

Next Wednesday...

- NO CLASS!
- - pour le groupe 5 : du mercredi 05/10 15h30-17h00 au lundi 17/10 11h00-12h30 salle B206
- - pour le groupe 6 : du mercredi 05/10 14h00-15h30 au lundi 17/10 09h30-11h00 salle B206

Child Labour

International Labour Organisation Video



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[Thangaraju, President, INTUC Erode District Council (in Tamil)] "To eliminate child labour completely the government has to monitor it and be completely involved by giving their 100% support."

Eradicating child labour has profound implications for the entire society.

[Gotabaya Dassanayaka, ILO Employers' Activities Specialist] "The future labour force of a country consists of children and employers need to be responsible, to ensure that the future labour force is cared for, is looked after, is educated. So that by the time it comes to working age, they have educated, trained people who can be a productive workforce for a country."

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[Santhosh Kumar, Student (in Tamil)] "I want to study so that I can take care of my mother and father. After finishing my studies I want to get a good job. Getting children out of child labour and hazardous work has clear benefits: it's an investment in the children's future. Through social dialogue, this is possible!"

Vocabulary

weaving	having a thin point capable of piercing or cutting
hazardous	make sure or certain
sharp	interlacing (threads, for example) into cloth
kind	dangerous
supplier	a sum of money or other resources set aside for a specific purpose
monitors	controls
funding	sort
ensure	a company which offers services to another company

2) Right or wrong

- 1) Trade unions only try to prevent children from working at a young age. Right or wrong?
- 2) Children who weave carpets may be injured by the wool. Right or wrong?
- 3) Santhosh was not the only child to be helped by the trade union. Right or wrong?
- 4) If child labour is banned, there will be serious changes in India. Right or wrong?
- 5) Santhosh wants to work to become rich. Right or wrong?
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3) Grammar

a) Construction infinitive sans to

Find three instances with the following pattern:

Proposition infinitive incomplète: verbe+
pronom complément+base verbale

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3) Grammar

b) Expression du but :

Le but est le résultat, l'objectif que l'on cherche à atteindre. Son expression se fait par l'intermédiaire d'un complément circonstanciel de but.

- Le complément circonstanciel de but est un complément qui nous renseigne sur la finalité, le but dans lequel une action est menée. Il répond à la question dans quel but ? Ce complément peut être une proposition infinitive :

Ex : Je joue **pour gagner**.

Ce complément peut être une proposition subordonnée :

La proposition subordonnée, complément circonstanciel de but, est appelée proposition subordonnée circonstancielle finale. Elle est introduite par des locutions comme - afin que -, - pour que -, - de peur que -, - de crainte que -.

Ex : Elle parle fort **afin que tout le monde entende**.

3) Grammar

b) Expression du but :

Now can you think of a few words to express this in English?

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to... / in order to.... / so as to....

So that.../in order that...

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In India both employers and trade unions are actively involved in the fight against child labour, especially when it comes to keeping children out of hazardous work. Carpet weaving involves many steps, each one of them potentially hazardous. There is constant danger of cuts and injuries from sharp tools, repetitive work and machinery. Welding, hammering, dust and proximity to open flame makes small repair shops dangerous in a different way. And in both kinds of work, if children are involved, they are in great danger. Companies, like this one, won't work with any supplier or craftsman who uses child labour. It regularly monitors its thousands of subcontractors and suppliers, based on international labour standards and ILO conventions against child labour.

[Ram Pujan, Carpet Weaver] "I send my child to school, and I don't make her work."

At the Project Mala School, funded in part by the carpet company, children's attitudes about child labour are changing, too.

[Geeta Yadav, Project Mala Student] "Childhood is not the time for children to be put to work. They should go to school, get a good education, and be successful in life."

Santhosh Kumar almost never got the chance. His father insisted he work at a motorcycle repair shop. But two years ago a local trade union rescued Santhosh and 95 other child labourers in the area, and helped them get into school. **The trade union also worked with small business owners to help them understand that child labour is not only illegal, it can be hazardous.**

[E.M. Chandrasekaran, Motorcycle Repair Shop Owner (in Tamil)] "From now on, I will tell other shops not to use children for work. The work in my shop is very difficult, and for children, it is even more so. You risk getting burns and boils on your hands."

Working together with employers and government, and with funding from Norway and help from the International Labour Organization, trade unions in Tamil Nadu State are teaming up to eradicate child labour. It's an approach that is supported by the local authorities.

[Thangaraju, President, INTUC Erode District Council (in Tamil)] "**To eliminate child labour completely the government has to monitor it** and be completely involved by giving their 100% support."

Eradicating child labour has profound implications for the entire society.

[Gotabaya Dassanayaka, ILO Employers' Activities Specialist] "The future labour force of a country consists of children and **employers need to be responsible, to ensure that the future labour force is cared for**, is looked after, is educated. So that by the time it comes to working age, they have educated, trained people who can be a productive workforce for a country."

Busy with his school work, Santhosh has plans of his own, free from the dangers of hazardous work.

[Santhosh Kumar, Student (in Tamil)] "I want to study so that I can take care of my mother and father. After finishing my studies I want to get a good job. Getting children out of child labour and hazardous work has clear benefits: it's an investment in the children's future. Through social dialogue, this is possible!"

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3) Grammar

b) Expression du but

Find 4 instances in the text:

They work with business owners to help them understand

To eliminate child labour completely the government has to monitor it

employers need to be responsible, to ensure that the future labour force is cared for

I want to study so that I can take care of my mother and father

3) Grammar

- Expression du but:

To, in order to , so as to .. si les sujets sont les mêmes dans les deux parties de la phrase

They worked / they helped

They need /they ensure

- **To** cut the tree down, I had to use a saw.
- **In order to** cut the tree down, I had to use a saw.
- We moved house last year **so as to** be closer to our children and grandchildren.

In order to is normal before a negative infinitive. We do not usually use **to** by itself here:

- **In order not to** oversleep, I set the alarm for seven o'clock.

Si les sujets sont différents obligatoirement so that, in order that+ modal.

In order that you may pass the exam, we recommend you read through all your notes.

I'll come early **so that** we can have a good chat before Denise arrives.

3) Grammar

- Expression du but:
- I want to study so that I can take care of my mother and father.

3) Grammar

- Expression du but:
- I want to study so that I can take care of my mother and father.
- I want to study in order to be able to take care of my mother and father.

3) Grammar

c) Link the sentences

Children must stop working in shops / they must get an education

Children must be educated /they become a productive workforce

Trade unions rescued these children / these children went to school

The government controls companies / child labour can disappear

3) Grammar

c) Link the sentences

Children must stop working in shops / they must get an education

Children must stop working in shops to/in order to/ so as to/ get an education.

Children must stop working in shops so that they can/ might get an education.

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The government controls companies so that child labour can/ could disappear

3) Grammar

d) La modalité

Le conseil:

La nécessité:

L'obligation:

Quel modal aurait pu être utilisé ici à la place de ____ ? Quelle nuance?

3) Grammar

d) La modalité

Le conseil: They should go to school.

La nécessité:

L'obligation:

Quel modal aurait pu être utilisé ici à la place de ____ ? Quelle nuance?

3) Grammar

d) La modalité

Le conseil: They should go to school.

La nécessité: employers need to be responsible.

L'obligation:

Quel modal aurait pu être utilisé ici à la place de ____ ? Quelle nuance?

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Le conseil: They should go to school.

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the government has to monitor

The government has to be completely involved

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d) La modalité

Le conseil: They should go to school.

La nécessité: employers need to be responsible.

L'obligation:

the government has to monitor

The government has to be completely involved

Quel modal aurait pu être utilisé ici à la place de has to ? Quelle nuance?

_____ implique une obligation externe, c'est à dire qu'elle vient de quelqu'un ou de quelque chose d'autre que celui qui parle. _____ décrit ce qu'une autre personne, pas celle qui parle, désire.

_____ est utilisé lorsque le sentiment d'obligation vient directement de celui qui parle et qu'il veut augmenter l'importance de cette obligation.

_____ est utilisé lorsque celui qui parle pense que quelque chose est important, pour lui même ou pour les autres, et veut donner un conseil ferme et direct à quelqu'un.

- **FAQ**
- [What is “child labour”?](#)
- [Why does child labour exist?](#)
- [Why is child labour a problem?](#)
- [Isn’t Child Labour illegal?](#)
- [Is all child labour harmful?](#)
- [How does child labour harm young people?](#)
- [What is the reason why children drop out of school and go to work?](#)
- [Why is education important for children?](#)
- [Isn’t child labour necessary for poor families to survive?](#)
- [it be an option to combine work and school?](#)
- [What can be done about child labour?](#)
- [Why is it so important to eliminate all forms of child labour?](#)
- [What is the secret of the success of MV Foundation, our campaign partner in India?](#)
- [Which other Southern Partners use a good method to strive against Child Labour?](#)
- [How can you see if a product is made by a child?](#)
- [Should we boycott?](#)

What is child labour?

- under the age of 18
- Damaging
- harmful

What is child labour?

- Child labour is commonly defined as work done by children under the age of 18 which is considered to be damaging to their physical, emotional, intellectual, social and spiritual development.
- Definition of Child Labour: Child Labour is work performed by a child that is likely to interfere with his or her education, or to be harmful to their health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development. (Convention of the Rights of the Child, Article 32.1)

Why does child labour exist?

- To allow
- Discriminate
- Cheaply produced goods
- Consumers/care
- International conventions/Not taken seriously

Why does child labour exist?

- It exists because the international community allows it to exist. Child labour could be eliminated with political will and action.
- It exists because the right of children to full-time education is not respected.
- It exists because the formal education systems in some countries are allowed to discriminate against the poor and vulnerable by making schools inaccessible and unaffordable.
- It exists because global demand for cheaply produced goods means that suppliers have to find the cheapest labour force possible and often times, this means children are forced to work.
- It exists because consumers do not care enough about who makes the products they buy as long as they are cheap.
- It exists because often times it is 'invisible'.
- It exists because farmers are not paid a fair price for their crops (cotton, coffee, cocoa) so they are unable to afford school fees for all of their children.
- It exists because international legislation and conventions seeking to end child labour have not been taken seriously or enforced.

Why is child labour a problem?

- Deny basic rights
- Full-time quality education
- Cycle of poverty
- Dangerous
- Excludes adults

Why is child labour a problem?

- • Because it denies children their most basic rights – protection and freedom from exploitation.
- Because it means children are at work instead of going to school. Children are denied their right to full-time quality education which is the key to escaping poverty. By working instead of learning, the cycle of poverty is perpetuated.
- Because young children around the world are involved in dangerous and physically damaging work.
- Because it makes it difficult for adults to find employment when employing children is cheaper. Child labour excludes adults from the work force and this creates poverty.

Isn't Child Labour illegal?

- Monitoring
- Weak
- Political will
- Compete internationally

Isn't Child Labour illegal?

- Throughout the world, legislation exists that makes the exploitation of children illegal. However, all too often, the monitoring component of these legal frameworks is weak or non-existent and the finances and political will to improve them have not materialised. Some governments and businesses see child labour as a way to compete internationally as it keeps their costs, and therefore the price for their goods, low.

Is all child labour harmful?

- full time formal education
- Helping around

Is all child labour harmful?

- No! But, let's be clear: child labour is any labour that prevents a child from receiving a full time formal education. Helping around the house or farm, or working in a local shop on weekends or for a few hours after school during the week is not child labour. In fact, this kind of work can be good for a young person - it helps them learn valuable life skills. However, if this work prevents a child from receiving a full time formal education and when it contravenes existing laws on the minimum age and conditions for employment, it becomes child labour

How does child labour harm young people?

- Health
- Violence
- Injury
- Disease
- Emotional development
- Continuing poverty
- Leisure time

How does child labour harm young people?

- Causes serious damage to children's health as a result of violence, injury or disease
- Impinges on the social, emotional and moral development of children
- Exploitation of children through force, low wages, poor working conditions and sexual/psychological abuse
- Continuing poverty for individuals, families and whole communities
- Denial of the basic rights of millions of children
- Denial of the rights to education, health, leisure time and human development for many of the world's poorest and most vulnerable children

What is the reason why children don't go/drop out of school?

- Social norms
- Ignorance
- Government's indifference
- Discrimination
- Malfunctioning education system

What is the reason why children don't go/drop out of school?

- Experience shows that the main reasons for parents not to send their children to school are:
 - existing social norms and tradition of the family or community;
 - ignorance: parents are often not aware of alternatives;
 - government's indifferences or policy failures;
 - discrimination and exclusion of certain groups. In some cases for example the educational system is not willing to educate poor, lower class children;
 - a malfunctioning educational system or no educational system at all.

Why is education important for children?

- Self-esteem
- Think for themselves
- Claim their rights
- Better life
- Democratic society
- Health conditions- women

Why is education important for children?

- Education enhances the development of self-esteem. Education offers children a possibility to learn to think for themselves, to make choices and to form their own opinion. Educated children learn to defend themselves and to claim their rights. In other words, education is key to a better life.
Furthermore, education is a pre-condition to sustainable development and the building of a democratic society. Good education leads also to the better health conditions. Particularly, the education of girls gives a high return in terms of health improvements, family planning and the well-being of whole families. Besides, educated women make extra efforts to ensure an education for their children.
- The international community agrees that education is a basic right for all children. This is also expressed in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), the Child Labour Conventions 138 and 182 of the International Labour Organisations (ILO) and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) aimed at the realisation of basic education for all children (boys and girls) by the year 2015.

Isn't child labour necessary for poor families to survive?

- No excuses
- Necessary evil
- Societal issue

Isn't child labour necessary for poor families to survive?

Child labour cannot be tackled as a family issue only; it is a societal issue, a cultural issue, and a human rights issue. Put simply, child labour should not exist and no excuses should be made for it. Child labour is not a 'necessary evil'. Child labour is not just an issue for poor families; it is something that affects us all. Parents, employers, government officials, teachers, police and other community representatives should all be involved in providing the necessary conditions to ensure that children do not have to work. Families that depend on the income generated by their children should be supported

and provision for the education of these children should be made. There is little point in removing a child from work for them to be replaced by another child. When children are no longer available for work, employers have no choice but to hire those who are available to them...adults.

The argument that child labour is a 'necessary evil' or an 'unavoidable by-product' of poverty is unfair and does a great disservice to the 218 million children around the world who are denied their rights. We should not accept the exploitation of children under any circumstances and they should not be condemned to a life of poverty and lost opportunity. Instead of accepting child labour, governments must redouble their efforts to eliminate it and ensure that all children, in every country attend full-time formal education.

Would it be an option to combine work and school?

- Pocket money
- Adverse effect

Would it be an option to combine work and school?

- No, the right to education is a right to full-time education. This does not allow for a job after school (except a small job earning pocket money). Furthermore, offering a combination of education and work leads to an adverse effect; it gives a message that child labour is indeed acceptable

What can be done about child labour?

- Awareness-raising
- Labour inspection
- Law enforcement
- Support to education
- Co-operation

What can be done about child labour?

Eliminating child labour is within our reach and it can happen. We all have a role to play – governments, international organisations, businesses, NGOs, community and faith-based organisations, trade unions, employers, teachers, parents, communities and you.

‘What this is all about is political will. If our own country [Canada] and other countries made it clear that child labour is both illegal and unacceptable, then this problem wouldn’t exist.’

Craig Kielburger

Put simply: if children are in full-time education, they are not working. Therefore, the provision of education to all children is the key to eliminating child labour. Governments and Donors (such as the European Union and the Dutch Government) must continue to increase funding for basic education in developing countries and support initiatives that aim to get out-of-school children back to the classroom – and keep them there. They must also develop policies that actively target the elimination of child labour as part of their Official Development Assistance. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has identified 6 areas in which additional work is needed;

- Awareness raising around the issue
- Law enforcement to back up existing legislation
- Labour inspection to monitor work-places and whole industries
- Support to education in developing countries
- Direct support to children and their families
- Co-operation with international initiatives

Consumers around the world can also take action. They can learn about the issue of child labour and then make informed decisions about where they shop. They can create demand for child-labour free goods and continue to ask retailers for a guarantee that the products they sell are not made by children. Consumers can demand total transparency in the supply chains of everything they buy and curtail the global supply of cheaply produced products.

