

However, countless children of their most basic privileges.

[Economics](#)



However, with regards to the measures laid down in the world to care for every child, the problem of child work deprived countless children of their most basic privileges. However, organisations such as United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), Concerned for Working Children (CWC), and International Labour Organization (ILO) report estimated number of 266 million children die from child work.

Therefore, there is the need to ban to save these children live to build a better nation for them to live in and enjoy childhood experience. Up till now, there are disadvantaged children in most countries who spent their early days in work, rather than schooling. The truth is, many families can't do without supplemental earnings and encourage their children to go to factories instead of sending them to school (UNICEF Study, 2011). Evidence of this has been established in rich countries, including the US and Europe. Nowadays, most States have child-work acts which support children education regardless of the child's family's economic background (Dessy and Knowles, 2001).

Even though implementation policies have put in order in countries to discourage child work as well as increase schooling by reducing the cost of education using educational grants, there are still young children who worked in numerous hours in hazardous factories to earn money to cater for themselves and their families (Edmonds and Pavcnik, 2005). According to contemporary economic theories of the household, Becker (1976) and Rosenzweig & Evenson (1977) argued that selfless parents only send their children to work when this increases the welfare of the family. Consequently, the laws mandating compulsory education can only diminish the protection

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of households, particularly those children who come from disadvantaged families. Having argued that, child work can have significant effects on the health and overall development while working in hazardous conditions for a very long time. If these children got injured at work, they would often receive inadequate medical treatment, if any at all. Some people may say that children working and earning money can be a positive experience in a child's growth, but this can have long-term health problems due to malnutrition, exposure to chemicals, abuse and weariness (O'Donnell, Doorslaer and Rosati, 2005; Woodhead, 2004). Child work is a global issue linked with poverty, inadequate educational, opportunities and gender inequality (Roggero et al., 2007).

Children working takes away children essential rights and freedom of education which might undermine the usefulness of the classroom; therefore, it needs to ban to allow children to acquire these privileges set by UNCRC. Child work deprived children of being attached to their parents, families, and friends as they are exposed to the dangerous environment to find themselves hawking on the street to make means (Rea, 2008). Also, with regards to their young age, they often inexpensive to employ and can be expelled quickly.

Policies are not mandatory to companies, and most of the businesses incline to abuse this situation while living adults face difficulties to find work due to child work. Adults feel inefficient and embarrassed when they cannot help their family due to these societal problems (UNICEF STUDY, 2011; Edmonds and Pavcnik, 2005). Although there are principles and laws in place to forbid

child work, they are not compulsory in the agricultural, fishing, manufacturing, mining, and, domestic sectors henceforth it needs to stop for all, as these influences the lives of numerous children. There countries who are still employing young children and haven't convicted (Moehling, 1999).

Though, policies and legislation set to eradicate child work in the globe, there are countries such as Asia, Africa and West American who still employ children to work instead of offering them an education. Due to the improper education system in the rural areas as well as needy families with low income which has led to an estimated number of 151. 6 million children aged five to seventeen in child labour. These children engage in rough employment and low pay salaries which is dangerous to them (Rea, 2008; Mazhuvanchery, 2017; ILO, 2013; Lleras? Muney, 2002). Though, these evaluations don't include household responsibilities for girls who usually do most of the house chores were not incorporated into the description of child labour (UNICEF Study, 2011).

According to International Labour Organization (ILO), eradicating children from working at a very young age can offer them a genuine education and boost the income of the world by four trillion. The reason is that it will provide the adult with the chance to get work with decent pay to increase the economy (Mazhuvanchery, 2017).