



Vidyavardhaka Sangha®

VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE

Sheshadri Iyer Road, Mysuru-01

In Association with

CHILD LINE-1098, MYSURU U

IQAC

Organising

Special Lecture

on

**CHILD RIGHTS WITH SPECIAL REFERNCE TO CHILD
LABOUR**



RESOURCE PERSONS

Sri. PRASANNA KUMAR G S

Assistant Child Welfare Police Officer

Special Juvenile Police Unit

Mysuru City Police

&

Sri. SHASHIKUMAR S

Coordinator, Childline-1098, Mysuru

Date: 24/01/2023 Tuesday

Time: 1:00 PM

Venue: Lecture Hall No 08

All are cordially invited

Dr. Deepu P

Principal

Prof. K.B. Vasudeva

Director of Legal Studies

Dr. Prakruthi A R

Coordinator



VIDYAVARDHAKA LAW COLLEGE
Sheshadri Iyer Road- Mysuru-01
Awareness Programme

On

CYBER SECURITY AND MOBILE HAZARDOUS

On 24th January 2022 at 1.00PM special lecture on “Rights of child with special reference to child labour” was organised. In this occasion our principal Dr. Deepu P welcomed the resource person and gathering. Sri. Prasanna Kumar G S Assistant Child Welfare Police Officer, Special Juvenile Police Unit, Mysuru City Police & Sri. SHASHIKUMAR S Coordinator, Childline-1098, Mysuru were the resource person. This programme was presided over by Prof. K.B. Vasudeva, Director of Legal studies. On this occasion Dr. Sridevikrishna welcome the guests and gathering.



Firstly Sri. Shashikumar S coordinator, childline1098 spoke about child line. The CHILDLINE 1098 is a phone number that spells hope for millions of children across India. It is a 24-hour a day, 365 days a year, free, emergency phone service for children in need of aid and assistance. We not only respond to the emergency needs of children but also link them to relevant services for their long-term care and rehabilitation. We have, till date, connected to three million children across the nation offering them care and protection. As on 13th October, 2021 CHILDLINE services are now available to children across 602 cities and

districts, covering over 81% of the Indian landscape. Child Safety Week is a collaborative movement to raise awareness and encourage collective action towards addressing the issue of Child Sexual Abuse. An entire week, in the month of November, is dedicated towards highlighting the importance of this issue through conversations and events for child safety. The children in India are affected by Child Sexual Abuse. Acquiring appropriate knowledge can play a great role in addressing this issue. It is important to create a dialogue on this issue, take action, and change the narrative around child safety by looking at it through a lens of hope and not fear. The campaign, held from November 14th to 21st November every year, aims to create Dosts for CHILDLINE. 'CHILDLINE Se Dosti Week' is thereby fun, an exciting awareness week, which aims at driving change at local and national level. This is accomplished by involving children across various communities, and getting them to interact with authorities in the area to sensitize them towards the cause of Child Rights.



Sri. PRASANNA KUMAR G S Assistant Child Welfare Police Officer, Special Juvenile Police Unit, Mysuru City Police explained about rights of child with special reference child labour in India. He spoke about not all work done by children should be classified as child labour that is to be targeted for elimination. The participation of children or adolescents above the minimum age for admission to employment in work that does not affect their health and personal development or interfere with their schooling, is generally regarded as being something positive. This includes activities such as assisting in a family business or earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays. These kinds of activities contribute to children's development and to the welfare of their families; they provide them with skills and experience, and help to prepare them to be productive members of society during their adult life. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986,

prohibits children from working in certain occupations and regulates their conditions of work in others (including permitted working hours, rest and holidays). The Act lays down rules for those employing children as well as penalties for their unlawful employment. This Act, which defines a child as a person under 14, was amended by The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016. The amendment prohibits the employment of children between 6 and 14 in any occupation or process (except two), and introduces the category of 'adolescents' (those in the 14-18 age group), who are prohibited from working in 'hazardous occupations and processes' that are defined in the Factories Act, 1948.



Prof K.B Vasudeva in his presidential address highlighted about, International Labour Organization (ILO) suggests poverty is the greatest single cause behind child labour.[16] For impoverished households, income from a child's work is usually crucial for his or her own survival or for that of the household. Income from working children, even if small, may be between 25 and 40% of the household income. Other scholars such as Harsch on African child labour, and Edmonds and Pavcnik on global child labour have reached the same conclusion, but lack of meaningful alternatives, such as affordable schools and quality education. According to ILO, is another major factor driving children to harmful labour. Children work because they have nothing better to do. Many communities, particularly rural areas where between 60 and 70% of child labour is prevalent, do not possess adequate school facilities. Even when schools are sometimes available, they are too far away, difficult to reach, unaffordable or the quality of education is so poor that parents wonder if going to school is really worth it. The programme concluded with vote of thanks rendered by Dr. Prakruthi A R, course teacher and co-ordinator.