***Rights of the Child***

**INTRODUCTION**: Answer the following questions:

a. Do you have chores at home?

b. Do you have a job?

c. How old do you have to be to work?

d. What do you receive in exchange for the work that you do?

**USE CHROMEBOOKS to look up #1 and #2**

1. What is the United Nations? What do they do?
2. What is the Convention on the Rights of the Child? (define/summarize)

**ON YOUR OWN:**

1. If you were to write your own Rights of the Child, what would your top 5 things be?
	1.

1. What is “acceptable” child labor in your opinion?
	1. Types of jobs
	2. Age
	3. Hours
	4. Duties of the job/physicality of job
	5. Who should determine these rules and who should decide if a child can or should work?

**Read** the definitions of Child Labor.

\*Child labor, as defined by International Labour Organization (ILO) is work done by children under the age of 12; work by children under the age of 15 that prevents school attendance; and work by children under the age of 18 that is hazardous to their physical or mental health. Child labor is an economic activity or work that interferes with the completion of a child's education or that is harmful to children in any way.

Child labor is not confined to one particular industry and is found in most countries around the world. The cruelest forms of child labor are those that force children to work for long hours in dangerous conditions for little to no compensation. Some children are found working in large factories, manning large pieces of equipment. Others work in fields, mines, and quarries for up 20 hours a day. Many children are sold into the sex industry where their physical and mental health is jeopardized daily. Some children find themselves in 'bonded labour' working to pay off generations worth of debt.

Many children become debilitated, both physically and emotionally, from hazardous working conditions. With severe injuries, children are unable to attend school and lose the chance to create a better life for themselves. Those who do survive face psychological and physical scars that might handicap them for the rest of their lives.

\*Child Labour can be organized into different categories. According to UNICEF: Child Work: "Children's participation in economic activity - that does not negatively affect their health and development or interfere with education, can be positive. Work that does not interfere with education (light work) is permitted from the age of 12 years under the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention 138."

\*Child Labour: "This is more narrowly defined and refers to children working in contravention of the above standards. This means all children below 12 years of age working in any economic activities, those aged 12 to 14 years engaged in harmful work, and all children engaged in the worst forms of child labour."

Worst forms of child labour: "These involve children being enslaved, forcibly recruited, prostituted, trafficked, forced into illegal activities and exposed to hazardous work." (Retrieved Dec. 2005)

Write down **3 key points** about the definition of child labor based on the reading above:

1.
2.
3.
4. What are some categories of child labor based on the reading :

* 1.
1. What jobs would you consider hazardous today? (LIST - Means many)
2. What jobs would you consider “safe” for a child? (LIST - means many)
3. In 1989, world leaders decided that children under 18 years of age often need special care that adults do not. The Convention is the first legally binding international instrument to incorporate a full range of human rights such as civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights for children.

The Convention is an international document negotiated by Member States at the United Nations. Every Member State of the United Nations has ratified (or adopted) the treaty except the United States and Somalia, who have only signed it.

The Convention offers a vision of the child as an individual and as a member of a family and community, with rights and responsibilities appropriate to his or her age and stage of development. By recognizing children's rights in this way, the Convention firmly sets the focus on the whole child.

Madeline Albright, the United States ambassador to the United Nations, signed the Convention in 1995. However, the United States Constitution requires that such documents receive a two-thirds approval by the Senate to be adopted. There are some articles in the Convention that the US Senate has yet to come to an agreement on.

1. What is the difference between ratifying and signing a treaty?
2. Why do you think the United States has not ratified (adopted) the Convention?

The Convention is the most widely supported international treaty because nations, organizations and individuals realize that the future of humanity is in the hands of our children.

o 246 million children worldwide are child laborers

o 73 million working children are less than 10 years old

o There are 2.5 million working children in the developed economies

o Every year, 22,000 children die in work related accidents

o The largest number of working children - 127 million - age 14 and under are in the Asia Pacific region

o Sub-Saharan Africa has the largest ratio of working children: nearly one third of children ages 14 and under (48 million children)

o 8.4 million children are trapped in slavery, trafficking, debt bondage, prostitution, pornography and other illicit activities o Most children work in the formal sector;

o 70% in agriculture, commercial hunting, fishing or forestry;

o 8% in manufacturing; o 8% in wholesale and retail trade, restaurants and hotels;

o 7% in community, social and personal service, such as domestic work.

*Source: International Labor Organization (ILO)*

9. Identify and write down the number of the article from the Articles of the Convention that are being violated by child labor

10. Come up with a list of reasons why a child might have to/be forced to work:

1.

1.

1.

11. Do any of the above reasons justify child labour?

- Should children work to help feed their families?

- What if a parent is disabled or incapable of providing food for the family, should the child forego school and work instead? EXPLAIN your answer. (There are no right or wrong answers, just justify it)

12. Are there any jobs that children, under any circumstances, should not be permitted to do? Make a list:

1.

1.

1.

13. What actions they think the rest of the world can do to eliminate child labor. Who is responsible for taking action?

14. How could you help reduce the amount of child labor worldwide?

15. How big of a problem is the use of child labor today?

<https://archive.org/details/UnworksVideo7/ChildLabour_Ana.flv>

**Find a video online (many are on ennishistory.com)**.

Title:

Summary: Who?

 Where?

 What type of jobs?

 Conditions?

 Reasons why children are working?

 Government interventions?

Did this country ratify the UNCRC? (you will have to google them!)

What do you think should be done?

Who is going to enforce the UN policies?

How are they going to enforce it?

What are the consequences of ending child labor in this area?

***Research and report about the work of NGO's and INGO'S that are working to end child labor. Pick one of the following:***

* Summary of the Federal Child Labor Laws www.stopchildlabor.org Human Rights Watch
* http://www.hrw.org/children/labor.htm Kids Can Free the Children
* http://www.freethechildren.com/getinvolved/geteducated/childlabour.htm Amnesty International - Child Soldiers
* http://www.amnestyusa.org/children/document.do?id=8AFD6BE44ABEC9308 025690000692F13

Create a SLIDE SHOW on GOOGLE SLIDES

* Add maps, pictures, videos for maximum points

Answer the following questions based on the organization you chose:

1. What is the background of the organization?
* Include when they were formed
* Who formed them
* Where are they located

2. Who is currently involved or a member (countries?)?

3. What is their mission statement?

4. Examples of work they have done (more than 1)

5. Obstacles they have had

6. Success they have had

7. Information on how to get involved