



E-Buddy For Rescued Child Labour

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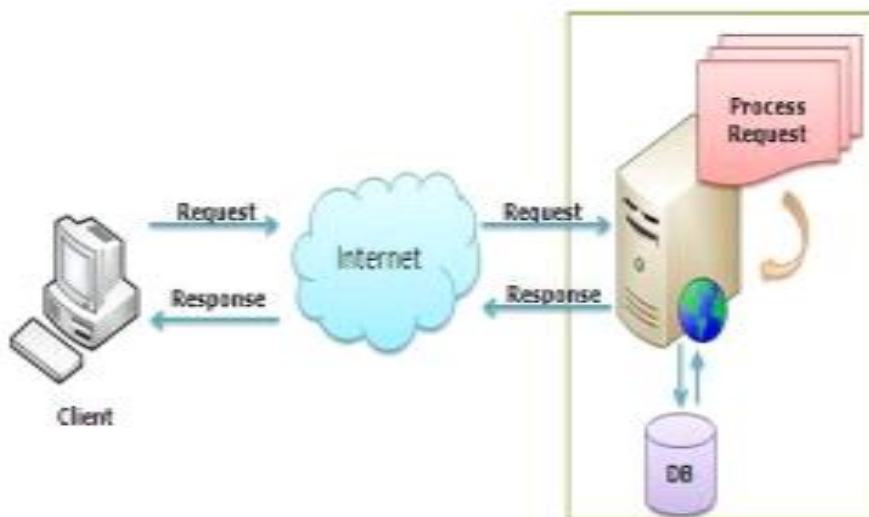
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Abstract: Ebuddy is a platform aimed at rescuing and rehabilitating child laborers. It uses technology to connect with at-risk children, providing them with education and support services to help them break free from the cycle of poverty and exploitation. Ebuddy also works with local communities and organizations to raise awareness about the issue of child labor and to advocate for policies to protect children's rights. By using innovative approaches to reach children in need and providing them with the tools and resources they need to succeed, Ebuddy is working to build a future in which all children can thrive and reach their full potential.

Keywords: E-buddy, Web portal, child labour, complaints reg., accuracy, real-world applications, web development.

INTRODUCTION

Child labor refers to the employment of children in any work that deprives them of their childhood, potential, and dignity, and that is harmful to their physical and mental development. This practice is widespread in many countries and has serious negative effects on children's health, education, and well-being. The effects of child labor can be long-lasting and profound. Children who work long hours in dangerous and unhealthy conditions are at risk of physical injuries, illnesses, and even death. They also miss out on their education and the opportunities it provides, leading to limited future prospects and perpetuating the cycle of poverty. Moreover, child labor often leads to exploitation, abuse, and loss of childhood, affecting the children's mental health and overall well-being. Given the devastating effects of child labor, there is a need for programs that support rescued child laborers. These programs should provide medical, psychological, and educational support to help children overcome the effects of their experiences and rebuild their lives. Providing education and skills training can also help break the cycle of poverty and give children the chance to lead fulfilling and productive lives. Additionally, such programs can raise awareness about the dangers of child labor and encourage communities to work



Ebuddy can be used to address the issue of child labor in several ways. Here are a few ways in which Ebuddy can be used:

- 1. Awareness Campaigns: Ebuddy can be used to spread awareness about the dangers of child labor and the importance of education for children. This can be done by sharing informational videos and articles about child labor, and encouraging people to share and discuss this information with others.
- 2. Education: Ebuddy can be used to provide educational resources for rescued child laborers. For example, online classes and tutoring sessions can be conducted through Ebuddy to help children catch up on their education and acquire new skills.
- 3. Mental Health Support: Ebuddy can also be used to provide mental health support to rescued child laborers. This can include online counseling sessions, support groups, and educational resources on topics such as coping with trauma and building self-esteem.



- 4. Connecting with organizations: Ebuddy can connect individuals and organizations working towards ending child labor and supporting rescued child laborers. This can help build partnerships, raise awareness and increase resources for supporting these children.
- In conclusion, Ebuddy can play a significant role in addressing the issue of child labor by providing educational and mental health support to rescued child laborers, spreading awareness about the dangers of child labor, and connecting individuals and organizations working towards ending this practice.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Child labor is a global issue that affects the lives of millions of children, depriving them of their childhood and potential. Over the years, several studies have been conducted to understand the current state of research on the subject and the challenges faced by rescued child laborers. The existing literature highlights several challenges faced by rescued child laborers, including limited access to education, poor health and nutrition, and psychological trauma. These children often face significant obstacles in their rehabilitation and reintegration into society, including poverty, social stigma, and limited job opportunities. The role of mentorship in the rehabilitation and reintegration of rescued child laborers that has been the subject of much research. Mentorship programs have been found to be effective in providing support and guidance to the children as they transition from their experiences of exploitation and abuse. Mentors can help children develop life skills, build self-esteem, and make connections with others, helping to prepare them for a successful future. The use of technology to facilitate programs for rescued child laborers has also received significant attention in the literature. Technology, such as online classes and virtual counseling sessions, can provide children with access to the educational and mental health resources, regardless of their location. Additionally, the technology can also be used to connect rescued child laborers with organizations and individuals working towards ending child labor and supporting these children. In conclusion, there are the existing literature highlights and the challenges faced by the rescued child laborers, the role of mentorship in their rehabilitation and reintegration, and the use of the technology to facilitate such programs. This research provides valuable insights into the experiences of these children and can inform in the development of programs and the policies to support their rehabilitation and reintegration.

METHODOLOGY

The magnitude of the child labour in India has been witnessing enormous decline in the last two decades, both in terms of the magnitude and workforce participation rates. Evidence drawn from the National Sample Survey data suggest that the India's child workforce during 2004-05 was estimated at little over nine million (9.07 million) as against twenty-one and half million (21.55 million) in 1983. During this period, the number of the child employment has declined sharply by 12.48 million. There is considerable fall in child workforce is observed among boys than girls. The corresponding fall in the boys and girls workforce during 1983 to 2004-05 is observed to have decreased from 12.06 to 4.76 million, and 9.49 to 4.31 million, respectively. In effect, the gender difference that existed between boys and girls (adverse against boys) during the early 1980s has almost dissipated in recent years, the difference being slowed down from the 2.57 million to roughly 0.45 million. However, in absolute numbers, the problem is large. As per the Census 2001, there are 1.26 crores economically active children in the age-group of 5-14 years. It was 1.13 crores in the the 1991 Census. The number of working children in the major child labour endemic states as per the 1991 and 2001 Census is given below:- Among the states, Uttar Pradesh accounts for a larger share of close to the one-fourth of all child labour in India followed by Andhra Pradesh. While Maharashtra and West Bengal respectively garnered nine and eight percent of India's child employment. The share of Uttar Pradesh has dramatically shot up in the last one decade from less than 13 per cent in the mid-1990s to close to 23 per cent in 2004-05, which is a cause for serious concern. On the other hand, the share of Andhra Pradesh seems to have declined quite considerably during this period. 2.2 The occupation-wise data of children in this age group of (5-14) working in the non-agricultural sector has been classified. Though these type occupations in the Census data do not match with the occupations listed as hazardous under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, a tentative segregation of the data into hazardous & non-hazardous occupations gives a broad estimation of children working in different occupations. As per this data, 36.43 lakh children in the age group of 5-14 years are working in non-agricultural sector in the country, out of which 12.19 lakh children are working in hazardous occupations. VIII. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS WHICH SAFEGUARDS CHILD LABOUR □ Article 15 (3) speaks that state shall make any provisions for women and the children □ Article 21 A speaks that no person shall be deprived of the life or personal liberty except the procedure established by law □ Article 22 speaks about compulsory education □ Article 23 speak about the human trafficking and other forms of forced labor are prohibited and any contraventions of this position shall be considered as an offense □ Article 24 speaks that child who is below the age of fourteen shall not be employed to work in any factories, mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment (Salal Hydro Project Vs. State of J&K) □ Article 39 speaks about the state which is following certain principles of policies □ Article 39 E tender age of the children is not abused and they are not forced by economic necessities to enter avocations, unsuited to their age and strength □ Article 39 F the children are to be given opportunities and the facilities to develop in healthy manner and in conditions of freedom, dignity, childhood and youth are to be protected against exploitation □ Article 38(1) state shall strive to promote the welfare of the people. □ Article 45 provides for free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years. □ Article 46 provision for promotion with special care of the education and economic interest SC/ST and other weaker sections of the society IX.



CONCLUSION

The study on the impact of programs like E-buddy on rescued child laborers highlights several key findings. Firstly, it has been observed that such programs play a crucial role in providing support and guidance to the rescued child laborers. This helps them to form scope with the physical and psychological trauma they have experienced, and to their reintegrate into society. Secondly, the study has shown that such programs can significantly improve the educational and employment outcomes of rescued child laborers. This can help to break the cycle of poverty and exploitation, and ensure that these children have a brighter future. Finally, it is important to note that further research and intervention is needed in this area. This will help to better understand the challenges faced by rescued child laborers and to design more effective programs to support them. In conclusion, programs like E-buddy are essential in supporting rescued child laborers, and it is crucial to continue investing in research and intervention in this area to ensure the best outcomes for these vulnerable children.

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