



DPSR MUN

1st, 2nd And 3rd April

UNHRC

**Deliberation On Children Rights Violation With
A Special Emphasis On Child Slavery In
Developing And Underdeveloped Countries.**



UNHRC
The United Nations
Human Rights
Council

Letter From Team Muniversiti,

Dear delegates,

Team MUNIVERSITI welcomes each one of you to DPSRMUN 2022. Several of you may be attending your first MUN conference, and we strongly urge you to review the study guide that has been compiled for you as a part of the conference to get a better understanding of the issue. We encourage all participants to be pragmatic in their outlook towards this conference. In order to reform policy and understand the mechanisms of global politics, it is imperative to comprehend the values and principles behind each agenda.

However, there is lot of content available beyond this study guide too. In order to get the most out of your intellectual energy, you will need to research, collate, write down possible points of discussion, questions, and possible responses. At the same time, it is not just about speaking and presenting, but also about the ability to listen, understand viewpoints and learn new perspectives from one another. Winning should not be your motive, but instead you should be motivated by learning, since learning something means that you are the real winner, directly and/or indirectly.

Wishing all of you a great learning experience. Looking forward to having you all with us.

Best wishes.

The Muniversiti Executive Board

Committee Overview

UNHRC

Introduction

As the main body in the United Nations (UN) system responsible for human rights issues, the Human Rights Council (HRC) makes recommendations on strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe and addressing situations of human rights violations. Established in 1946, the Human Rights Commission preceded HRC with a mandate similar to, if less comprehensive than, HRC's existing mandate. After receiving criticism for "excessive politicization," recommendations were made to the General Assembly to replace the existing Human Rights Commission with a new Human Rights Council. General Assembly resolution 60/251 (2006) confirmed this recommendation and the Commission was replaced by the HRC in 2006. Five years after its foundation, HRC's work was reviewed by an opened-ended intergovernmental working group and the General Assembly decided it would remain as subsidiary body without substantial changes to its governance.

Both HRC and its predecessor, the Human Rights Commission, based their work largely on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), adopted in 1948, which established basic civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights that everyone should enjoy without distinction, and emphasized equality and non-discrimination. The UDHR was followed by the adoption of the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action at the World Conference on Human Rights in 1993, which reinforced the principles in the UDHR and established the High Commissioner for Human Rights by the General Assembly in December 1993. The UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) provides logistical, administrative, and substantive support to the work of all UN human rights mechanisms, including core treaty-based bodies and thematic working groups. Michelle Bachelet of Chile is the current High Commissioner for Human Rights. Ms. Bachelet is the seventh High Commissioner and has prioritized the advancement of gender equality within OHCHR.

By working closely with the OHCHR, HRC has responded to urgent human rights situations [through] special sessions; has taken measures to address the accountability for the grave violation of international human rights and humanitarian law by establishing commissions of inquiry or dispatching fact-[finding] missions. HRC extends its purview to several regions of Africa, Asia, Latin America, Eastern Europe, and the Middle East.



Governance, Structure, and Membership

The Council consists of 47 Member States who are elected by a majority of the General Assembly through direct and secret ballot. While electing HRC members, the General Assembly also takes into consideration the candidate Member States' contributions to the promotion and protection of human rights. Membership is based on equitable geographical distribution and a specific number of seats are designated to each geographic region. African states represent 13 seats, Asia-Pacific states represent 13 seats, Latin American and Caribbean states represent eight seats, Western European and other states represent seven seats, and Eastern European states represent six seats on the Council. Each Member serves for a period of three years and upon serving two consecutive terms the Member State is not eligible for immediate re-election. The most recent election took place on 13 October 2020 during the General Assembly's 75th session.

In March, June, and September, HRC holds regular sessions to discuss issues under its purview which last a minimum of 10 weeks combined. HRC's latest regular session was the 47th session which started on the 21 June 2021 and ended on the 13 July 2021. There must be a total of three regular sessions per annum and, if necessary, one-third of HRC's members can request a special session to address any pressing human rights issues. There have been a total of 30 special sessions of HRC. The latest HRC special session was held on 27 May 2021 and discussed the human rights situation in the occupied Palestinian territory. During the first regular session of each year, HRC elects a President and four Vice Presidents to serve on its Bureau, who are responsible for the organization and procedural function of HRC. The President's role is to summon and preside over organizational meetings and regular sessions and propose candidates to serve as special procedures mandate holders. The current President for the 15th cycle of HRC is Nazhat Shameem Khan, who has served as the Permanent Representative of Fiji to the UN office at Geneva since 2014.

In addition to the Bureau, HRC established the Advisory Committee as a subsidiary body. The main function of the Advisory Committee is to provide policy advice and expertise to HRC. It meets biannually and is composed of 18 human rights experts that are elected by HRC in proportion to the regional composition of the Council. The Advisory Committee regularly publishes reports at the request of HRC and discusses research proposals and studies in the field of human rights. The General Assembly Third Committee, as the committee allotted to address agenda items of social, humanitarian affairs and human rights issues, is responsible for evaluating human rights questions and hears the annual reports made by HRC.

HRC strengthens its efforts in upholding human rights by forming partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), national human rights institutions (NHRIs), and civil society actors. Partnerships facilitate many of HRC’s initiatives, including specific programs or frameworks targeting groups deprived of their access to fundamental human rights and freedoms.³³ NHRIs and NGOs that have received Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) consultative status can directly address HRC during sessions and inform the Council of situations occurring in their home states.



Governance, Structure, and Membership

General Assembly resolution 60/251 (2006) forms the basis of HRC’s mandate.³⁵ HRC serves to promote universal respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms, effective governance within the UN system in regards to human rights issues, and, if necessary, provide recommendations on human rights violations. HRC is “guided by the principles of universality, impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity, constructive international dialogue, and cooperation.” The General Assembly has also designated HRC as a forum for discussing all human rights issues including violations, emergency response, education, and matters of prevention of human rights abuses. Also crucial to enforcing the mandate and work of HRC is the International Bill of Human Rights, a framework which encompasses the UDHR,

the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966), and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), and their respective optional protocols. These documents are the pillars that guide HRC in its recommendations by outlining the fundamental obligations and commitments of Member States in international human rights law. Additionally, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda), adopted in 2015, and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) guide the work of HRC and inform its current priorities.

HRC's mandate has not been changed since its establishment in 2006, but HRC resolution 5/1 on "institution building" was adopted in 2007 to establish mechanisms and structures to guide HRC's program of work, as well as its rules of procedure and other operational functions. The resolution also established the format for Special Procedures, the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), and the Complaint Procedure. Special Procedures are mechanisms that enable independent parties to report, monitor, and advise on country-specific or thematic issues being considered by HRC. Each investigation has a mandate and a mandate holder, who is typically a Special Rapporteur, an independent expert, and a working group to carry out the investigation. Special Procedures can take the form of country or field visits endorsed by OHCHR, and then bring specific cases and concerns to the attention of Member States. They can send communications detailing accusations of violations or abuses of human rights, engage in advocacy efforts, and offer technical assistance.

The UPR is one of the most important functions of HRC. Each Member State of the UN submits to a periodic review to assess the fulfillment of its human rights obligations. The full cycle of the UPR process takes around four years and includes several steps. The UPR is unique in both its approach and its universality. At the preparation stage, information is gathered that will form the basis of the review, including national reports from the state under review, stakeholder submissions, and information prepared by OHCHR. At the review stage, documents are presented at the regular sessions of the working group on the UPR, which is also composed of all 47 Member States. At the stage of adoption and consideration, each Member State provides comments and the Member State under review can offer reservations on specific issues. Finally, during the follow-up stage, each Member State under review shows how effectively it has acted upon the recommendations received. Groups and NGOs without ECOSOC consultative status can still provide written documents on a Member State as part of the UPR process. The UPR is currently in its third cycle, which started in 2017 and will conclude in 2021. The 39th session of the UPR will run from started on 1-12 November 2021.



Conclusion

HRC addresses human rights on global, regional, and national levels to ensure all Member States safeguard the fundamental freedoms and rights articulated by international law. As it continues to invest in knowledge sharing and be informed by its various mechanisms, HRC aims to always be abreast of the implications of its recommendations and decisions. As human rights issues are multidimensional and complex, HRC will always encourage desegregated dialogue in its forums. As the right to health, adequate living, and security are fundamental human rights, HRC has ensured its guidance is still accessible to Member States, allowing them to take advantage of appropriate resources and the means to adapt during times of crisis. HRC will continue to remain steadfast in its mandate and work with NGOs, civil society, working groups, inter-agency mechanisms, and coalitions as international human rights and their complexity evolve.



Agenda:

Deliberation on children rights violation with a special emphasis on child slavery in developing and underdeveloped countries.



Introduction:

The term “child labour” is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that:

is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children;
and/or

interferes with their schooling by: depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.

Whether or not particular forms of “work” can be called “child labour” depends on the child’s age, the type and hours of work performed, the conditions under which it is performed and the objectives pursued by individual countries. The answer varies from country to country, as well as among sectors within countries.

The worst forms of child labour involves children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to serious hazards and illnesses and/or left to fend for themselves on the streets of large cities — often at a very early age. Whilst child labour takes many different forms, a priority is to eliminate without delay the worst forms of child labour as defined by Article 3 of ILO Convention No. 182 :

all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;

the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;

the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in the relevant international treaties;

work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children

Economic hardship exacts a toll on millions of families worldwide — and in some places, it comes at the price of a child’s safety. Roughly 160 million children were subjected to child labour at the beginning of 2020, with 9 million additional children at risk due to the impact of COVID-19. This accounts for nearly 1 in 10 children worldwide. Almost half of them are in hazardous work that directly endangers their health and moral development.

Children may be driven into work for various reasons. Most often, child labour occurs when families face financial challenges or uncertainty — whether due to poverty, sudden illness of a caregiver, or job loss of a primary wage earner. The consequences are staggering. Child labour can result in extreme bodily and mental harm, and even death. It can lead to slavery and sexual or economic exploitation. And in nearly every case, it cuts children off from schooling and health care, restricting their fundamental rights and threatening their futures.

Migrant and refugee children — many of whom have been uprooted by conflict, disaster or poverty — also risk being forced into work and even trafficked, especially if they are migrating alone or taking irregular routes with their families. Trafficked children are often subjected to violence, abuse and other human rights violations. And some may be forced to break the law. For girls, the threat of sexual exploitation looms large, while boys may be exploited by armed forces or groups.



Statement Of The Issue:

Child labour remains unacceptably common in the world today. At the start of 2020, prior to the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, 160 million children — 63 million girls and 97 million boys — were in child labour, or 1 in 10 children worldwide. Seventy-nine million children — nearly half of all those in child labour — were in hazardous work directly endangering their health, safety and moral development. This global estimate masks large variations across regions. Child labour prevalence stands at 24 per cent in sub-Saharan Africa, three times that of Northern Africa and Western Asia, the region with the second highest prevalence. In absolute terms, the nearly 87 million children in child labour in sub-Saharan Africa are more than in the rest of the world combined. Recent history provides cause for concern.

In the last four years, for the first time since 2000, the world did not make progress in reducing child labour. The absolute number of children in child labour increased by over 8 million to 160 million while the proportion of children in child labour remained unchanged. Children in hazardous work mirrored these patterns: The share remained almost unchanged but the number rose by 6.5 million to 79 million. The pace of progress has varied dramatically across regions. The proportion and number of children in child labour have declined consistently since 2008 in Asia and the Pacific and Latin America Saharan Africa, where child labour has actually gone up since 2012, a trend especially pronounced over the last four years when the region accounted for much of the global increase.

Statement Of The Issue:

At present, the world is not on track to eliminate child labour by 2025. In order to meet this target, global progress would need to be almost 18 times faster than the rate observed over the past two decades. Progress to end child labour has stalled for the first time in 20 years, reversing the previous downward trend that saw child labour fall by 94 million between 2000 and 2016. According to pre-COVID-19 projections based on the pace of change from 2008 to 2016, close to 140 million children will be in child labour in 2025 without accelerated action. The COVID-19 crisis is making these scenarios even more worrisome, with many more children at risk of being pushed into child labour.



History:

Forms of extreme child labor existed throughout American history until the 1930s. In particular, child labor was rife during the American Industrial Revolution (1820-1870). Industrialization attracted workers and their families from farms and rural areas into urban areas and factory work. In factories and mines, children were often preferred as employees, because owners viewed them as more manageable, cheaper, and less likely to strike.

By 1900, their efforts had resulted in state and local legislation designed to prevent extreme child labor; however, the condition in states varied considerably on whether they had child labor standards, their content and the degree of enforcement. The lucky ones swept the trash and filth from city streets or stood for hours on street corners hawking newspapers. The less fortunate coughed constantly through 10-hour shifts in dark, damp coal mines or sweated to the point of dehydration while tending fiery glass-factory furnaces — all to stoke the profit margins of industrialists whose own children sat comfortably at school desks gleaning moral principles from their McGuffey Readers. By and large, these child laborers were the sons and daughters of poor parents or recent immigrants who depended on their children's meager wages to survive. But they were also the offspring of the rapid, unchecked industrialization that characterized large American cities as early as the 1850s. In 1870, the first U.S. census to report child labor numbers counted 750,000 workers under the age of 15, not including children who worked for their families in businesses or on farms. By 1911, more than two million American children under the age of 16 were working — many of them 12 hours or more, six days a week. Often they toiled in unhealthful and hazardous conditions; always for minuscule wages.

Many interest groups preferred to focus their efforts on the wretched conditions in the poor countries, despite the fact that the incidences of child labour were alarming. Perhaps it was easier and more politically expedient to blame global corporations and ostensibly insensitive Third World politicians for the problem than to address such complicated imbalances at home. Child labour is a huge and prevalent problem all throughout the world. Although the problem is most widespread in the Third World, child labour exploitation is a long-standing issue that affects both developed and developing nations. The numbers in the Third World are unsurprisingly depressing.



According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), up to 352 million children between the ages of five and seventeen are involved in some form of economic activity in developing nations. At least half of the children are full-time employees. Between 15% and 20% of the children are under the age. Many are working in situations that make reference to the Industrial Revolution's earliest times. They work in factories and warehouses, often at their parent's request, in forced or bonded labour situations. They work in mines and brickworks, making matches and fireworks. Pesticide poisoning and toxic gases, for example, are among the dangers children face during work which affect them overall. Millions of children work in the agriculture and fishing industries outside of factories. Countless other children work as domestic maids or prostitutes.

There are no limits to the extent to which children are exploited. According to the ILO data, Africa has the largest problem, with an estimated 72.1 million child labourers and 31.5 million in hazardous work. In Arab states, there are an estimated 13.4 million or about 15 percent are all child labourers in the region. However, such broad strokes fall short of accurately describing the issue. Brazil, Latin America's largest economy, employs more youngsters aged 14 and under than India. The problem also exists in first-world countries like industrialised European countries. Children in South European countries are employed in great numbers, particularly in seasonal activities, street vending, and household chores.



There is a rising demand for cheap, unskilled labour in eastern Europe, where centrally planned economies are rapidly being turned into market-driven economies. The demand for child employees is rapidly filling. Many east European youngsters under the age of 12 are illegally employed as street vendors, seasonal and migrant labourers on huge farms, and in urban garment manufacturing workshops. Sexual exploitation is also at its peak. The allure of inexpensive child labour persists in the country that kicked off the Industrial Revolution. The ineffective patchwork of rules regulating child employment is criticised by non-governmental organisations that keep an eye on the child labour evil.

The last two decades have seen significant strides in the fight against child labour. But the COVID-19 pandemic poses very real risks of backtracking. Positive trends may falter, and child labour may worsen, especially in places where it has remained resistant to change. These risks require urgent action to prevent and mitigate the tolls the pandemic takes on children and their families. The full impacts and length of the crisis, and how different people will fare, remain uncertain. But some of the fallout is already obvious.

The pandemic has increased economic insecurity, profoundly disrupted supply chains and halted manufacturing. Tightening credit is constraining financial markets in many countries. Public budgets are straining to keep up. When these and other factors result in losses in household income, expectations that children contribute financially can intensify. More children could be forced into exploitative and hazardous jobs. Those already working may do so for longer hours or under worsening conditions.

Gender inequalities may grow more acute within families, with girls expected to perform additional household chores and agricultural work. Temporary school closures may exacerbate these tendencies, as households look for new ways to allocate children's time.



Relevant International Action:

UNICEF works to prevent and respond to child labour, especially by strengthening the social service workforce. Social service workers play a key role in recognizing, preventing and managing risks that can lead to child labour. These efforts develop and support the workforce to identify and respond to potential situations of child labour through case management and social protection services, including early identification, registration and interim rehabilitation and referral services.

With the International Labour Organization (ILO), UNICEF collects data that make child labour visible to decision makers. Children removed from labour must also be safely returned to school or training. UNICEF supports increased access to quality education and provides comprehensive social services to keep children protected and with their families.



To Address Child Trafficking, United Nations Partners And The European Union On Initiatives That Reach 13 Countries Across Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe And Latin America.

IPEC's aim is the progressive elimination of child labour worldwide, with the eradication of the worst forms an urgent priority. Since it began operations in 1992, IPEC has

worked to achieve this in several ways: through country-based programmes which promote policy reform, build institutional capacity and put in place concrete measures to end child labour; and through awareness raising and mobilization intended to change social attitudes and promote ratification and effective implementation of ILO child labour Conventions. These efforts have resulted in hundreds of thousands of children being withdrawn from work and rehabilitated or prevented from entering the workforce. Complementary to this direct action throughout has been substantial in-depth statistical and qualitative research, policy and legal analysis, programme evaluation and child labour monitoring, which have permitted the accumulation of vast knowledge base of statistical data and methodologies, thematic studies, good practices, guidelines and training materials.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948. This declaration may well be the most important document in international agreements between countries on human rights, including the rights of children.

The International Convention on the Rights of the Child (ICRC) recognises the right of every child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing work that is hazardous or harmful to their health and development or that interferes with their education. It also requires governments to set a minimum age for employment and to provide for appropriate hours and conditions of employment. (Article 32.1.)

The most concrete international agreements on combating child labour are the conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) concerning the minimum age for the admission to employment (138) and on the prohibition and immediate action for the elimination of the worst forms of child labour (182).

The UN Guiding Principles for Business and Human Rights (also known as the ‘Ruggie Principles’) contain the most important international guidelines on the role businesses are expected to play in eliminating child labour, for example. They also set out the obligations of governments to ensure that businesses adhere to these guidelines. Businesses and governments together have to ensure that problems are solved for the victims.

The UN Principles are endorsed internationally and included in shortened form in the OECD Guidelines. The OECD guidelines give companies practical advice on cross-border business and corporate social responsibility. These are recommendations by the governments of the OECD countries, mostly Western countries, to companies in their countries on how to conduct themselves abroad in areas like human rights, the environment and avoiding involvement in corruption.



Analysis:

What drives progress in reducing child labour? Some insights come from looking at how regional child labour patterns correlate with broader demographic, economic and development trends.

Poverty reduction: Sub-Saharan Africa has succeeded in reducing poverty in recent years but levels remain high relative to other regions. More than 40 percent of the population in sub-Saharan Africa still lives in extreme poverty. The region saw steady economic growth of over 2 per cent annually for all but one of the last five years, but given rapid population growth, the gross domestic product (GDP) per capita actually declined and continues to be low relative to other regions of the world. Rates of inequality remain at persistently high levels in many sub-Saharan African countries.



Social protection: Despite progress in extending social protection, coverage still falls short in all regions in terms of universality and the adequacy of benefits. A number of African countries have made notable efforts, with spending on social safety nets as a share of income equal to the world average. The region as a whole, however, still has much lower coverage than other regions. Only 17 percent of the population in Africa is covered by at least one social protection benefit, compared to 66 per cent in the Americas, 43 per cent in Asia and the Pacific and 83 per cent in Europe and Central Asia. Social protection in many cases determines whether or not families resort to child labour.



Education exclusion: There has been a significant net decline in children out of primary school in recent years in all regions. Yet the gap in education exclusion rates between sub-Saharan Africa and other regions remains large. Although public spending on education in sub-Saharan Africa as a share of GDP has trended upwards in recent years, it remains well below the world average.



Population growth: Population growth patterns influence child labour trends with stark differences among regions. In Latin America and the Caribbean, a drop in the number of children in child labour by 6 million from 2008 to 2020 occurred as the population aged 5 to 17 fell by 4.8 million. Asia and the Pacific over the same period saw the number of children in child labour decline by 64.9 million as the population aged 5 to 17 increased by 12.8 million. In sub-Saharan Africa, by contrast, the child labour population grew by 21.5 million from 2008 to 2020, while the total population aged 5 to 17 rose by 104.8 million.¹⁴ Considering population growth casts child labour in sub-Saharan Africa in a very different light. The region has kept millions of children out of child labour over the last 12 years even if it has not managed to keep pace with population growth.



Other challenges: Multiple points of crisis contribute to high levels of child labour in sub-Saharan Africa. The region has the majority of fragile and conflict-affected countries; at least one quarter of all countries were fragile or in conflict in every year from 2015 to 2020. Further, the region is home to 39 per cent of the world's refugees, asylum seekers, returnees, stateless persons and internally displaced persons, a higher share than any other region. The Arab States region is also particularly affected by crises linked to conflict and state fragility. The global HIV/AIDS pandemic also continues to exact a disproportionate toll on sub-Saharan Africa, which has the largest number of people living with HIV and accounts for 59 per cent of new infections. In addition, the region's limited resilience to climate change puts livelihoods at risk and undercuts prospects for moving out of poverty. Climate-related natural disasters, including floods and droughts that cause large-scale crop and livestock losses, occur with increasing regularity.

Boys and girls in child labour: Involvement in child labour is more common for boys than girls at all ages. For children aged 5 to 17, child labour prevalence is nearly one third higher for boys. The gender gap grows with age, and boys are roughly twice as likely as girls to be in child labour in the 15 to 17 age range. Comparisons of child labour estimates for boys and girls must be accompanied by an important caveat. The definition of child labour upon which the estimates are based does not include involvement in household chores in children's own homes, an area of work for which girls shoulder a disproportionate burden of the responsibility in most societies.

Child labour in rural and urban settings: Estimates of child labour by rural or urban residence, available for the first time in the 2020 global estimates, indicate that child labour is much more common in rural areas. The prevalence of child labour there is about three times higher than in urban areas. Child labour in rural economies primarily takes place in agriculture.



Possible Solutions:

Child labour regulation is largely a national obligation, many people believe that the solution resides within sovereign states' domestic jurisdiction. However, most countries' labour laws restrict the employment of children under a specific age, but they do not go far enough to alleviate the problem. According to the International Labour Organisation, 55 nations have passed legislation restricting the employment of children in dangerous situations or categories of work. Forced labour and servitude, for both adults and children, are outlawed in practically every country in the world, either by the constitution or labour regulation. Furthermore, penal laws prohibit the use of children as prostitutes or the production of pornographic content.



Spread Awareness:

Parental understanding of the dangers of child labour can help to prevent disruptions in school and the forced labour of children. Sometimes because of guardians' or parents' lack of understanding, child traffickers target children, and many trafficked children end up working as child labourers. Communities that are aware can better understand and respond to the problems that children face because of child labour. Awareness also assures that communities take advantage of growth, education, job, and entrepreneurial opportunities, resulting in a more developed social and economic society with fewer children suffering. Various non-governmental organisations are trying to educate communities on the importance of child rights through community events, sports, the arts, and theatre.



More Stringent Laws And Effective Implementation:

Long-term societal change involves policymaking, and advocating for better laws necessitates explaining why change is desirable. NGOs conduct research and disseminate information on exploited children, as well as providing case studies to show how their efforts assist children. Collaboration with a number of organizations, including the media, politicians, people, and other members of civil society, is required to drive policy change. Many cases have been brought that have resulted in additional convictions, demonstrating the law's effectiveness in preventing child trafficking. NGOs also collaborate with local and state officials to keep a close check on the implementation of pro-child legislation.

Sending More Children To Educational Institutions:

Almost every country has an educational system, but due to low enrolment, it faces the challenge of poor literacy. Education instils in students a sense of teamwork and discipline, which aids in their development as well as the nation's growth and development in the future. Education teaches and moulds a child's communication skills and assists them in working as a team. Several initiatives are being implemented by organisations to increase the number of youngsters enrolled in schools. Out-of-school children and those on the verge of dropping out are tracked by the organisation, which ensures that they are brought back into the educational fold.

Discouraging Child Labour:

When businesses or firms openly exploit child labour in fields like retail, hospitality, and menial labour, it receives a resounding endorsement. Today, NGOs educate communities about reporting cases of child labour in companies and households, as well as sensitise trade organisations to prevent this social evil.



Supporting NGOs:

Non-governmental organizations offer immediate aid to victims of child labour, while also working for long-term societal change through policy change. The NGO works to ensure that existing policies are implemented. They rescue thousands of children from child labour, in the world ongoing relief and rescue missions. Presently they focus on education and a new life for millions of children affected by armed conflict and exploitation. The NGO works with state or national level authorities or international level authorities, including various departments of state to prevent child exploitation incidence in the world where the vulnerability of children is high.

Conclusion:

Global progress has ground to a halt over the last four years after slowing considerably in the four years before that. COVID-19 threatens to further erode past gains. While nearly 86 million fewer children are in child labour now than when we began measuring the phenomenon globally in 2000, recent trends affirm we have fallen far behind on our collective commitment to ending all forms by 2025. In 2021, the United Nations International Year for the Elimination of Child Labour, we must urgently put progress back on track.

A first imperative is to prevent further regression amid the COVID-19 crisis. The pandemic has clearly heightened the threat of child labour.³⁶ This stems from a sharp rise in poverty and school closures that have denied families logical alternatives. To reduce these risks, expanded income support measures for families in situations of vulnerability, through child benefits and other means, will be critical. So are back-to-school campaigns and stepped up remedial learning that bring children back to classrooms and help them make up for lost learning, as conditions permit.

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has four policy pillars to respond to the COVID-19 crisis on the basis of international standards. First, stimulate the economy and employment. Second, support enterprises, jobs and incomes. Third, protect workers in the workplace. Fourth, rely on social dialogue for solutions. Urging a whole-of-society approach, the ILO calls for governments, employers and workers' organisations to work together on effective policies to respond to all health, social and economic dimensions of the crisis. Some policy actions, such as social protection, cut across the four pillars, meaning they should be part of advancing policies in each.

Child labour is a serious issue that is hampered by a number of reasons. Child labour is prevalent in third-world nations for a variety of causes that are complex and firmly ingrained in society. Poverty appears to be the root of the problem. Poor children, on the whole, contribute to household revenue. Both urban and rural areas have child labour. However, because poverty is more prevalent in rural regions, the vast bulk of child labour happens there. Despite the fact that many poor rural families strive for a better life in cities, this forces parents to compel their children to work in order to supplement the family's income and secure survival. According to various studies, children under the age of fourteen are still involved in economic activity in third-world countries like India, Nigeria, etc. Because these children work more, they are less likely to attend school on a regular basis.

Other factors, such as a lack of schools, a lack of regulations and enforcement, corruption, a lack of awareness, and rapid population increase, can all contribute to poverty. Any attempt to solve this problem should consider the problem's core cause and possible solutions. Corruption has the potential to bring the country to its knees. One of the key reasons for the problem is poverty and low education; yet, there is no miracle remedy. However, continual and consecutive management of a country's resources and prospects, on the other hand, contributes to continuing development. Building and establishing a new culture in which people refrain from corruption and accept responsibility for the development of their country is the only way for the country to survive any obstacles like child labour it may face.

It is essential to listen to children in order to succeed in the fight against child labour. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child emphasises that children have the right to express themselves and have their opinions heard on issues that affect them. Children have the ability to prevent and respond to child labour in significant ways. They are crucial players in the child protection system and may provide vital insight into how they view their role and what they anticipate from the government and the community. In a nutshell, emancipating children is the key to reducing child labour.

Rules Of Procedure

- **Opening Of Debate**

Roll Call

A committee meeting begins with a roll call, without which quorum cannot be established. A debate cannot begin without a quorum being established. A delegate may change his/her roll call in the next session. For example, if Delegate answers the Present in the First session, he can answer Present and vote in the next session when the roll call occurs.

During the roll call, the country names are recalled out of alphabetical order, and delegates can answer either by saying Present or Present and Voting. Following are the ways a roll call can be responded in -

- Present - Delegates can vote Yes, No, or abstain for a Draft Resolution when they answer the Roll Call with Present.
- Present and Voting - An delegate is required to vote decisively, i.e., Yes/No only if they have answered the Roll Call with a Present and Voting. A Delegate cannot abstain in this case.

- Abstention - The Delegate may abstain from voting if they are in doubt, or if their country supports some points but opposes others. Abstention can also be used if a delegate believes that the passage of the resolution will harm the world, even though it is unlikely to be highly specific. A delegate who responded with present and voting is not allowed to abstain during a substantive vote. An abstention counts as neither “yes” nor “no vote”, and his or her vote is not included in the total vote tally.

Quorum

In order for the proceedings of a committee to proceed, quorum (also known as a minimum number of members) must be set which is one-third of the members of the committee must be present. Quorum will be assumed to be established unless a delegate's presence is specifically challenged and shown to be absent during the roll call. The Executive Board may suspend committee sessions if a quorum is not reached.

Setting The Agenda

In their opening meeting, delegates will have to set the agenda for their committee. A committee shall decide for the agenda in the following manner:

- The Chair will call for any points or motions on the floor, where a delegate may propose to set the agenda to a particular topic.
- The chair will call on those who are against the motion. In the event of opposition, one speech for and one speech against the topic area shall be limited to one and a half minutes each.
- The motion will be put to an informal vote by showing placards, a majority of 51% or more is required to pass. Upon failure, the second topic area is automatically set for discussion; if there is no second agenda item, then the council moves to an emergency meeting.

General Speaker's List

After the agenda for the session has been established, a motion is raised to open the General Speaker's List or GSL. The GSL is where all types of debates take place throughout the conference, and the list remains open throughout the duration of the agenda's discussion. If a delegate wishes to speak in the GSL, he or she must notify the Executive Board by raising his or her placard when the Executive asks for Delegates desiring to speak in the GSL. Each country's name will be listed in the order in which it will deliver its speech.

A GSL can have an individual speaker time of anywhere from 60-120 seconds. Following their GSL speech, a Delegate has the option of yielding his/her time to a specific Delegate, Information Points (questions) or to the Executive Board.

Yields

Yield to another Delegate: When a delegate has some time left to speak, and he/she doesn't wish to utilize it, that delegate may elect to yield the remaining speaking time to another delegate.

This can only be done with the prior consent of another delegate (taken either verbally or through chits). The delegate who has been granted the other's time may use it to make a substantive speech, but cannot further yield it.

Yield to points of information: Delegates may also choose to yield to points of information. An Executive Board member will recognize a certain number of delegates who wish to ask questions regarding the agenda or the speech presented by the delegate. It is up to the Delegate to answer that question. Delegates have the option of answering the question then and there or refusing to answer it at the time. Ways of refusal include replying via chit at a later time or discussing the topic during an unmoderated caucus.

Yield to the Chair: When a delegate yields to the chair, any remaining time is deemed null and the board will move on to the next speaker in GSL. Some executive boards may also ask the delegate to answer substantive questions if necessary for debate. It usually happens when a country's position is crucial to the resolution of a problem.

Motions

Motions are the formal term used for when one initiates an action. Motions cover a wide variety of things.

- Once the floor is open, the Chairs will ask for any points or motions. If you wish to bring one to the Floor, this is what you should do:
- Raise your placard in a way that the chair can read it.
- Wait until the Chair recognizes you.
- Stand up and after properly addressing the Chair("Thank you, honourable Chair" or something along these lines), state what motion you wish to propose.

Chairs will generally repeat the motions and may also ask for clarification. Chairs may do this if they do not understand and may also ask for or suggest modifications to the motion that they feel might benefit the debate.

Every motion is subject to seconds, if not otherwise stated. To pass a motion at least one other nation has to second the motion brought forward. A nation cannot second its own motion. If there are no seconds, the motion automatically fails.

If a motion has a second, the Chair will ask for objections. If no objections are raised, the motion will pass without discussion or a procedural vote. In case of objections, a procedural vote will be held. The vote on a motion requires a simple majority, if not otherwise stated.

While voting upon motions, there are no abstentions. If a vote is required, everyone must vote either "Yes" or "No". If there is a draw on any vote, the vote will be retaken once.

In case there are multiple motions on the Floor, the vote will be casted by their Order of Precedence. If one motion passes, the others will not be voted upon anymore. However, they may be reintroduced once the Floor is open again.

During a moderated caucus, there will be no speakers' list. The moderator will call upon speakers in the order in which they signal their desire to speak. If you want to bring in a motion for a moderated caucus, you will have to specify the duration, a speakers' time, a moderator, and the purpose of the caucus. This motion is subject to seconds and objections but is not debatable.

In an unmoderated caucus, proceedings are not bound by the Rules of Procedure. Delegates may move around the room freely and converse with other delegates. This is also the time to create blocks, develop ideas, and formulate working papers, draft resolutions, and amendments. Remember that you are required to stay in your room unless given permission to leave by a Chair.

When raising a motion to suspend the meeting for an unmoderated caucus, the delegate must state the desired duration of the caucus. No topic needs to be specified. The Chair shall announce at what time the committee will reconvene. This motion is subject to seconds and objections but is not debatable. In case there are multiple motions for a caucus on the Floor, the vote will be casted first for the caucus with the longest duration.

At the end of the caucus, delegates may ask for an extension which does not exceed the original time of the motion.

During the course of debate, the following points are in order:

Point Of Personal Privilege

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may raise a Point of Personal Privilege, and the Chair shall immediately address the point. A Point of Personal Privilege must refer to a matter of personal comfort, safety and/or well-being of the members of the committee.

Point Of Order

During the discussion of any matter, a delegate may raise a Point of Order and the Chair shall consider the request. A Point of Order must relate to the observance of the rules of the committee or to the way the Chair is exercising his or her power. A delegate raising a Point of Order may not speak on the substance of the matter under discussion. The Chair may refuse to recognize a Point of Order if the delegate has not shown proper restraint and decorum governing the use of such a right, or if the point is dilatory in nature.

Point Of Information (question to other delegates)

After a delegate gives a speech, and if the delegate yields their time to Points of Information, one Point of Information (a question) can be raised by delegates from the floor. The speaker will be allotted the remainder of his or her speaking time to address Points of Information. Points of Information are directed to the speaker and allow other delegations to ask questions in relation to speeches and resolutions.

Point Of Parliamentary Inquiry

If there is no discussion on the floor, a delegate may raise a Point of Inquiry to request clarification of the present procedural status of a meeting. A Point of Inquiry may never interrupt a speaker.

Working paper

These are the committee's views on a particular sub-topic of the main agenda at hand. They provide direction to the committee and indicate the way in which the committee is flowing. A working paper has no prescribed format and needs no signatories.

Before introduction to the committee, a working paper needs to be approved by the Chair. A working paper needs a simple majority to be introduced on the floor of the committee and voting can be carried out in an informal way. In case of multiple working papers, the Chair has the discretion to decide the order in which they are to be put to vote. If a working paper is passed it has to be incorporated in the resolution. The voting on a working paper can be done in an informal way by a show of placards.

Resolution And Clauses

The solution to the entire agenda is called a resolution. A resolution requires a minimum of 1 author and 3 signatories to be introduced to the council. This minimum requirement holds true for every council irrespective of the council size. An author is one who formulates the resolution and cannot vote against the resolution, whereas a signatory is a person who simply consents to have the resolution being discussed in council and can exercise his/her vote in the way he/she pleases.

In case of multiple resolutions being brought to the Chair at the same time, the one with more number of signatories shall be put to the committee first for voting. A resolution before being introduced requires the prior approval and signature of the chair. The voting on introduction of a resolution for debate can be done in an informal manner however, the voting regarding the passing of the resolution must be done through formal voting procedure.

A resolution before being passed is always referred to as a Draft resolution and is prepared in two parts in the following format:

Pre-ambulatory Clauses:

These are clauses which are an introduction to the resolution or solution and often refer to past resolutions, citations of speeches made and references to the UN charter. Every pre-ambulatory clause starts with any one of the following pre-ambulatory phrases and ends with a comma.

- **List Of Pre-Ambulatory Phrases:**

Affirming, Alarmed By, Approving, Aware Of, Bearing In Mind, Believing, Confident, Contemplating, Convinced, Declaring, Deeply Concerned, Deeply Conscious, Deeply Convinced, Deeply Disturbed, Deeply Regretting, Desiring Emphasising, Expecting, Expressing Its Appreciation, Expressing Its Satisfaction, Fulfilling, Fully Alarmed, Fully Aware, Fully Believing, Further Deploring, Further Recalling, Guided By, Having Adopted, Having Considered, Having Considered Further, Having Devoted Attention, Having Examined, Having Heard, Having Received Having Studied, Keeping In Mind, Noting With Regret, Noting With Deep Concern, Noting With Satisfaction, Noting Further, Noting With Approval, Observing, Reaffirming, Realising, Recalling, Recognizing, Referring, Seeking, Taking Into Account, Taking Into Consideration, Taking Note, Viewing With Appreciation, Welcoming

- **Operative Clauses:**

These are the clauses which contain the actual solution to the agenda or crisis. They begin with an operative phrase and end in a semi-colon except for the last clause of the resolution which ends in a full stop.

List Of Operative Phrases

Accepts, Affirms, Approves, Authorises, Calls, Calls Upon, Condemns, Confirms, Congratulates, Considers, Declares Accordingly, Deplores, Designates, Draws The Attention, Emphasises, Encourages, Endorses, Expresses Its Appreciation, Expresses Its Hope, Further Invites, Further Proclaims, Further Reminds, Further Recommends, Further Requests, Further Resolves, Has Resolved, Notes, Proclaims, Reaffirms, Recommends, Regrets, Reminds, Requests, Solemnly Affirms, Strongly Condemns, Supports, Takes Note Of, Transmits, Trusts.

Amendments

All amendments need to be written and submitted to the executive board. The format for this is authors, signatories and the clause with mentioning the add, delete and replace. There are two forms of amendment, which can be raised by raising a Motion for amendment and approval of the chair:

- **Friendly Amendments:** Amendment, which is agreed upon by all the author/s does not require any kind of voting.
- **Normal Amendments:** Amendments that are introduced by any other need not be voted upon by the council and are directly incorporated in the resolution. You need a simple majority in order to introduce a normal amendment.

Voting And Types

Each member state of the meeting shall have one vote.

This is required only for passing a resolution or a declaration and takes place in 3 rounds. No observer, members of the press or administration staff are allowed to be present during voting. There are 3 rounds of voting:

Round 1: All delegates have an option between choosing:

- Yes
- No
- Yes with rights
- No withrights
- Abstain
- Pass

Round 2: All delegates that have opted for rights get to justify their positions. This round is entered only if there is yes with rights or a no with rights and a pass.

Round 3: Delegates have to cast their final vote which cannot change between a yes, no and abstain.

A resolution passes if it has a 2/3rd majority: All delegates have an option between choosing:

- Yes
- No
- Yes with rights
- No withrights
- Abstain
- Pass