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Child Labour

Tanya Srivastava, Reshma Umair

Abstract:

Child labour is a persistent problem worldwide that denies millions of children their rights and stunts their growth. As work that destroys a child's childhood, potential, and dignity, child labour takes many different forms, ranging from agricultural employment to industrial employment, domestic work, and street work. The underlying causes of child labour are strongly embedded in socio-economic conditions including poverty, illiteracy about education, cultural values, and inadequate laws. The effects of child labour are multifaceted and far-reaching, having negative implications on the health, education, and well-being of children, as well as exacerbating poverty and social injustice.

Combating child labour needs to be addressed through an all-out and multi-stakeholder effort involving governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations, enterprises, and communities. Governments need to put in place and enforce adequate legal regimes, provide access to quality education, and have social protection programs in place. NGOs have a critical role to play in advocacy, direct assistance, and community mobilization, while international organizations offer critical standards and capacity-building assistance. The private sector should embrace ethical processes and invest in community development to phase out child labour from supply chains. Community engagement is essential in raising awareness and shifting cultural attitudes.

In summary, combating child labour requires collective action to safeguard children's rights and allow each child a chance to live a healthy, safe, and complete childhood. By placing importance on education and creating a culture that promotes respect for children's rights, we can strive towards eliminating child labour and building a better future for children across the globe.

Keywords: Child labour, Child Rights, Exploitation, Education, Poverty, Child Welfare, Hazardous Work, Child Trafficking, Domestic Work.

Introduction

Child labour is a critical global concern that cuts across geographical, cultural, and economic divides, touching the lives of millions of children worldwide. The International Labour Organization (ILO) defines child labour as work that robs children of their childhood, potential, and dignity. Child labour is a broad spectrum of activities ranging from agricultural work and factory employment to domestic service and street vending. It is one that not only tramples upon the very fundamental rights of children but also against their well-being and development.

The extent of child labor is frequently indicative of underlying socio-economic issues such as poverty, inadequate access to quality education, and systemic injustice. In most low-income nations, children's earnings are used by their families to make ends meet and thus get trapped in a poverty cycle that is hard to break. In such environments, child labour is perceived as a survival strategy rather than a rights violation. This is further exacerbated by cultural values that might favor short-term economic returns over long-term educational gains.

Notwithstanding global attempts to counter child labour, such as the setting of legal systems and conventions for the protection of children's rights, the issue continues. Around 26.3 million children within the age group of 5–17 years are working in Central and Southern Asia, representing 16.4% of the global burden, worldwide¹. Based on the ILO, approximately 160 million children were found to be in child labour in 2020, with numbers increasing over the past few years driven by economic uncertainty, conflict, and the COVID-19 pandemic. The effects of child labor are far-reaching, impacting not only the direct child laborers but also their families, communities, and overall societies. Such children frequently forgo educational experience, which locks them into patterns of poverty and reduces their opportunities for the future.

The struggle against child labour is not just a humanitarian cause; it is a moral obligation that demands a concerted action from governments, non-governmental organizations, companies, and societies. Solving this multifaceted problem demands a multi-pronged response that addresses the underlying causes of child labour, encourages access to education, and creates a cultural change towards appreciating childhood and education. As we dig deeper into causes, effects, and possible remedies for child labor, it becomes evident that collective action from around the world is needed to safeguard children's rights and provide them with a life where they can develop in an environment that brings out their full potential and enable them to grow.

¹ ILO & UNICEF, 2021

Causes of Child Labour

The causes of child labour are intricate and interconnected, arising from a range of socio-economic, cultural, and systemic reasons. Another issue that often comes is between what constitutes as child labour within the household due to the cultural acceptance of children helping run the family business.² It is important to understand these causes to develop effective measures to prevent child labour.

1. **Poverty:** Poverty is the greatest cause of child labour. Many households that are under extreme poverty subsist on earnings from their children to afford everyday needs like clothing, shelter, and food. Parents do not have regular work or decent earnings to take care of their children in most situations, so they send them out to work. This dependence on child labor ensures that the cycle of poverty continues, as working children are usually not able to receive education, which reduces their future earning capacity.
2. **Limited Access to Education:** In most areas, especially in developing nations, there is limited access to good quality education. Limited school facilities, high education costs (fees, uniforms, and materials), and distance to schools deter families from placing their children in school. Families may substitute short-run income for long-run schooling gains when education is not affordable or accessible, resulting in more child labour.
3. **Cultural Norms and Social Acceptance:** Child labour is normal in some societies and even anticipated. Children might be perceived by society as means of contributing to the household income, and no one may be aware of the necessity of schooling. Child labour in societies where it is common might be difficult to change the attitude and make parents choose school over work.
4. **Weak Legal Frameworks and Enforcement:** Even in most countries with laws against child labour, these are not enforced. Corruption, limited resources, and lack of political will prevent such legislation from being applied. Most of the time, businesses that use child labour function in the informal sector, where it becomes hard for regulatory bodies to track and monitor their activities.
5. **Economic Instability and Globalization:** Economic crises, unemployment, and globalization can fuel child labour. During economic recessions, children may be sent to work as a survival mechanism by families. Globalization also fuels demand for cheap labour, making it an attractive option for employers to hire children to be paid less than adults.
6. **Conflict and Displacement:** Armed conflict and political instability can drive families from their homes and interrupt education systems, causing child labour rates to rise. In conflict areas, children can be made to work under hazardous conditions or be recruited as child soldiers. Displacement through war or natural disasters can also plunge families into poverty, necessitating child labour as a last resort.

Consequences of Child Labour

The effects of child labour are immense and long-lasting, reaching not just the individual children but also their communities, families, and societies.

1. **Denial of Education:** Denial of education is one of the most direct effects of child labour. Working children can hardly attend school, which bars them from opportunities for intellectual and personal growth. Denial of education reinforces the poverty cycle because illiterate people have fewer chances of landing good paying jobs in the future.
2. **Health Risks and Exploitation:** Child workers are usually exposed to unsafe working conditions that expose them to serious health risks. They can work long days under hostile environments, resulting in bodily injuries, long-term health complications, and psychological disorders. Exploitation of child workers is widespread, with most children earning minimal or no remuneration for their labor, perpetuating their poverty.
3. **Psychological Impact:** Child labour can have serious psychological impacts on children. Most child labourers endure stress, anxiety, and trauma because of working conditions and the load of responsibility imposed upon them. The psychological and emotional damage that occurs from missing out on childhood experiences like play and school can result in long-term emotional and psychological problems.
4. **Cycle of Poverty:** Child labor extends the cycle of poverty since those children who labor are less likely to attend school and, thus, are less likely to secure higher-paying occupations as adults. The cycle has the potential to be extended across generations because children's families stay in poverty with no means by which they can invest in children's education.
5. **Effects on Families and Communities:** The effects of child labour do not stop with the individual child. Families depending on child labour can become unstable and stressful, as the weight of income falls on immature shoulders. Communities are also affected, as high levels of child labour can contribute to lower levels of schooling, lower economic productivity, and higher social inequality.
6. **Societal Economic Impacts:** At the societal level, child labour can also discourage economic progress. An unskilled and uneducated workforce is less productive, which can slow down innovation and economic growth. Societies that do not invest in their children's education and health will be unable to realize sustainable economic development.

Causes and effects of child labour are closely interrelated, forming an intricate web of problems that call for holistic solutions. Solving the underlying causes, including poverty, inability to access education

Child Labour Forms and Types

Child labour also comes in numerous forms and types with unique characteristics, settings, and consequences. These differentiations are vital in coming up with effective targeted interventions and policies to tackle child labour. Child labour accounts for 22% of the workforce in Asia, 32% in Africa, 17% in Latin America, 1% in the US, Canada, Europe and other wealthy nations.³ Some of the major forms and types of child labour are described below:

² Agbu 2009, p. 18

³ "Facts and figures on child labour" (PDF). *info.worldbank.org*. Archived from the original on 17 July 2007.

1. Agricultural Child Labour

Agriculture is one of the most common industries where child labour is found, especially in the developing world. Children tend to work in family farms or commercial farms, performing tasks like planting, harvesting, and raising livestock.

- **Features:**
 - Children can work long hours under adverse conditions, under direct exposure to pesticides and other harmful chemicals.
- They could engage in seasonal employment, which interferes with their schooling.
- **Implications:** Agricultural child labour may cause health problems because of chemicals and physical exhaustion. It also denies children education, thus creating poverty cycles.

2. Industrial Child Labour

Industrial child labour happens in factories, mines, and other industries. Children can work in manufacturing, textiles, construction, and mining.

- **Features:**
 - Children tend to labor in hazardous conditions, with exposure to risks like accidents from machinery, toxic exposures, and excessive working hours.
 - They can work in informal or unplanned sectors, from which it is hard to track their working conditions.
- **Implications:** Industrial child labour can lead to serious physical and psychological injury. The absence of education and skill acquisition reduces future job opportunities for these children.

3. Domestic Child Labour

Domestic child labour refers to children working in homes, usually as domestic servants. Domestic child labour is most prevalent in urban centres and may be found in formal or informal work environments.

- **Characteristics:**
- They can be made to do household work, cooking, cleaning, and taking care of younger children.
 - They work for long periods and can even stay in the employer's house, resulting in isolation and no access to education.
- **Implications:** Domestic child labour has implications of subjecting children to physical and emotional abuse, such as mistreatment and exploitation. Their social lives are deprived, as well as education, and there are consequences that affect their long-term development.

4. Street Child Labour

Street child labor is children who work on the streets, typically in activities like begging, selling items, or performing. This type of child labor can be found in cities, especially in developing nations.

- **Characteristics:**
 - Street children can work alone or in teams, usually at risk of violence, exploitation, and drug abuse.
- They can be without stable homes and support systems, thus being at risk of all types of abuse.
- **Implications:** Street child labour can result in serious health hazards, such as malnutrition and exposure to violence. Lack of education and social support can prevent their development and future opportunities.

5. Child Labour in Hazardous Work

Dangerous child labour involves work that is harmful to the physical, mental, or emotional health of a child. This can take place in agriculture, mining, or construction.

- **Features:**
 - Children can be engaged in hazardous tasks, for example, working with heavy machines, dealing with harmful chemicals, or performing hard labor.
- The labor is usually carried out in non-regulated settings, where standards of safety are not applied.
- **Implications:** Hazardous child labour can result in severe injuries, long-term health problems, and psychological damage. It also takes away the right of children to a healthy and safe childhood.

6. Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children (CSEC)

CSEC is the commercial exploitation of children for prostitution, pornography, or sexual trafficking. It is an extreme violation of children's rights and is often associated with organized crime.

- **Characteristics:**
 - Children might be forced, manipulated, or coerced to be sexually exploited, frequently through violence and abuse.
- This type of child labour is usually hidden and hard to track, so it is a major challenge to law enforcement.
- **Implications:** CSEC has long-term physical and psychological consequences for children, such as trauma, sexually transmitted diseases, and prolonged emotional distress. It also sustains cycles of exploitation and abuse.

7. Child Trafficking

Child trafficking refers to the illicit movement of children for exploitation, such as forced labor, sexual exploitation, or illicit adoption. It is a serious human rights violation.

- **Features:**
 - Children who are trafficked are often enticed by deceitful offers of education or jobs, only to end up in exploitative conditions.

- The networks for trafficking tend to be inter-border, making it difficult to counter the problem.
- **Implications:** The trafficking of children has serious impacts on the victims such as loss of liberty, exploitation, and denial of access to education and medical care. The issue also presents considerable challenges for law enforcement

Effects of Child Labour on Children's Rights and Well-Being

Child labour has deep and extensive effects on children's rights and general well-being. The abuse of children through different types of labour not only violates their basic rights but also obstructs their physical, emotional, and social development. In Africa, colonial administrators encouraged traditional kin-ordered modes of production, that is hiring a household for work not just the adults. Millions of children worked in colonial agricultural plantations, mines and domestic service industries.⁴ The following are the most important effects of child labour on children's rights and well-being.

1. Violation of Rights

Child labour is a direct contravention of a few internationally accepted rights enshrined in conventions like the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions. These include:

- **Right to Education:** They have the right to receive good quality education, which is the key to their growth and opportunities in the future. Child labor tends to disallow children to go to school, and consequently, they don't receive any education or training that is instrumental in their growth and career advancement.
- **Right to Protection from Exploitation:** Children are entitled to protection from all types of exploitation and abuse. Child labour subjects children to dangerous working conditions, physical and emotional abuse, and exploitation by employers, which is a violation of their right to safety and security.
- **Right to Health:** Children have the right to the highest level of health that is attainable. Most child labour is undertaken in hazardous and unhealthy working environments that can cause severe health complications, such as injuries, diseases, and mental disorders.
- **Right to Play and Recreation:** Childhood is a period for play, exploration, and learning. Child labour takes away from children their right to leisure and recreational activities that are necessary for their social and emotional development.

2. Physical Health Consequences

Children working tend to experience serious physical health consequences. The type of work they do may result in:

- **Accidents and Injuries:** Most child laborers' toil in dangerous conditions, including factories, mines, and farms, where they are exposed to accidents and injuries. These may be minor injuries or fatal accidents.
- **Long-Term Health Problems:** Exposure to dangerous substances, like pesticides in farming or poisonous chemicals in factories, can cause long-term health issues, including respiratory diseases, skin diseases, and other long-term ailments.
- **Malnutrition:** Child laborers can be denied proper nutrition, which results in malnourishment and stunted growth. This will have long-term impacts on their physical health and development.

3. Psychological and Emotional Impacts

The psychological and emotional lives of children who are laborers are usually highly impaired. The effects are:

- **Stress and Anxiety:** Work pressures, coupled with the expectations put on them, can result in high stress and anxiety levels. Most child labourers live in fear of violence, exploitation, or not being able to deliver as expected.
- **Trauma and Abuse:** Exploited children in labour may suffer physical, emotional, or sexual abuse. This can result in long-term psychological trauma, influencing their self-esteem, relationships, and mental health.
- **Loss of Childhood:** Child labour deprives children of their right to a carefree childhood. The absence of play, education, and social interaction can impede their emotional growth and result in feelings of isolation and despair.

4. Social Impacts

Child labour has serious social consequences that impact not just the individual child but also their families and communities:

- **Stigmatization and Marginalization:** Child laborers can be socially stigmatized and discriminated against, resulting in shame and isolation. This may impair their capacity to establish positive relationships and become part of society.
- **Family Dynamics:** Dependence on child labour may compromise family relationships. Parents will feel compelled to sacrifice education for work, causing family conflicts. The exclusion of children from school also complicates family dynamics and slows down family progress.
- **Community Development:** High levels of child labour may inhibit community development. If children are not schooled, the general level of education in the community is lower, and economic opportunities are reduced, leading to cycles of poverty.

5. Economic Impacts

The economic consequences of child labour are not just for the individual child and family but also impact larger societal development:

- **Decreased Economic Productivity:** An uneducated and unskilled labour force is less productive, and this can hold back economic growth. When children are forced into work rather than school, they lose the chance to acquire skills that can benefit the economy.
- **Perpetuation of Poverty:** Child labour reinforces the poverty cycle because illiterate children have fewer chances of getting better-paying jobs when they grow up. The cycle may go on for generations, constraining social mobility and economic advancement.

⁴ Grier, Beverly (2009). Hindman, Hugh (ed.). *The World of Child Labour*. M.E. Sharpe. pp. 173–177. ISBN 978-0-7656-1707-1

- **Enhanced Dependence:** Families who depend on child labour can get into the habit of depending on the earnings that their children are bringing in and cannot easily disconnect from poverty. Such dependence would hamper investment in education and the enhancement of living standards.

Policies and Interventions to Eradicate Child Labour

The challenge of child labour is a multi-faceted one that must be met with a host of policies and interventions. Such policies and interventions need to be holistic in addressing the causes of child labour, as well as ensuring the protection of the rights and welfare of children. Along with 30% of children who are picking coffee, there are an estimated 25,000 school age children who work year-round.⁵ What follows are the most important policies and interventions at different levels—government, community, and global—to eradicate child labour.

1. Legislative Frameworks

It is paramount that strong legal frameworks are established and enforced in the fight against child labor. Governments need to:

- **Ratify International Conventions:** Nations must ratify and enact international conventions like the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) conventions regarding child labor. Such frameworks establish norms for safeguarding the rights of children and defining minimum age standards for employment.
- **Strengthen National Laws:** National governments should pass and implement national laws that ban child labour in all its manifestations. This involves specifying the age below which there can be no employment, regulating the conditions of work, and prescribing penalties for non-compliance.
- **Impose Proper Enforcement Mechanisms:** Enforcement of child labour legislation is essential. National governments must invest in monitoring sectors where child labour is widespread, making regular inspections, and making employers liable for defaults.

2. Access to Education

Access to education is a fundamental part of eliminating child labour. Policy and interventions need to concentrate on:

- **Universal Access to Quality Education:** Governments need to ensure free and quality education to all children. This means establishing schools, ensuring required materials, and doing away with school fees.
- **School Attendance Incentives:** Economic incentives, including conditional cash transfers, can motivate families to keep children in school instead of sending them to work. These schemes can reduce the economic pressure on families.
- **Alternative Education Programs:** For those already working, alternative education programs with flexible timetables or vocational training can be a means of learning without losing their capacity to contribute to the family income.

3. Community Awareness and Engagement

Increasing awareness of the adverse effects of child labour and the value of education is crucial. Interventions should involve:

- **Community Education Campaigns:** Campaigns of awareness can inform families and communities regarding the rights of children, the value of education, and the long-term gains from keeping children out of employment. Such campaigns can use a range of media, such as social media, community meetings, and public events.
- **Dialogue with Local Leaders:** Working in partnership with religious leaders, church groups, and local NGOs is an effective method of changing people's cultural views on child labor. Discussing the importance of education and guarding children's rights through interaction with revered individuals helps to ease acceptance.
- **Family Support:** Offsetting support services, including fiscal aid, vocational training for the parents, and access to medicine, can displace the fiscal pressures that impel families into the use of child labour.

4. Economic Policy

Economic reasons for the use of child labour must also be addressed. Policies should then target:

- **Poverty Alleviation Programs:** Poverty alleviation social protection programs are to be enacted by the governments, which involve cash transfers, food subsidies, and employment programmes for adults. By enhancing the economic condition of families, their dependence on child labour can decrease.
- **Livelihood Support:** Training and support to parents to establish sustainable livelihoods can make families self-reliant. This may involve vocational training, microfinance access, and micro-enterprise support.
- **Regulation of Informal Economies:** Most children are working in informal economies with non-implementation of labour laws. The government must strive to regulate these economies to ensure that all labourers, including children, are covered by labour laws.

5. Private Sector Collaboration

Involving the private sector is important in the fight against child labour, especially in sectors where it is common. The strategies involve:

- **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):** Getting companies to practice ethical business and be accountable for their supply chains can eradicate child labour. Companies need to perform regular audits, adhere to labour laws, and have policies that ban child labour.
- **NGO Partnerships:** Partnerships with non-governmental organizations that have expertise in child protection can complement the fight against child labour. NGOs can offer expertise, resources, and assistance to community-based interventions.

1. ⁵ Agbu 2009, p. 16.

- **Consumer Awareness:** Consumer awareness about the need for ethical purchasing can generate demand for products that are child labour-free. Campaigns can persuade consumers to choose companies that uphold fair labour practices.

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

Strong monitoring and evaluation are required to measure the effect of policies and interventions. Governments and organizations should:

- **Data Collection and Research:** Regularly carry out surveys and research to collect data on child labour prevalence, causes, and intervention effectiveness. This information can be used to guide policy and resource allocation.
- **Impact Assessment:** Analyze the effects of programs and policies that seek to diminish child labour. Determining the efficacy of interventions

The Role of Stakeholders in Combating Child Labour

Combating child labour needs to be addressed through a collective effort by different stakeholders, each contributing significantly towards developing an overall and effective response. Such stakeholders are governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), international organizations, businesses, communities, and families. Children who work for pay or in-kind compensation are usually found in rural settings as opposed to urban centres. Less than 3% of child labour aged 5–14 across the world work outside their household, or away from their parents.⁶ The following is an explanation of the role and responsibility of each stakeholder in combating child labour.

1. Governments

Governments have a central role in creating the legal and policy environment required to address child labour. Their tasks are:

- **Legislation and Enforcement:** Governments must enact and enforce legislation prohibiting child labour. This involves establishing a minimum age of employment, regulating conditions of work, and ensuring effective implementation and enforcement of laws.
- **Policy Development:** Governments should develop and enact comprehensive national policies which address the underlying causes of child labor, like poverty and lack of education. This involves establishing social protection programs, educational programs and economic assistance to families.
- **Research and Data Collection:** Governments ought to invest in data collection and research on the extent and nature of child labour within their nations. Such information is necessary for making effective policy and resource allocation decisions.
- **Global Cooperation:** Governments ought to enter global cooperation and collaborations with other nations to share best practices, resources, and strategies in addressing child labour. This involves contributing to international efforts and conforming to global conventions.

2. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs)

NGOs have a key role to play in promoting children's rights, delivering support services, and running programs against child labour. Their contributions are:

- **Advocacy and Awareness:** NGOs raise public awareness regarding the problem of child labour and promote policy change at local, national, and global levels. They engage in efforts to mobilize public opinion and influence decision-makers to make children's rights a priority.
- **Direct Support Services:** Direct support to children and families involved in child labour is given by numerous NGOs. This involves educational interventions, vocational training, healthcare, and economic assistance to ease the economic burdens driving child labour.
- **Community Involvement:** NGOs tend to collaborate with communities to inform families of the value of education and the detriments of child labour. They involve local leaders and actors to create community-led solutions.
- **Monitoring and Reporting:** NGOs have a critical role in monitoring child labour activities and reporting abuses. They can offer important information and analysis that can guide policy and hold governments and companies accountable.

3. International Organizations

International organizations like the United Nations (UN) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) have an important role to play in combating child labour at an international level. Their roles involve:

- **Setting Standards and Guidelines:** Global standards and guidelines for the enforcement of children's rights and eradicating child labour are set by international organizations. They serve as guidelines to countries to adopt their policies and laws.
- **Capacity Building:** These organizations provide technical support and capacity-building initiatives to assist governments and NGOs in implementing effective child labour combat strategies. This comprises training, materials, and best practices.
- **Research and Data Collection:** International organizations undertake research and data collection on trends in child labour, offering valuable information that informs global and national strategies. They release reports that raise awareness and emphasize the importance of the problem.
- **Enabling Partnerships:** International agencies enable partnerships among governments, NGOs, and the private sector to enhance collective action in the fight against child labour. They promote multi-stakeholder dialogue and initiatives.

4. Companies and the Private Sector

The private sector plays an important role in tackling child labour, especially in sectors where it is found. Their roles include:

- **Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):** Companies ought to embrace ethical behavior and establish CSR policies that do not permit child labor in their supply chain. This entails undertaking periodic audits and ensuring that there is compliance with labor legislation.

⁶ Eric V. Edmonds; Nina Pavcnik (Winter 2005). "Child Labour in the Global Economy". *Journal of Economic Perspectives*. **19** (1): 199–220. doi:10.1257/0895330053147895

- **Investment in Communities:** Businesses can invest in communities where they operate by investing in education programs, vocational training programs, and economic development schemes. This may discourage the use of child labor.
- **Transparency and Accountability:** Companies must encourage transparency in their businesses and supply chains, reporting publicly on their efforts to prevent child labour. Transparency can foster trust among consumers and stakeholders.
- **Collaboration with NGOs:** Companies may collaborate with NGOs to fund programmes for preventing child labour and supporting education. Cooperating with organizations with experience in child protection will help make corporate initiatives more effective.

5. Communities

Local communities have an important role in handling child labour at the local level. They are involved in:

- **Awareness and Education:** Local people can raise local awareness concerning the harmful effects of child labour and the significance of education. Local opinion leaders and influencers can promote changed cultural attitudes and norms, which will help eradicate child labour.
- **Support Networks:** Support networks for families impacted by child labour can be set up by communities, offering resources, information, and support. This may involve the provision of safe spaces for children and educational opportunities.

Conclusion

Child labour is a serious and complex problem that demands action from all parts of society immediately and consistently. It is neither just a humanitarian issue nor merely a serious violation of children's rights but also a severe setback to their capacity and well-being. The effects of child labour extend far beyond the immediate children themselves to their families, communities, and even countries. By denying children the right to a safe childhood, education, and health, child labour traps people in cycles of poverty and limits social and economic development.

To successfully fight against child labour, there must be a whole-of-government and whole-of-society approach. The governments will have to play the lead role in setting and enforcing effective legal frameworks, ensuring quality education, and creating social protection measures addressing the causes of child labour. Non-governmental organizations are crucial for advocacy, direct assistance, and community mobilization, with international organizations offering the standards, research, and capacity-building assistance to inform national action.

The business sector also has a major role to play in eradicating child labour from their supply chains and investing in the communities in which they work. Through adopting ethical business practices and encouraging corporate social responsibility, companies can help make the environment more equitable for children. In addition, community engagement is essential in raising awareness, altering cultural attitudes, and offering support networks for families.

Finally, the battle against child labour needs to be fought together as a collective effort of all parties involved—governments, NGOs, international agencies, industry, and communities—on a common objective: to safeguard children's rights and allow each child the chance to lead a safe, healthy, and happy childhood. By giving education, social and economic development, and a culture appreciative of the rights of the child priority, we can envision a future that is free of child labour, where all children can flourish. The moment for action is at hand, and together, we can create an avenue for better times for all children everywhere.