

Child Labour A Public Health Perspective

This book provides the first comprehensive international coverage of key issues in mandatory reporting of child abuse and neglect. The book draws on a collection of the foremost scholars in the field, as well as clinicians and practice-based experts, to explore the nature, history, impact and justifiability of mandatory reporting laws, their optimal form, legal and conceptual issues, and practical issues and challenges for reporters, professional educators and governments. Key issues in non-Western nations are also explored briefly to assess the potential of socio-legal responses sex trafficking, forced child labour and child marriage. The book is of particular value to policy makers, educators and opinion leaders in government departments dealing with children, and to professionals and organisations who work with children. It is also intended to be a key authority for researchers and teachers in the fields of medicine, nursing, social work, education, law, psychology, health and allied health fields.

Recent revelations of child abuse have highlighted the need for understanding the historical background to current attitudes towards child health and welfare. In the Name of the Child explores a variety of professional, social, political and cultural constructions of the child in the decades around the First World War. It describes how medical and welfare initiatives in the name of the child were shaped and how changes in medical and welfare provisions were closely allied to political and ideological interests.

Children's Chances urges a shift from focusing on survival to targeting children's full and healthy development. Drawing on comparative data on policies in 190 countries designed to combat poverty, discrimation, child labor, illiteracy, and child marriage, Heymann and McNeill tell what works to ensure equal opportunities for all children.

Hazardous Child Labour in Latin America

Working Children's Futures

Child Workers and Industrial Health in Britain, 1780-1850

Every child counts: new global estimates on child labour

A Textbook for University Students

Globalization, Power, and the Politics of International Children's Rights

Enslaved Innocence: Child Labour in South Asia explores the historical, economic, and social factors surrounding the issue of child labour. It is often argued that child labour is the result of under development, large families, or cultural practices. This volume attempts to highlight the structural factors in capitalist societies that have made such exploitation possible and to place the issue of child labour in a theoretical framework relating to capitalist modes of production and the need for the generation of surplus for capital accumulation. Extremely exploitative labour processes bring out the supply and demand factors of child labour. The persistence of child labour in an era of high growth and high unemployment levels amongst adult men and women points to an economic system based heavily on exploitative labour relations. As we move further into the twenty-first century, the existence of child labour in the world is a reality which must be faced. It is within this context that the present volume takes into consideration the changing global economic conditions and focuses on issues and strategies for the eradication of child labour.

This text focuses on a public health approach to the health and sickness of children and young people - comprising about a quarter of the population. It explores the state of health of our children, the historical roots of the specialty and the relation between early health and later adult health.

Social welfare problems.

Enslaved Innocence

Protecting Youth at Work

Incidence and Determinants

Children's Chances

History, Policy, and Legislative Issues

Child Labor in America

This book provides new evidence of the theoretical and empirical causes and consequences of child labor. In so doing, the chapters provide a unique set of policy prescriptions that are applicable to both the developing countries that make up the case studies of the volume, as well as other countries more broadly. The volume is constructed to inform policy with rigorous analysis. However, unlike most academic studies, the language and flavour of the volume is largely non-technical, while the policy recommendations are practical. The volume is made up of three sections. The first section builds on the existing literature and provides new theoretical insights into child labor. Section 2 provides empirical evidence from both quantitative and qualitative case studies on child labor from across Asia, Africa and Latin America. This section provides information from studies conducted in Brazil, Cameroon, the Dominican Republic, India and Vietnam. Section 3 provides policy recommendations.

"The World of Child Labor" details both the current and historical state of child labor in each region of the world, focusing on its causes, consequences, and cures. Child labor remains a problem of immense social and economic proportions throughout the developing world, and there is a global movement underway to do away with it. Volume editor Hugh D. Hindman has assembled an international team of leading child labor scholars, researchers, policy-makers, and activists to provide a comprehensive reference with over 220 essays. This volume first provides a current global snapshot with overview essays on the dimensions of the problem and those institutions and organizations combating child labor. Thereafter the organization of the work is regional, covering developed, developing, and less developed regions of the world.The reference goes around the globe to document the contemporary and historical state of child labor within each major region (Africa, Latin and South America, North America, Europe, Middle East, Asia, and Oceania) including country-level accounts for nearly half of the world's nations. Country-level essays for more developed nations include historical material in addition to current issues in child labor. All country-level essays address specific facets of child labor problems, such as industries and occupations in which children commonly work, the national child welfare policy, occupational safety regulations, educational system, and laws, and often highlight significant initiatives against child labor.Current statistical data accompany most country-level essays that include ratifications to UN and ILO conventions, the Human Development Index, human capital indicators, economic indicators, and national child labor surveys conducted by the Statistical Information and Monitoring Program on Child Labor. "The World of Child Labor" is designed to be a self-contained, comprehensive reference for high school, college, and professional researchers. Maps, photos, figures, tables, references, and index are included.

Based On Extensive Field Work With A Focus On Children Who Are Retrieved From Carpet Industry And Admitted To The Nonformal Schools, The Book Evaluates The Programme Of Nonformal Education And The Progress Made By The Children Released From The Industry Their Status Of Health And Nutrition, Education, Skill Development, Employment Orientation And Training In Such Schools. It Also Provides An Account Of The Magnitude Of Efforts Made By The Government And Ngos And The Field Observations With Recommendations, Which Are Of Practical Significance

Child Public Health

Child Labour (Print)

The state of the world's children. 1998

Child Labour in India

Child Labour and Health

The Education, Labour Market and Health Consequences of Child Labour

International Encyclopedia of Public Health, Second Edition is an authoritative and comprehensive guide to the major issues, challenges, methods, and approaches of global public health. Taking a multidisciplinary approach, this new edition combines complementary scientific fields of inquiry, linking biomedical research with the social and life sciences to address the three major themes of public health research, disease, health processes, and disciplines. This book helps readers solve real-world problems in global and local health through a multidisciplinary and comprehensive approach. Covering all dimensions of the field, from the details of specific diseases, to the organization of social insurance agencies, the articles included cover the fundamental research areas of health promotion, economics, and epidemiology, as well as specific diseases, such as cancer, cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, and reproductive health. Additional articles on the history of public health, global issues, research priorities, and health and human rights make this work an indispensable resource for students, health researchers, and practitioners alike. Provides the most comprehensive, high-level, internationally focused reference work available on public health Presents an invaluable resource for both researchers familiar with the field and non-experts requiring easy-to-find, relevant, global information and a greater understanding of the wider issues Contains interdisciplinary coverage across all aspects of public health Incorporates biomedical and health social science issues and perspectives Includes an international focus with contributions from global domain experts, providing a complete picture of public health issues

Child labour environments with significant health problems leading to non-fatal and fatal injuries are the pooled consequence of unsatisfactory work conditions and unhealthy behavior which may be cultivated by such circumstances. In Mongolia, nomadic herder children are susceptible to child labour-related injuries and most child labers work in agriculture subsectors such as animal husbandry. Injury is the third-ranking cause of all Mongolian children's morbidity and the leading cause of children's mortality. Based on Chi-square test and odds ratio analysis, herder children were at increased risk of serious injury including head/neck trauma and bones broken while horse riding. The principal child labour-related risk factor is riding horses for multiple chores. Psychosocial factors contribute to work stress and may further predispose these young workers to injury. Such injuries are of great public health importance in children's health. Evaluation of Canadian youth employment policy holds promise as a possible model for decreasing unsafe child labour and it deleterious effects in Mongolia. --Leaf ii.

This paper reviews recent research on the long-term implications of child labour. While not all child labour is harmful, many children pay a high price for such work in terms of poor or lost education opportunities and adverse health impacts. This in turn translates into high school and economic costs for the countries concerned.

Child Law

Mandatory Reporting Laws and the Identification of Severe Child Abuse and Neglect

From Protection to Reduction?

Child Labor in the Developing World

A Comparison with Canada

Child Labour in South Asia

This book addresses issues concerning five major categories of disadvantaged children, namely street children, children involved in trafficking, child labor, slum children, and children in institutional care, which apply to a large number of children around the world, including India. Compiling primary and secondary research-based evidences in addition to the first-hand experiences of the authors, it describes the link between social dynamics and the plight of disadvantaged children from both social and cultural perspectives. Each chapter includes examples and case studies to offer readers essential insights into the real-life situations of these children. At the end of each chapter, a number of evidence-based measures and models are proposed for agencies working to support disadvantaged children. Given its comprehensive coverage, the book is of interest to scholars, and government and non-government agencies involved in the welfare of disadvantaged children, funding agencies, and social science, medical and public health professionals.

Child Labour: Targeting the Intolerable. Stop Child Labour!, Child Labour in Weaving Industry, Violence in School: A World Wide Affair, Helping Your Child Learn, Children s Health and the Environment, Population Growth and Jobs, Solving the Unemployment Problem by Looking Beyond the Job, Trade and Labour Standards: Using the Wrong Instruments for the Right Cause, Employment and Promoting Ecology: How a Service Culture Could Put People Back to Work, Towards Healthy Cities, Health Care Relief in Conflict Situations: What Can We Learn from the Food Relief Experience?, The Environment, the Economy and Public Health: An Integrated View, Why Don t We Stop Tuberculosis?, Climate Change and Human Health, Population Growth and Climate Change, Taking Poverty to Heart: Non-Communicable Diseases and the Poor, Social Development: The Way Forward, Resistance to Change: Why Poverty Reduction Programmes Did Not Work, Tapping the Market: Can Private Enterprise Supply Water to the Poor?, Aid Effectiveness as a Multi-level Process, Safe Motherhood is a Human Rights Issue, What is Known about Reducing: Maternal Mortality?, Action for Safe Motherhood, The Dematerialisation of the World Economy, Pollution for Export, Challenging Tradition, Rural Poverty in India, Food First, A New World Order for Whom?, Safety First!, The Population Challenge, Literacy Gaining Too Slowly, AIDS and the Responsibility of the Media, Development: The People Know Best, Social Summit.

The history of child labour in America is long and, in some cases, unsavouory. It dates back to the founding of the United States. Traditionally, most children, except for the privileged few, had always worked -- either for their parents or for an outside employer. Through the years, child labour practices have changed -- and so have the benefits and risks associated with employment of children. In some respects, altered workplace technology has served to make work easier and less hazardous. At the same time, some processes and equipment have rendered the workplace more dangerous -- especially for the very young. Child labor first became a federal legislative issue at least as far back as 1906 with the introduction of the Beverage proposal for regulation of the types of work in which children might be engaged. Although the 1906 legislation was not adopted, it led to extended study of the conditions under which children were employed or allowed to work and to a series of legislative proposals -- some approved, others defeated or overturned by the courts -- culminating in the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) of 1938. The latter statute, amended periodically, remains the primary federal law dealing with the employment of children. Although providing a framework for regulation of child labour (and, in some cases, forbidding it entirely), the FLSA is not comprehensive, nor does it deal with all employment of children in precisely the same way. Generally speaking, work by young persons (under 18 years of age) in mines and factories is not allowed. What other types of work may be suitable (or especially hazardous) for persons under 18 years of age has been left to the discretion of the Secretary of Labour. Some types of work -- for example, some newspaper sales and delivery, theatrical (and related) employment -- fall beyond the scope of FLSA child labour requirements. Finally, a distinction has been made between employment in non-agricultural fields and in agriculture -- and, in the latter case, between work for a parent or guardian in an agricultural setting and commercial employment. This book sketches the early history of child labour regulation and reviews certain recent federal initiatives in that area and discusses child labour legislation.

Child Labour, Poverty, Education and Health

Public Health Reports

The Impact of the Public Health Insurance Scheme on Child Labour in Ghana

Empirical Evidence, Policies and Actions

A Review of the Literature

Child Labour

"The unprecedented economic impact of the Covid-19 pandemic, together with school closures and inadequate government assistance, is pushing children into exploitative and dangerous child labor. As their parents have lost jobs or income due to the pandemic and associated lockdowns, many children have entered the workforce to help their families survive. Many work long, grueling hours for little or no pay, often under hazardous conditions. Some report violence, harassment, and pay theft. [This report] is based on interviews conducted from January to March 2021 with 81 children, ages 8-17, in Ghana, Nepal, and Uganda.... The report examines the impact of the pandemic on children's rights, including their rights to education, to an adequate standard of living, and to protection from child labor, as well as government responses."--Page 4 of cover.

Bass's comprehensive, systematic study examines the complex factors framing child labor in Africa and offers a window on the lives of the child workers themselves.

India has the largest number of child labourers in the world, and has been the subject of intense media and political campaigns in the North aimed at addressing the abuse of children's rights. This book explores children's rights as a site of power and reveals how the rights discourse has been used by international actors, national elites, and local NGOs in the child labour debate in India. While discussing the children's rights in the contemporary world, the author analyses human rights and power along with insights from postcolonial theorists. He provides empirical accounts of how three Indian NGOs-Bonded Labour Liberation Front, Butterflies, and South Asian Coalition on Child Servitude-are using the discourse of children's rights to challenge child labour practices. Combining global and local perspectives to arrive at a comprehensive picture, the book locates the struggle for child rights on two fronts: critiquing neo-liberal globalization and challenging rights violations in India.

In the Name of Child Labour

Public Health Importance of Child Labour-related Injuries in Mongolia

International Encyclopedia of Public Health

Child Labour, Education and Health

Children's Rights and Collective Obligations

Health, Safety, and Development of Working Children and Adolescents in the United States

A comprehensive study of the occupational health of employed children within the broader context of social, industrial and environmental change between 1780 and 1850.

With reference to India; proceedings of a seminar jointly organized by the Unit for Child and Youth Research, Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, and Maternal and Child Health Unit, World Health Organization, Geneva, held in Bombay, April 20-22, 1982.

The Future Of Any Nation Depends Upon The Sound Development Of Children. For Construction Of Civilized, Cultural And Happy Society, We Have To Educate And Train Our Children Properly Because Tomorrow They Would Take The Nation Towards Prosperity. The Elimination Of Child Labour And Their Rehabilitation Has Emerged As An Important Area Of Scientific Work. It Has Been Seen That A Large Number Of Child Labour Are Surviving Under Great Health And Safety Hazards. Above All The Workplace Trauma Is Widespread, Stunting The Growth Of The Child Both Physically And Mentally. Hence, Considering The Problem In Its Totality, An Effort Has Been Made To Cover The Diverse Aspects Of The Subject. All The Articles Are Judiciously Selected From Authoritative Sources.

Global Estimates 2020, Trends and the Road Forward

A Practical Workbook

The World of Child Labor

The Impact of Child Labour on Health and Psychosocial Status of Working Children Aged Between 10 and 16 Years in Jordan

Theory, Practice and Policy

Covid-19, Poverty, and Child Labor in Ghana, Nepal, and Uganda

Reviews the rapidly-expanding literature on the relationships between child labour, education and health.

This book stresses the importance of the eradication of child labor and provides a model workbook that sketches out systematically how the government, community and NGOs can efficiently work towards the effective eradication of this social problem.

Child LabourA Public Health PerspectiveOxford University Press

Child Labor in Sub-Saharan Africa

The Economics of Child Labour

"I Must Work to Eat"

Child Labor in Côte D'Ivoire

Health and Welfare, 1880-1940

In Massachusetts, a 12-year-old girl delivering newspapers is killed when a car strikes her bicycle. In Los Angeles, a 14-year-old boy repeatedly falls asleep in class, exhausted from his evening job. Although children and adolescents may benefit from working, there may also be negative social effects and sometimes danger in their jobs. Protecting Youth at Work looks at what is known about work done by children and adolescents and the effects of that work on their physical and emotional health and social functioning. The committee recommends specific initiatives for legislators, regulators, researchers, and employers. This book provides historical perspective on working children and adolescents in America and explores the framework of child labor laws that govern that work. The committee presents a wide range of data and analysis on the scope of youth employment, factors that put children and adolescents at risk in the workplace, and the positive and negative effects of employment, including data on educational attainment and lifestyle choices. Protecting Youth at Work also includes discussions of special issues for minority and disadvantaged youth, young workers in agriculture, and children who work in family-owned businesses.

This book discusses issues of child labour such as poverty, malnutrition, social disadvantage, gender, globalisation, and education, and looks at both physical and psychological threats. The editors concentrate on child labour in the developing world, where most of it occurs.

Children throughout the world are engaged in a great number of activities classifiable as work. These range from relatively harmless, even laudable, activities like helping parents in their domestic chores, to morally and physically dangerous ones like soldering and prostitution. If we leave out the former, we are left with what are generally called "economic" activities. Only a small minority, less than 4 percent of all working children, are estimated to be engaged in what ILOdefines as the "unconditional" worst forms of child labour. The absolute number of children estimated to be engaged in the latter is, however, a stunning 8.4 million.Should we only be concerned about the worst forms of child labour? Most forms of child labour other than the worst ones have valuable learning-by-doing elements. Furthermore, child labour produces current income. If the family is credit rationed, child labour relaxes the liquidity constraint and increases current consumption. There is thus a trade-off between present and future consumption. To the extent that current consumption has a positive effect on future health (hence, on the child'sfuture earning capacity and, more generally, utility), this trade-off may be lower than one might think.This book provides a blend of theory, empirical analysis and policy discussion. The first three chapters develop a fairly comprehensive theory of child labour, and related variables such as fertility, and infant mortality. Chapter 4, concerned with the effects of trade, contains both theory and cross-country empirical evidence. The remaining chapters are country studies, aimed at illustrating and testing different aspects of the theory in different geographical contexts. These chapters applythe latest developments in microeconomic methodology for dealing with endogeneity, unobserved heterogeneity, and the evaluation of public intervention.

An Historical and Regional Survey

In the Name of the Child

Problems and Prospects

A Public Health Perspective

Eradication and Evaluation Programme

Health Benefits of Eliminating Child Labour

Child Law starts with the question "who is the Child?" In direct contrast to the CRC, which calls for putting the interests of the child first in all policies dealing with children, it appears that the interests of others are the major consideration de facto. In law, children's right to protection is severely limited by the presence of a maximum age limit, with no consideration of the starting point: current and ongoing scientific research has demonstrated the effects of this non-consideration in a number of abnormalities and diseases, not only in children, but in adults and the elderly. The WHO has published a number of studies to that effect and the 2012 Report on Endocrine Disruptors more than confirms this claim. This and other scientific insights that have largely been ignored show the flaws and inadequacies of the legal regimes intended to protect children, in a number of areas, from the basic public health to the right to normal development; child labor law conventions; in conflict situations; as a result of climate and other events; children as illegal migrants and as inmates in prison camps.

In order to bridge the lack of information on child labour and to stimulate policy interventions the IREWOC Foundation (International Research on Working Children) has undertaken action-based research in the field of the worst forms of child labour in Latin America. In 2006 and 2007 a comparative study on the Worst Forms of Child Labour was carried out in 7 different economic sectors in Bolivia, Guatemala and Peru focussing on the hazardous worst forms. The central research objectives were as follows:
• to map the working and living situations of children who are working in specific economic sectors and what the consequences of this work are for their physical and emotional wellbeing;
• to investigate the reasons why these children are working in these worst forms sectors. The research results were expected to give important insights into the currently polarised debate between those who state child labour is above all related to cultural considerations and those who state that economic reasons are fundamental to the phenomena of child labour.
• to map the existing policy initiatives for child labourers in the worst forms and to identify the best practices. In the face of challenges imposed by achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set by the UN, specific attention was paid to educational initiatives. Is education a useful tool in combating child labour, and vice versa, is child labour a significant obstacle to achieving universal primary education? Although the evidence from the various cases discussed in the book illustrate positive trends in terms of the worst forms of child labor, thousands of children were still found to be engaged in activities that form a direct threat to their physical, mental and moral health and jeopardize their education. This book proposes several practical recommendations for possible interventions.

The Elimination of Child Labour: Whose Responsibility?

Disadvantaged Children in India

Child Labour And Health

Socio-economic Demenations

Public health reports