labour and Education for All: An Issue Paper. Understanding Children's Work (UCW) Project, University of Rome "Tor Vergata," November 2006, revised June 2008**, investigates how economic growth can promote both education and child labour at the same time, frequently resulting in inequity. It makes the case that child labour locks families in cycles of poverty by preventing schooling and impeding the development of human capital. They stress that aiming for equitable access to education can result in sustained growth without enduring inequality, even though they acknowledge that temporary inequality may be required for economic transformation.

Estevan, Fernanda, and Jean-Marie Baland. **Mortality Risks, Education, and Child Labour. CEPR Discussion Paper No. 5972, Centre for Economic Policy Research, December 2006**, examines how child labour, education, and young mortality interact in developing nations, making the case that high rates of adolescent death have a big impact on parental choices on child labour and education. Parents in high-mortality nations frequently worry about the returns on their educational investments, which makes them put the immediate cash from child labour ahead of an uncertain future. In order to make schooling a safer and more desirable investment for parents, the study ends by advocating for policies that address the economic and mortality-related issues that contribute to child labour. It suggests that lowering mortality risks and providing financial support can do just that.

Mrs. Niti Nagar, Mrs. Bindu Roy. **Child Labour Crisis: A Critical Analysis of Child Labour in India. International Journal of Current Research in Multidisciplinary (IJCRM) ISSN: 2456-0979** demonstrates the intricacy of India's child labour issue, which has its origins in institutional exploitation, socioeconomic circumstances, and regulatory inadequacies. Although numerous studies stress the pressing need for enforcement and reforms, combating child labour necessitates a multipronged strategy that includes poverty reduction, education, and rigorous adherence to current labour rules. This corpus of study provides crucial insights for creating future strategies targeted at addressing this enduring problem and establishes the foundation for comprehending the scope and complexities of child employment in India.

Child Labour in India - An Overview M.C. Naidu and K. Dasaratha Ramaiah Department of Economics, S.V.University, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh, India Department of Economics, S.K.University, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh, India J. Soc. Sci., 13(3): 199-204 (2006) UNICEF. 1994. The Child and the Law Contributions from the International Conference on Developing the Future of Human Health, the Environment, Children, and Law. Poverty, sociocultural norms, and economic factors are the main causes of child employment in India, despite legal frameworks and government initiatives to address the issue. The study promotes ongoing and enhanced enforcement of child labour laws, coupled with broader poverty alleviation and educational programs.

Child Labour in India –A Conceptual and Descriptive Study Dr. G.L. Parvathamma, Associate professor, Department of Economics, Bangalore University P.G.Centre, Kolar-563101 International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention ISSN Volume 4 Issue 1, January. 2015 PP.23-32. The literature on child labour presents a complex interplay of economic, social, and cultural factors that sustain its existence, particularly in developing countries like India. While there has been progress, as indicated by the decline in child labour rates in the 2011 census, there remain significant challenges to achieving its total eradication. Further research and international cooperation are crucial to tackling the root causes and ensuring that all children can enjoy their right to education and a healthy childhood.

CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA By Dr. Arun Prakash Singh UGC NET, LL.D. Associate Professor Bakey Bihari College of Law, Ujhani, Buduan & Bhriguraj Mourya UGC NET Assistant Professor Tirthankar Mahaveer University, Moradabad (U.P.) Published by Future Fact Society Varanasi, India. The literature on child labor in India points to a complex web of historical, socio-economic, and cultural factors that perpetuate the issue. While significant progress has been made in terms of legislation and policy, the implementation and enforcement of these laws remain inadequate. Addressing child labour in India requires a multifaceted approach, including stronger legal frameworks, better enforcement, and addressing the root causes like poverty and lack of education.

Role of Parental Education in Schooling and Child Labour Decision: Urban India in the Last Decade Author(s): Diganta Mukherjee and Saswati das Source: Social Indicators Research, Vol. 89, No. 2 (Nov., 2008) : Understanding the broader economic and social factors influencing child labor is essential for addressing this issue. While poverty is a key driver, household assets and family composition also play crucial roles in determining whether children work or go to school. Policymakers must consider these complexities when designing interventions to reduce child labor and promote education. A comprehensive approach that addresses both poverty alleviation and the labor demands created by household assets is necessary to ensure that children can access education and break the cycle of poverty.

IPEC, Blanco Allais, F., Hagemann, F. Child labour and education: Evidence from SIMPOC surveys / IPEC - Geneva: ILO, 2008 : The review demonstrates that child labor is a significant obstacle to achieving Education for All. The findings from the SIMPOC surveys highlight the profound and multifaceted impacts of child labor on education, from lower attendance and higher dropout rates to reduced literacy and human capital formation. Future research should focus on the nuanced impacts of different types of labor on children's schooling, with special attention to gender disparities and rural-urban divides.

Cockburn, John. "Child Labour Versus Education: Poverty Constraints or Income Opportunities?" Centre for the Study of African Economies and Nuffield College (Oxford University) and CREFA, October 3. This literature review demonstrates that parental education, particularly mothers' education, is a key determinant in reducing child labor and improving school retention rates. Policies aimed at improving access to education for children, as well as enhancing adult education, especially for women, can help break the cycle of poverty and child labor. Strengthening the enforcement of child labor laws, improving school infrastructure, and providing economic support for low-income families are critical measures for ensuring that more children stay in school and out of the workforce.

Mukhopadhyaya, P., Bhattacharya, U., & Macmillan, C. (2012). Education for Child Labour: Evaluating the National Child Labour Policy in West Bengal, India. Journal of Contemporary Asia, illustrates that while the NCLP has potential, its effectiveness is hampered by operational challenges. Addressing these gaps, such as ensuring timely stipends, improving school infrastructure, and strengthening healthcare support, is critical for the program's success in transitioning child laborers into formal education. Successful elimination of child labor and improved education outcomes could lead to long-term socio-economic benefits, such as increased literacy, higher per capita income, and reduced poverty rates in the region.

FACTORS CONTRIBUTING THE INCIDENCE OF CHILD LABOUR IN SMALL SCALE COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS: A STUDY IN DELHI Bishnu Mohan Dash, Department of Social Work, B.R. Ambedkar College, University of Delhi, Yamuna Vihar, Delhi, India. The valuable insights into its definitions, causes, and consequences, particularly in the Indian context. Key factors such as poverty, parental education levels, and migration contribute significantly to the ongoing issue of child labor. Additionally, the role of employers in seeking out cheap labor reinforces this problem. This review highlights the urgent need for targeted interventions that address the root causes of child labor, particularly through educational initiatives and economic support for families.

The Child Labor in Developing Countries: A Challenge to Millennium Development Goals Ravinder Rena, stresses that while the most dangerous forms of child labor undoubtedly pose significant threats to children's health, the overall dynamics between child work and health are multifaceted. Future studies should focus on distinguishing between direct and indirect effects, considering how these dynamics evolve, and addressing the challenges posed by endogeneity. By recognizing the diversity within child labor and its varied impacts, the authors believe we can work towards better protecting the health and wellbeing of children, while also acknowledging the economic realities faced by families in developing countries.

Globalization, consumerism and child labor Jayanta Kumar Dwivedi Dept. of Economics, B.K.C. College, Kolkata, India. Sarbajit Chaudhuri Dept. of Economics, University of Calcutta, India. Literature on globalization, consumerism, and child labor reveals a nuanced and multifaceted

relationship. While some evidence suggests that globalization can lead to a decrease in child labor through economic growth, other studies indicate that it may exacerbate the problem by increasing poverty and promoting consumerist values. This paper emphasizes that consumerism, fueled by globalization, creates an environment where impoverished families increasingly depend on child labor to sustain their consumption patterns.

CHILD LABOUR AND EDUCATION IN INDIA: Promise and Performance by Shilpa Tripathi states that Child labor is a multi-faceted issue requiring comprehensive legal, economic, and social strategies. While India has made strides in reducing child labor, a coordinated approach involving education, law enforcement, and socio-economic development is essential for its complete eradication. This review highlights the persistent challenge of child labor, the decline in its magnitude, and the critical role of government and international interventions in addressing the issue.

Role of education in reducing child labour: Evidence from rural Bangladesh by Samir Ranjan Nath Abdullah Role of education in reducing child labour Evidence from rural Bangladesh states that Child labor and education are inextricably linked, with education offering the most sustainable solution to child labor. The literature highlights the need for a comprehensive approach that integrates child labor policies with education reforms. Efforts must focus on improving the quality of education, increasing school retention rates, and raising awareness among parents about the benefits of education. This review provides a comprehensive understanding of the intersection between child labor and education, emphasizing the importance of policy coherence and social support systems in addressing the issue.

THE IMPACT OF EDUCATION ON PREVENTING CHILD LABOUR IN INDIA SHRUTI CHANAKYA reveals that while numerous educational strategies have been implemented to improve school participation and learning outcomes, the direct impact of these strategies on reducing child labor is still poorly understood. School feeding programs, life skills education, and providing bicycles to girls are among the most promising interventions for improving school participation, particularly for disadvantaged groups.

Child Labour and Education for All: An Issue Paper Lorenzo Guarcello Scott Lyon Furio Camillo Rosati, highlights the critical role of education in the global fight against child labor. By improving access to quality education and addressing the socio-economic barriers that force Children into labor, significant progress can be made. The ILO's strategies, particularly through the IPEC, emphasize the importance of national and international collaboration to ensure that education serves as both a preventive and rehabilitative tool against child labor. However, challenges such as regional disparities, cultural factors, and economic constraints continue to hinder the full realization of these goals.

ignou, A. (2011). How to Deal with Covert Child Labour, and Give Children an Effective Education, in a Poor Developing Country. IZA Discussion Paper No. 5663. The article explores child labor and education in developing countries from an economic perspective, highlighting how credit and insurance market imperfections lead to child labor and hinder education. It discusses parental decision-making and the resulting educational disparities without government intervention. The government aims to maximize social welfare through optimal policies that encourage school enrollment and reduce child labor, potentially using incentives like subsidies or taxes. The article prepares for a comparison of these policies with a laissez-faire approach and examines real-world applications to address these issues effectively.

RESEARCH DESIGN

This research is based on a mixed-method design, integrating the quantitative and qualitative methods of investigation to explore the association between child labour and education. It uses both descriptive and exploratory techniques to analyze child labour trends, evaluate the effectiveness of policies in addressing child labour, and determine hindrances to education. For primary data, a survey was carried out with a structured questionnaire containing open-ended as well as closed-ended questions. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data to determine trends, while thematic analysis was used in understanding qualitative feedback.

The methodology used for secondary research was a case study and literature review. We studied official papers, scholarly publications, and reports from the World Bank, UNICEF, and ILO. Successful treatments and enduring difficulties were identified by comparing case studies from different areas. A comparative study was conducted in order to determine the most effective ways to fight child labor through education.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

- Analyse the relationship between education and child labour.
- Pay particular attention to how some economies and educational institutions may unintentionally depend on or tolerate child labour in order to survive financially.
- Examine how socioeconomic factors affect child labour.

- Examine the ways that poverty, financial strains, and societal injustices contribute to child labour.
- Examine how these elements affect the quality, opportunity, and accessibility of education.
- Determine the problems with the existing educational systems:
- Examine how current systems fall short in providing for the requirements of children working.
- Analyse how these disparities affect society and the economy as a whole.
- Examine the effects of child labour on society and education.
- Examine how child labour hinders social and economic advancement over the long run.
- Examine alternatives for changing educational structures and policy.
- Determine methods to end child labour that are accessible, fair, and inclusive..
- Make suggestions for ways to stop child exploitation and advance the welfare of children.

SCOPE OF THE STUDY

“The Fight for the Future: How Education Can Eradicate Child Labour” deals with the phenomenon of child labor, trying to capture its nexus with education. Its scope encompasses:

- **Perspectives:** Child labor, its patterns and trends, both historical and contemporary, is a global issue. This study helps to look into various industries such as agriculture, industrial production, and even services like housekeeping for child labour.
- **Educational Impact:** It identifies how child labor compromises the right to education by analyzing school participation rates, academic achievements, and the incidence of prolonged absenteeism and dropout classes.
- **Other Contextual Factors:** The study examines poverty and other cultural and gendered attitudes, as well as lack of political will in addressing the issue, as major components of the problem of child labor.
- **Policy Scan:** It looks at the protective policies and educational initiatives that different governments, International NGOs, and other world bodies have made, and provides comment on policy adoption as an interventional strategy.
- **Possible Solutions:** The study stresses the need for free education, vocational institutions, social protection measures such as child family allowances, and other actions deemed necessary for eliminating child labor.
- **For Each Sector:** The study describes the circumstances in which different children work, subsist, and attend school in different industries as well as the dangers involved.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In order to examine how schooling affects child labor, this study uses a mixed-method research strategy that combines primary and secondary sources. Combining the two approaches enables a more thorough and comprehensive investigation of the problem, concurrently recording statistical patterns and practical experiences. **Primary Research**

Data Collection

To gather firsthand information, individuals were given a survey. The main objective of this poll was to compile opinions and ideas about the fundamental reasons of child labor, how it influences education, and how well present educational programs solve the issue. The poll had both closed-ended and open-ended questions to help statistical analysis and compile qualitative data about participants' individual experiences and social viewpoints.

Sampling Method

A convenience sample technique was employed to effectively collect data from individuals who are either directly or indirectly involved with labor-related issues and child education. Respondents included parents, teachers, students, and possibly employees of non-governmental organizations that work in the fields of education and child welfare. Convenience sampling has limitations in terms of generalizability because the sample may not accurately reflect the larger population affected by child labor, despite the fact that it allows for the rapid collection of data. However, the responses offer valuable insights into the ways in which governmental policies, socioeconomic conditions, and cultural norms impact the prevalence of child labor.

Data Analysis:

To find important trends, patterns, and recurrent themes pertaining to education and child labor, the gathered data was analyzed using descriptive statistical techniques.

The following were to be assessed by the study:

- The relationship between child labor rates and socioeconomic, gender-based, and governmental factors
 - The efficiency of education in lowering child labour; and
 - The main barriers that keep kids from receiving a top-notch education.

Open-ended responses were analysed thematically in addition to statistically to extract more profound qualitative insights. This method was used to record participants' personal experiences, opinions on society, and suggestions for potential improvements to policy projects.

Secondary Research

Literature Review

A comprehensive review of the literature was done in order to establish a strong theoretical basis for the study. This necessitated a careful examination of academic journals, official documents, and reports from international institutions such as the International Labour Organization (ILO), UNICEF, and the World Bank.

- Research studies and publications from the government

These resources included comprehensive information on the social, economic, and historical aspects of child labor in addition to legislative frameworks and international efforts to address the problem. The literature analysis aided in comprehending .The underlying factors that contribute to child labor in various geographical areas

- Best practices in the formulation and application of policies; • The function of education as a preventative measure.

This study identifies gaps in the literature and provides the foundation for more empirical research through examination of previous research and policy results.

Case Studies

We examined case studies from different countries to add to survey results. These case studies concentrated on the following topics:

- Nations that have effectively enacted laws and reforms in schooling to lessen child labor.
- Areas where, in spite of current legal and educational systems, child labor is nevertheless common.
- Governmental and non-governmental initiatives, assessing their practical effects in guaranteeing children's educational access.

By comparing various intervention techniques, the case study method made it possible to find best practices that might be used in other situations.

Analytical Approach

Comparative Analysis

The efficiency of child labor laws in various locations was assessed by the study through a comparative analysis. This method identifies important tactics and policy gaps by contrasting nations that have effectively decreased child labor with others where the issue still exists.

Correlation Studies

A correlation analysis was carried out utilizing secondary data to comprehend the relationship between economic situations, education policy, and the occurrence of child labor. This made it easier to ascertain how sociocultural norms, unemployment, poverty, and poor educational facilities affected the trends in child labor.

In order to guarantee a comprehensive and empirically supported strategy to comprehending and tackling child labor, this study combines quantitative data from surveys with qualitative insights from case studies and literature reviews. The results are intended to guide the creation of future policies and support international initiatives to end child labor through education.

RESEARCH GAP

Since their effects change depending on the cultural and economic context, it is still unclear how beneficial educational policies like cash transfer programs and free education are. The effectiveness of these policies in preventing children from entering the workforce requires further investigation. Research on particular sectors is also scarce; the majority of studies concentrate on manufacturing and agriculture, whereas little is known about household work, urban informal labor, and digital labor. It is crucial

to create policies specifically for the hidden, unregulated industries where many youngsters work. Given that boys are more likely to work in dangerous industries and girls are more likely to handle household chores and encounter cultural hurdles to education, gender-specific barriers also require more thorough examination. Another issue that needs more exploration is how technology affects child labor. Automation and online platforms have the potential to either decrease or replace child labor in digital jobs like online data entry and e-waste processing. Furthermore, it is unclear how community-level measures might prevent child labor, even though the majority of research focuses on government rules. Finally, as many multinational firms claim to practice ethical procurement but may not be efficiently enforcing it, more study is needed to determine the true impact of CSR initiatives in ending child labor. Closing such holes can help in the development of more effective child labor laws and interventions.

LIMITATIONS

Restrictions on Child Labor

While meeting family's immediate financial needs, child labor has several major drawbacks and negative effects:

Impact on Education:

Children who work often miss out on education, which results in lower attendance rates, poor academic performance, and early dropouts. These kids are unable to acquire the skills required for future better-paying employment, so sustaining a cycle of poverty.

Risks in Health and Safety:

Children who work as laborers often find themselves in dangerous surroundings, including handling chemicals in agriculture or running large machinery in factories. These disorders can cause long-term psychological and physical damage as well as major health hazards.

Persistence of Poverty: Although child labor may give families temporary financial relief, it prevents children from receiving an education and developing their skills, which hinders long-term economic growth. This leads to a poverty trap that impacts communities and countries in addition to individuals.

Gender Inequalities: Because girls are more likely to engage in unpaid domestic work or be excluded from school entirely due to cultural norms, they are disproportionately impacted by child labor.

Challenges in Law and Enforcement: National laws and international conventions like ILO standards are not always followed, especially in developing nations where legal frameworks may not be able to be implemented due to a lack of funding or cultural norms.

DATA ANALYSIS

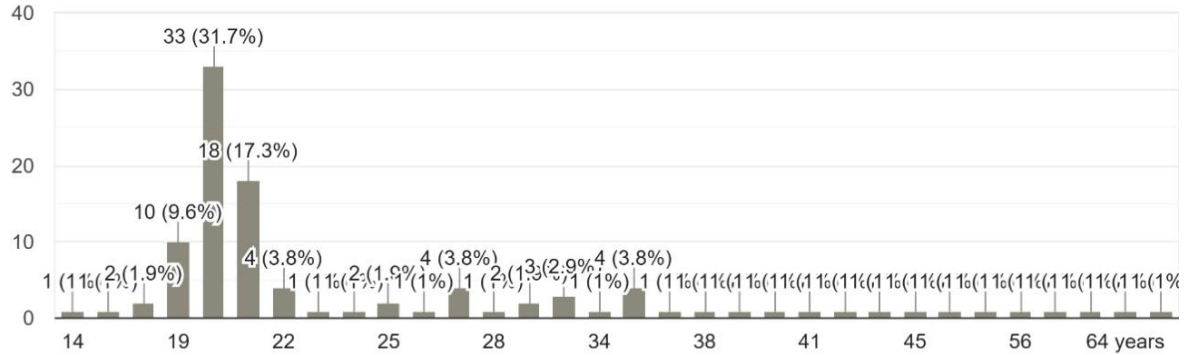
Important new information about public awareness and attitudes towards child labour is revealed by the data analysis. All participants acknowledge the problem and favour a total ban on child employment, demonstrating a high degree of awareness among the respondents, who are mostly students from different states between the ages of 20 and 29. Most (80%) have firsthand experience with kids working rather than going to school.

Although some respondents also point to familial pressure as a contributing reason, poverty is most frequently mentioned as the main explanation. Students seem to be the most outspoken in their support of tougher laws against child labour, and regional patterns indicate that opinions may differ depending on the socioeconomic circumstances in a given area.

Although there is broad awareness, there is ongoing discussion on the efficacy of government programs; several have proposed harsher rules, financial aid, and vocational training as viable remedies. To investigate deeper linkages, further statistical research is required, especially with regard to regional variations and the efficacy of policies.

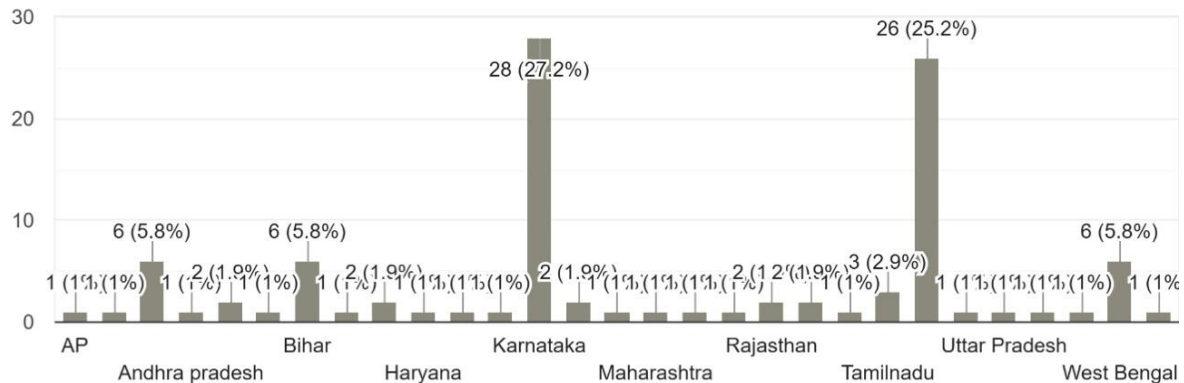
Age

104 responses



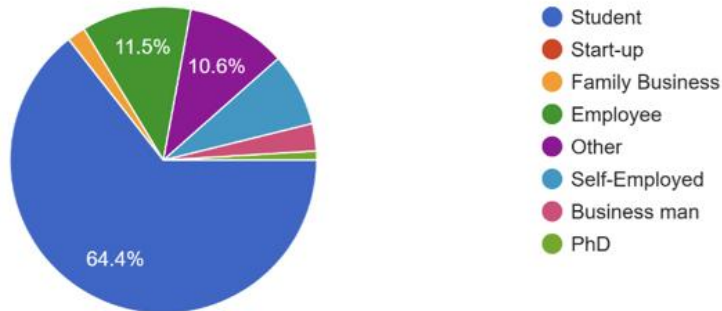
State

103 responses

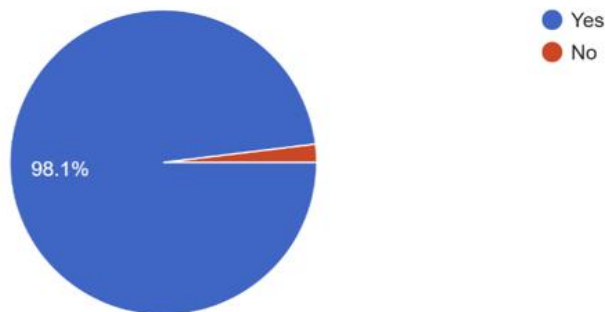


Occupation

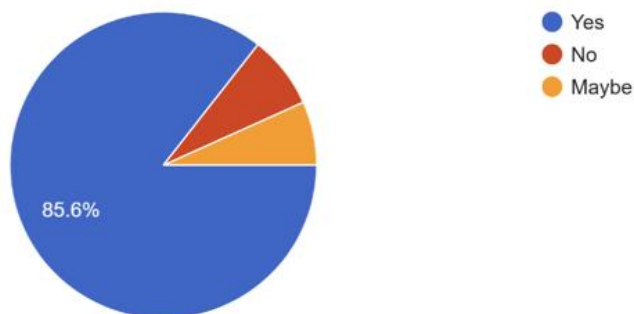
104 responses

**Are you aware of child labour issues in your country?**

104 responses

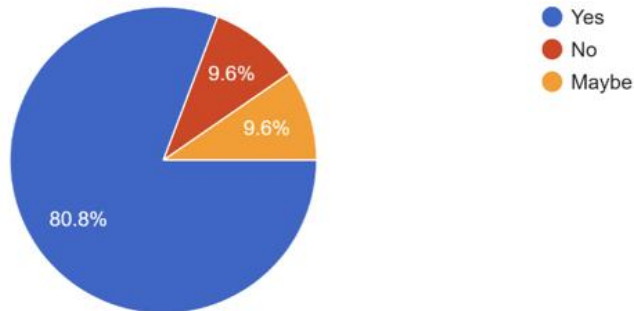
**Should child labour be completely banned?**

104 responses



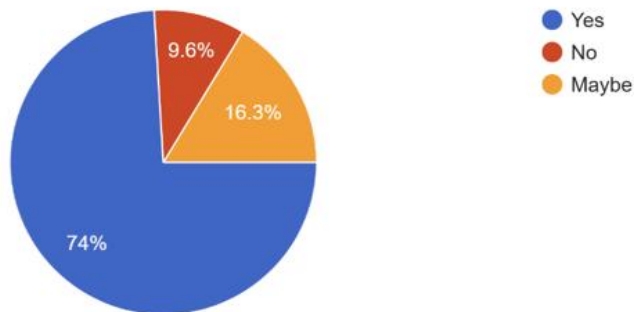
Have you seen children working instead of going to school?

104 responses



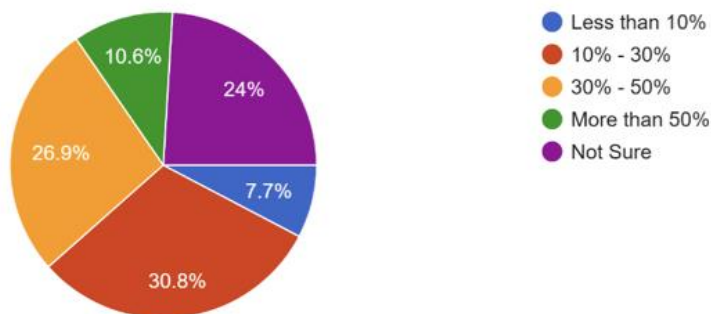
Do you think poverty is the biggest reason for child labour?

104 responses



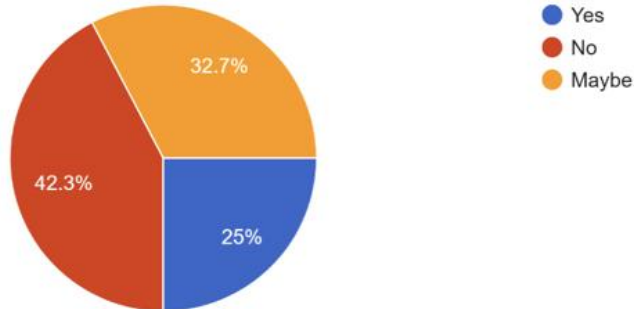
What percentage of children in your country are engaged in child labour?

104 responses



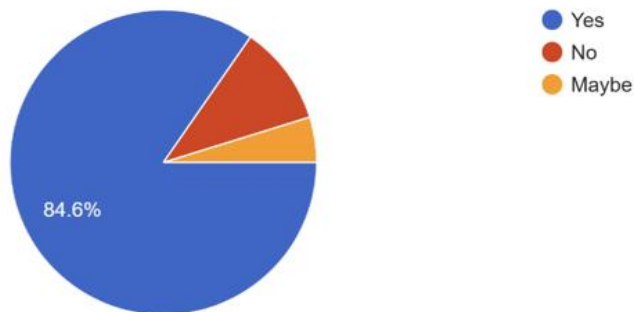
Do you think the current education system is accessible to poor children?

104 responses



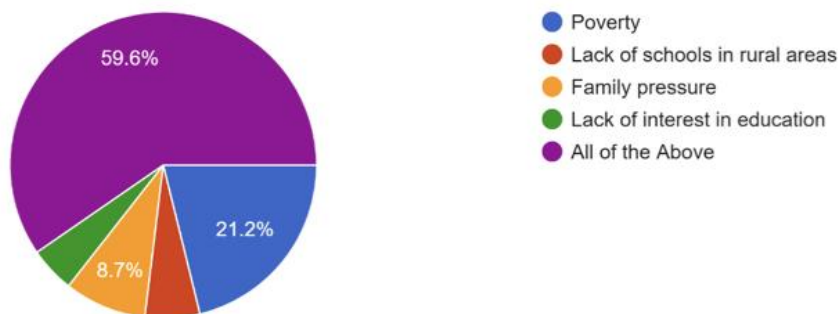
Should schools provide financial support (scholarships, free meals) to prevent child labour?

104 responses



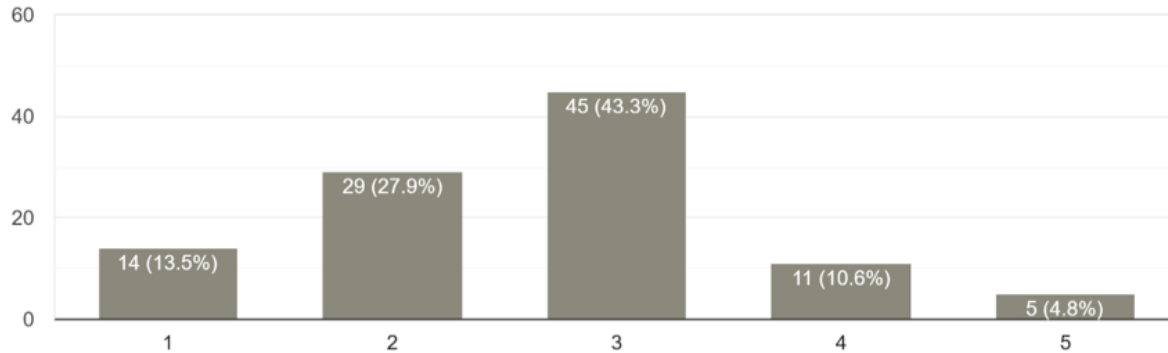
What is the main reason children work instead of studying?

104 responses



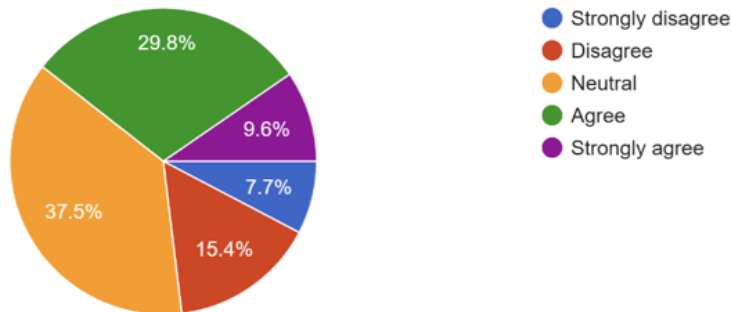
How effective are government policies in reducing child labour?

104 responses



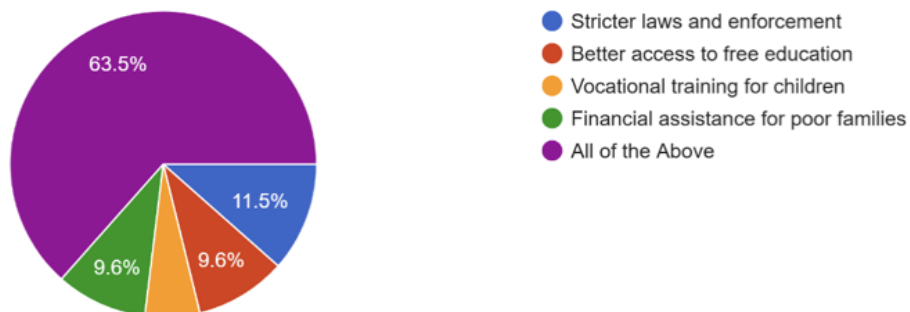
Would flexible school hours help children who work?

104 responses



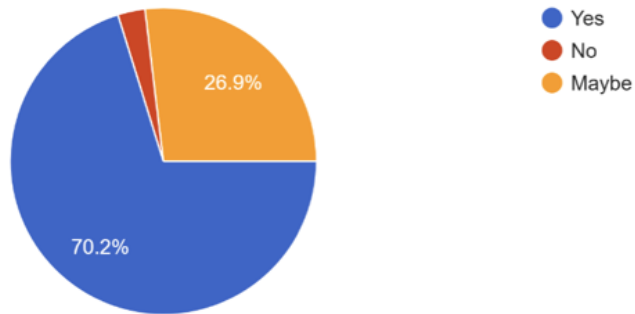
What is the best way to reduce child labour?

104 responses



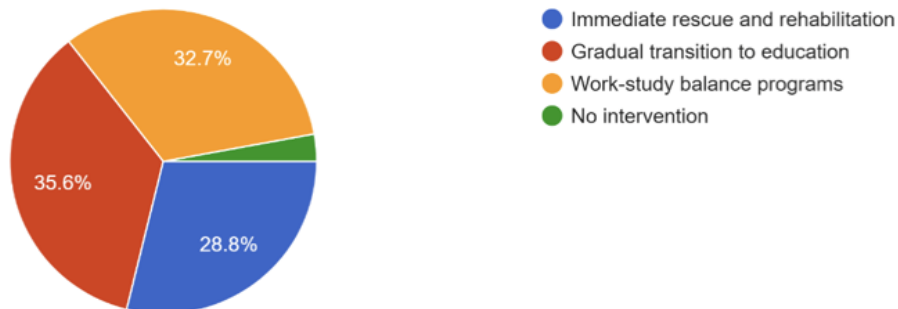
Do you think vocational education should be integrated into the school curriculum for children at risk of labour?

104 responses



What should be prioritized for child labourers?

104 responses



DATA INTERPRETATION

Important insights are revealed by analysing the survey data on views and awareness of child labour. Students between the ages of 18 and 30 make up the majority of responders, with a small percentage of self-employed people and business professionals. Although participants come from a variety of states, the most represented are Karnataka, West Bengal, and Bihar. Given that more than 95% of respondents recognise child labour as a problem, the data shows a high level of awareness. Furthermore, about 80% of participants had firsthand experience with kids working rather than going to school.

The most often mentioned causes of child labour are poverty, lack of access to education, and family pressure. Although the majority of respondents are adamantly in favour of outright banning child work, others acknowledge that the issue is exacerbated by more serious socio economic problems. There are differing opinions about how effective government policies are; some people believe that tougher legislation, financial aid for low-income families, and easier access to education could be remedies. Practical strategies for lowering child labour include ideas like work-study balancing programs and vocational training programs. These results demonstrate that in order to effectively address the issue, a multifaceted approach involving economic assistance, regulatory reform, and raised public awareness is required.

FINDINGS

- From our research we found that Child labor is a prevalent issue, often leading to children working instead of attending school.
- Majority of the respondents say that Poverty, societal expectations, and lack of education are major factors.
- We understood that current government efforts to prohibit child labor are ineffective, indicating the need for improvements.
- The respondents suggested the following potential solutions for a better future for children which include stricter laws, financial aid, better education access, vocational training, and work-school balance initiatives.
- Various people have different views on child labor based on location and financial circumstances, with students advocating for stronger actions.

SUGGESTIONS

- We need tougher child labor laws. This means bigger consequences for those who exploit children and more resources for checking up on things.
- More money can be put into education, especially in areas that need it most. This involves building schools, training teachers well, and giving scholarships to families who can't afford school.
- Helping struggling families with money and support means that they don't have to rely on their kids working. Things like cash payments, help with food, and healthcare can make a difference.
- Job training can help them get better jobs later on, which can break the cycle of poverty and reduce the need for child labor.
- People should know how dangerous child labor is and how important education is. Changing the way people think is key. We need to do more research to understand the problem of child labor and find the best ways to fix it.

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