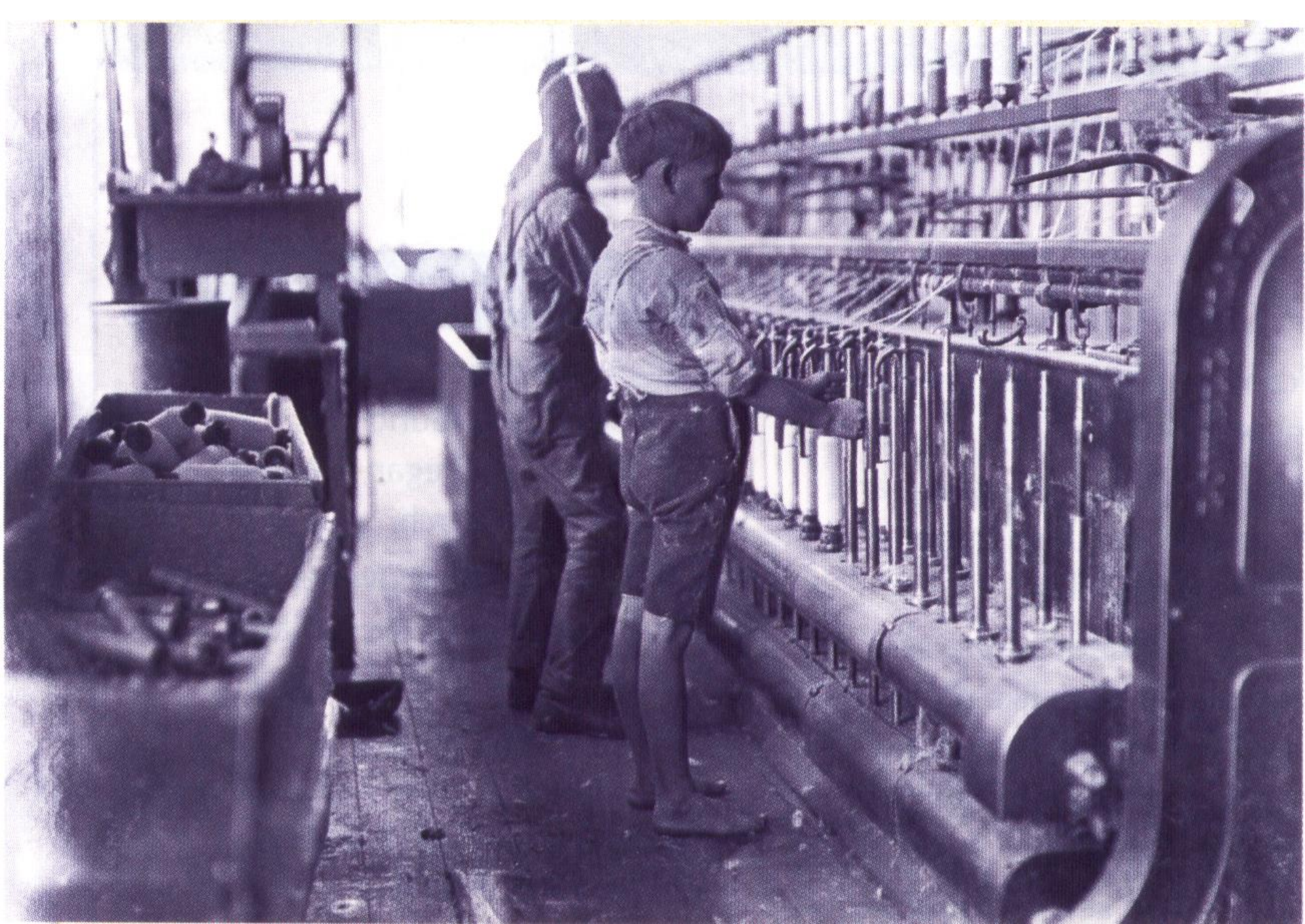


Aim #12: How & Why does Child Labor & Slavery Exist Today?



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Human Rights

The Struggle Continues

Hunting

Is It Sport or Murder?

Freedom Train

True Stories of Escapes to Freedom



A Day in the Mines

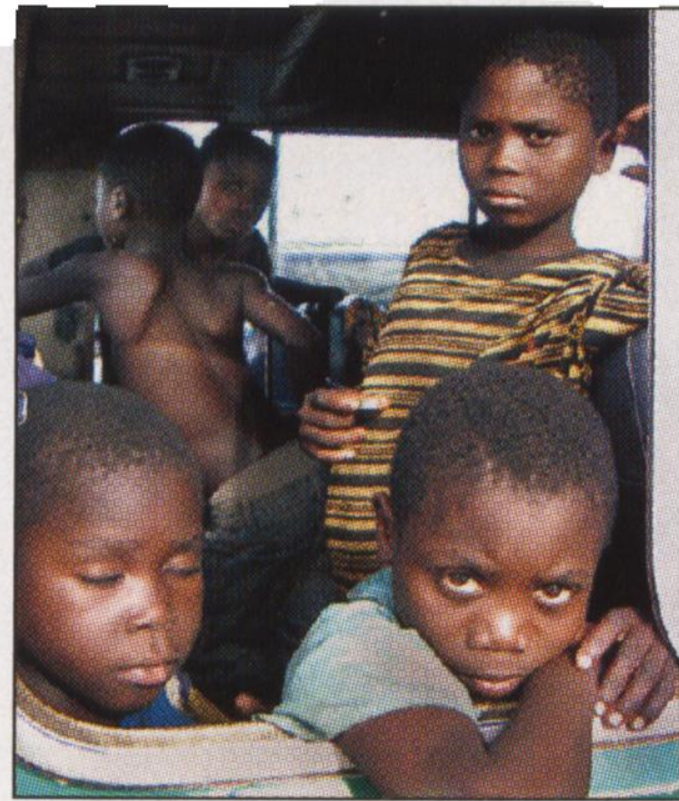
Instead of going to school, these boys descend 70 feet each morning into a dank muddy pit to dig for coal. They're some of the 70,000 child miners toiling in India, despite a law prohibiting the dangerous work for anyone under 18. Most of the miners are orphans or from destitute families; some are brought in from neighboring countries like Bangladesh or Nepal. Police often take bribes to turn a blind eye. Beyond the mines, 28 million Indians under age 14 work full-time in shops, factories, and elsewhere. "We have very good [child labor] laws in this country," says a child-protection advocate. "It's our **implementation** that's the problem." •



A boy in Pakistan spends each day making soccer balls. Many sporting goods sold in the U.S. are made by poor children in foreign countries.

Abeokuta, Nigeria

Child labor: Dozens of little boys, some as young as 4, were rescued last week from the granite quarries in Nigeria where they were forced to break rocks with mallets. The children's parents had sold them for around \$35 each to slave traffickers in Benin, who then sold them to the quarry owners. Nigerian police said at least 6,000 Beninese kids, many of them sick and underfed, were believed to work in the granite pits of southwest Nigeria. But help is on the way. Faced with increased international pressure to crack down on child labor, Nigerian authorities have been cooperating with charities and child-welfare agencies to locate and free the children.



Finally free

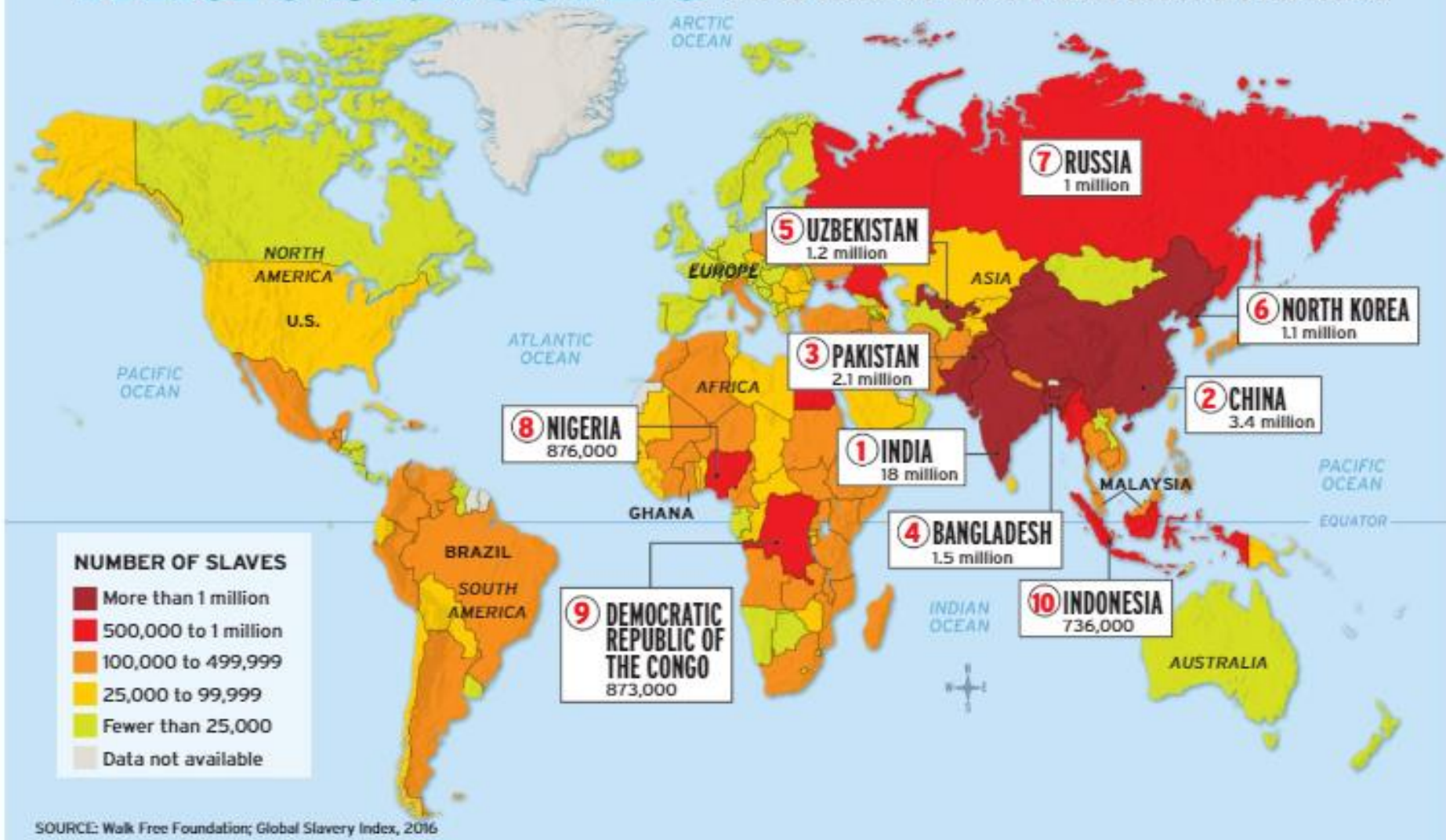
Hazardous Child Labor



- Informal labor**
 (includes street vending, begging, camel jockeying, portering, and other service industries)
- Commercial labor**
 (includes factory work, farming, fishing, mining, quarrying, and all other forms of manufacturing)
- Subject to both conditions**
- No significant cases reported**

Where Slaves Are

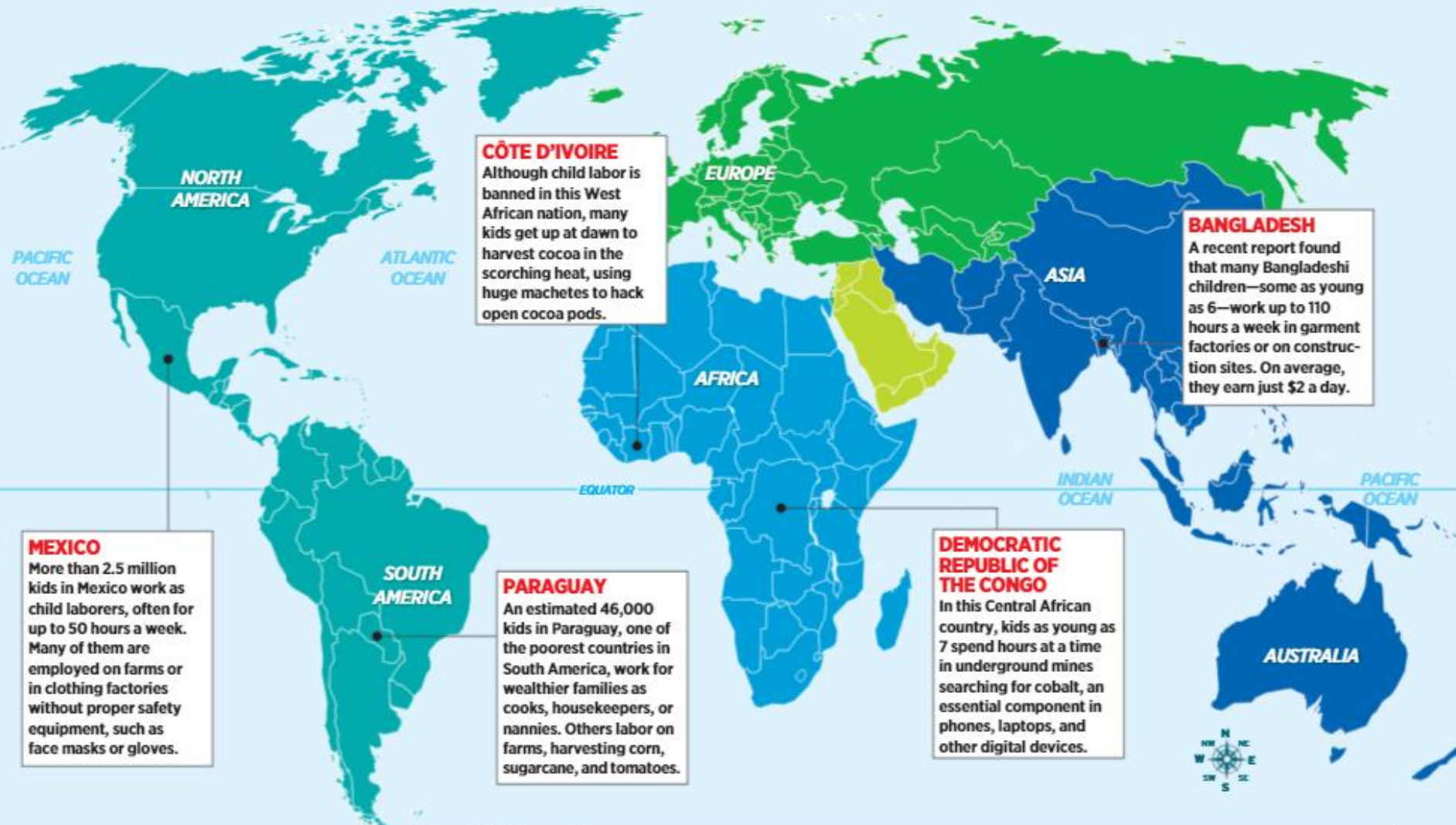
The 10 countries with the most slaves are numbered



SOURCE: Walk Free Foundation; Global Slavery Index, 2016

A Global Problem

This map highlights a few countries where child labor is still common.



MEXICO
More than 2.5 million kids in Mexico work as child laborers, often for up to 50 hours a week. Many of them are employed on farms or in clothing factories without proper safety equipment, such as face masks or gloves.

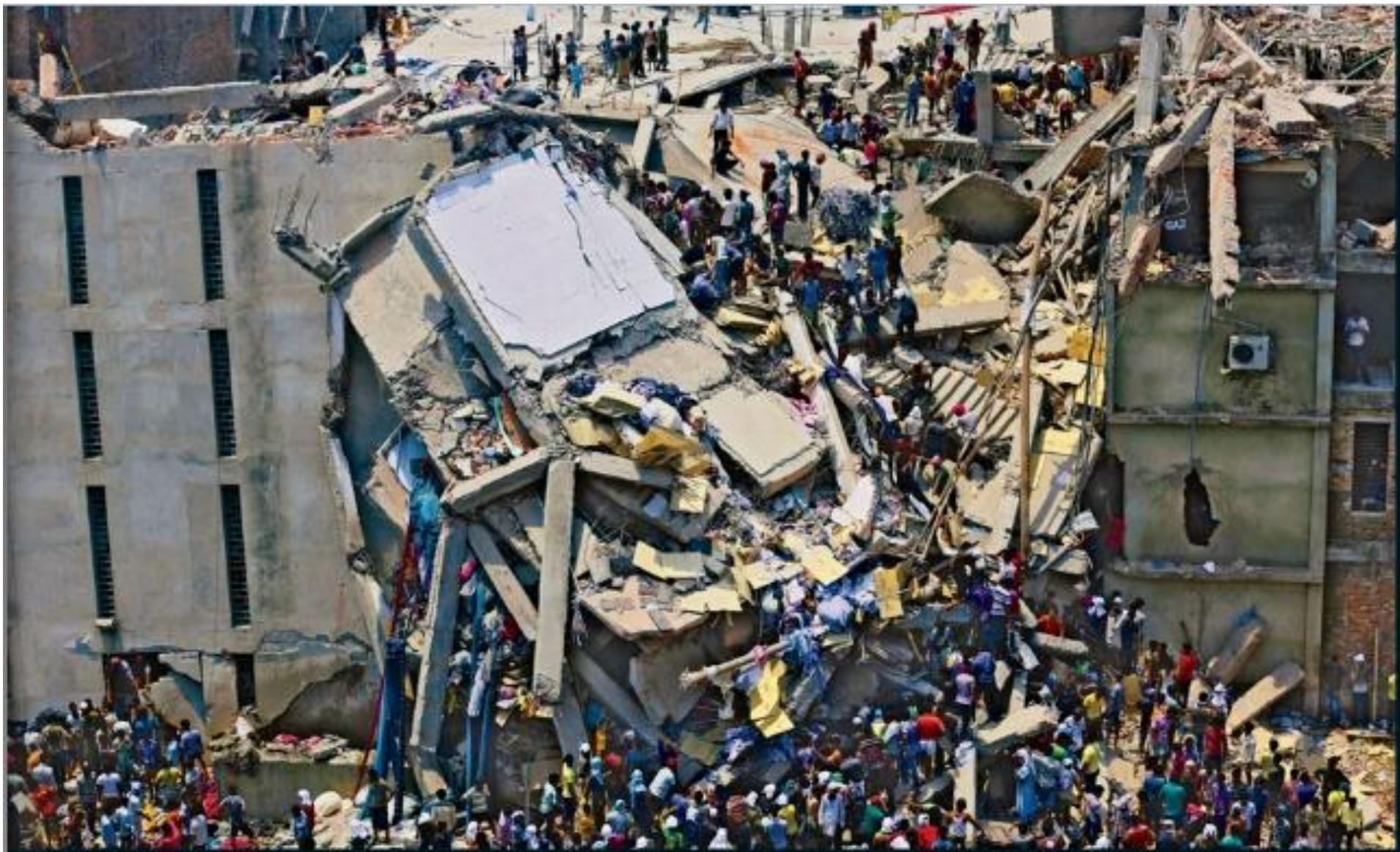
CÔTE D'IVOIRE
Although child labor is banned in this West African nation, many kids get up at dawn to harvest cocoa in the scorching heat, using huge machetes to hack open cocoa pods.

PARAGUAY
An estimated 46,000 kids in Paraguay, one of the poorest countries in South America, work for wealthier families as cooks, housekeepers, or nannies. Others labor on farms, harvesting corn, sugarcane, and tomatoes.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
In this Central African country, kids as young as 7 spend hours at a time in underground mines searching for cobalt, an essential component in phones, laptops, and other digital devices.

BANGLADESH
A recent report found that many Bangladeshi children—some as young as 6—work up to 110 hours a week in garment factories or on construction sites. On average, they earn just \$2 a day.

SOURCE: International Labor Organization



Bangladesh: Digging through the rubble of a clothing factory that collapsed in April, killing 1,127 workers

MODERN-DAY Slavery

Tens of millions of people around the world, including children, are forced to work as slaves.

What can be done to help them? BY REBECCA ZISSOU



In Ghana, young boys enslaved in the fishing industry work on Lake Volta.

UNDERSTANDING...

Child Labor Around the World

Worldwide, nearly 152 million kids ages 5 to 17 are child laborers. Many of them live in poor villages in **sub-Saharan Africa** or **Asia** where there are few high-paying job opportunities. As a result, children are often forced to work to help support their families. In many cases, kids spend so much time on the job that they aren't able to go to school, further weakening their chances of escaping poverty.

The good news, however, is that some progress has been made. In fact, the number of child laborers worldwide has decreased by 40 percent since 2000. Experts say that's largely the result of international efforts to strengthen—and enforce—existing child labor laws.



A young girl works at a market in southeastern Thailand.

Indian Nobel winner: Child labor a crime against humanity

Kailash Satyarthi has dedicated his life to helping the millions of children in India who are forced into slavery and work in torrid conditions



Your Clothes BY THE NUMBERS

20 billion

2%

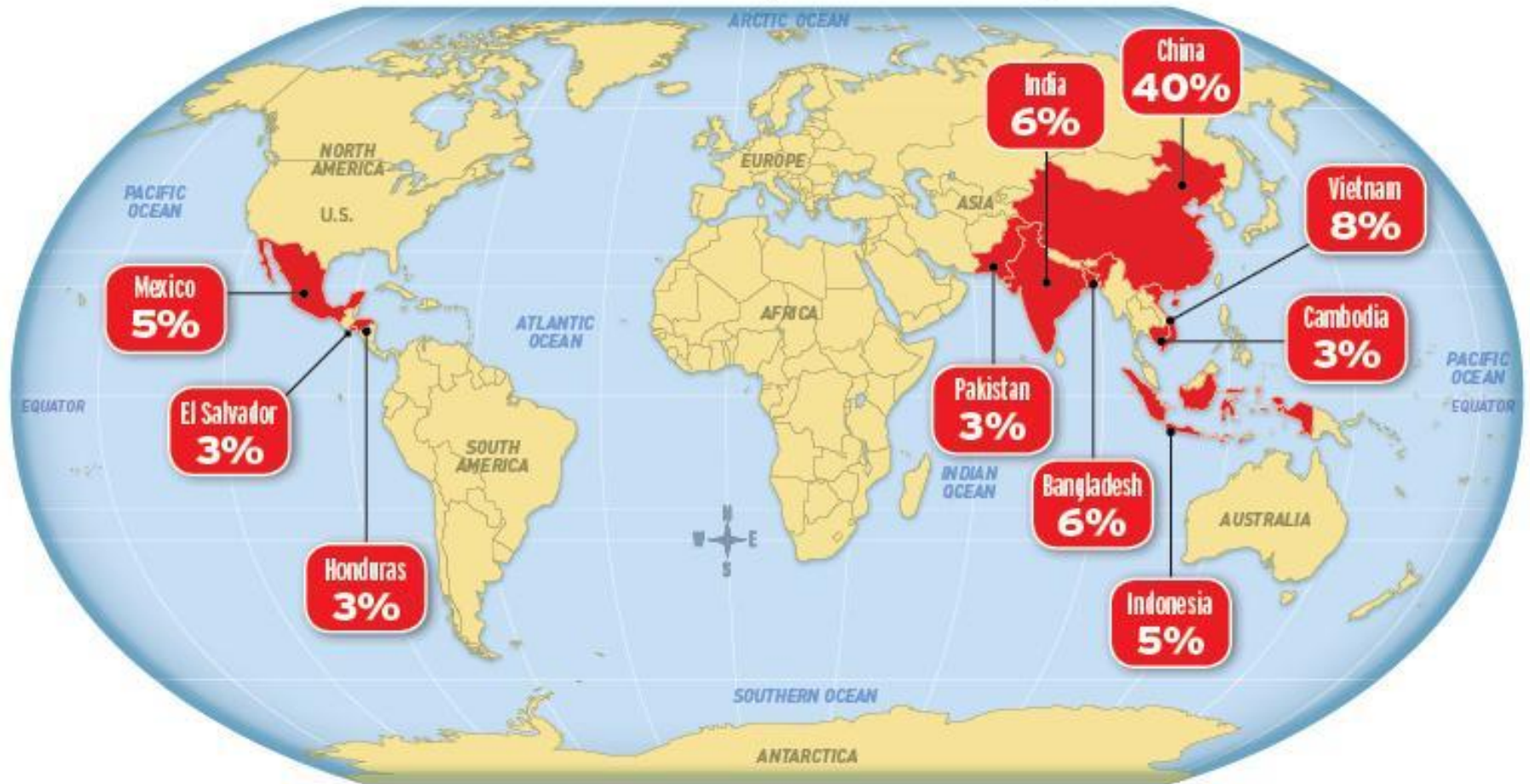
\$73 billion

10 pounds

80%

Where Your Clothes Come From

These 10 countries make more than 80 percent of the clothing sold in the U.S.



SOURCE: DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE, OFFICE OF TEXTILES AND APPAREL; PERCENTAGES ROUNDED

SHIRT
\$17.95 at H&M
Made in Bangladesh

T-SHIRT
\$5.95 at H&M
Made in
Bangladesh

SWEATER
\$19.94 at
Old Navy
Made in China

THE HIGH PRICE OF

Cheap Fashion

What does your wardrobe have to do with
a factory collapse in Bangladesh? BY PATRICIA SMITH

BLOUSE
\$17.95 at H&M
Made in China



JEANS
\$29.50 at
Old Navy
Made in
Bangladesh

SKIRT
\$5.95 at H&M
Made in
Bangladesh

D elinda Aye, 17, goes clothes

Slavery & You

Many of the items you use every day are produced by slaves



Electronics Many of the materials in phones and other high-tech electronics—such as coltan, tungsten, and tin—are mined by slaves in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

Clothes Almost 50 percent of the clothes sold in the U.S. are made in China and Bangladesh, two of the top importers of cotton from Uzbekistan. Every year, the Uzbek government forces kids as young as 10 to harvest the cotton.



Makeup Palm oil, much of which is produced by slave labor in Malaysia, is used in 70 percent of our cosmetics.

Chocolate Most of the world's cocoa comes from West Africa, where more than 2 million children in countries like Côte d'Ivoire and Nigeria harvest the crop that supplies the world's major chocolate makers.



Seafood The U.S. imports most of its shrimp and many kinds of fish from Southeast Asia, where slavery is widespread in the fishing industry—especially in Thailand and Indonesia.





VIDEO REVIEW

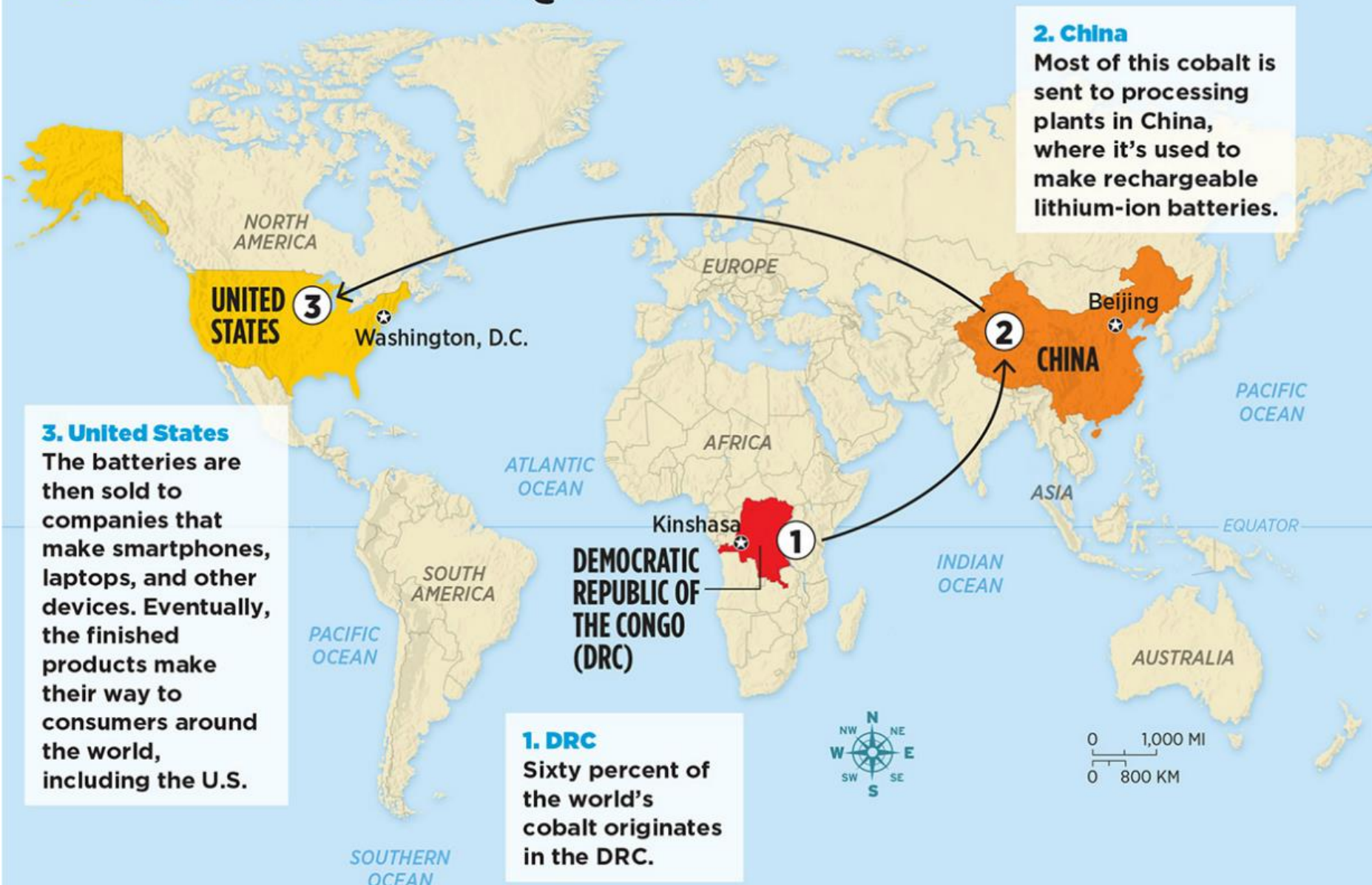
1. What is meant by oppressive child labor?
2. Why do children go to work instead of school?
3. Why do employers want children to work?
4. What type of work do children perform?
5. Who was Iqbal Masih?

The Real Cost of Your Phone





Tracing Cobalt From the DRC to Your Smartphone



2. China
Most of this cobalt is sent to processing plants in China, where it's used to make rechargeable lithium-ion batteries.

3. United States
The batteries are then sold to companies that make smartphones, laptops, and other devices. Eventually, the finished products make their way to consumers around the world, including the U.S.

1. DRC
Sixty percent of the world's cobalt originates in the DRC.

3
UNITED STATES
Washington, D.C.

2
CHINA
Beijing

1
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC)
Kinshasa

In the heart of Africa, miners as young as seven risk their lives searching for cobalt, a key element in smartphones and other electronics we use every day BY REBECCA ZISSOU

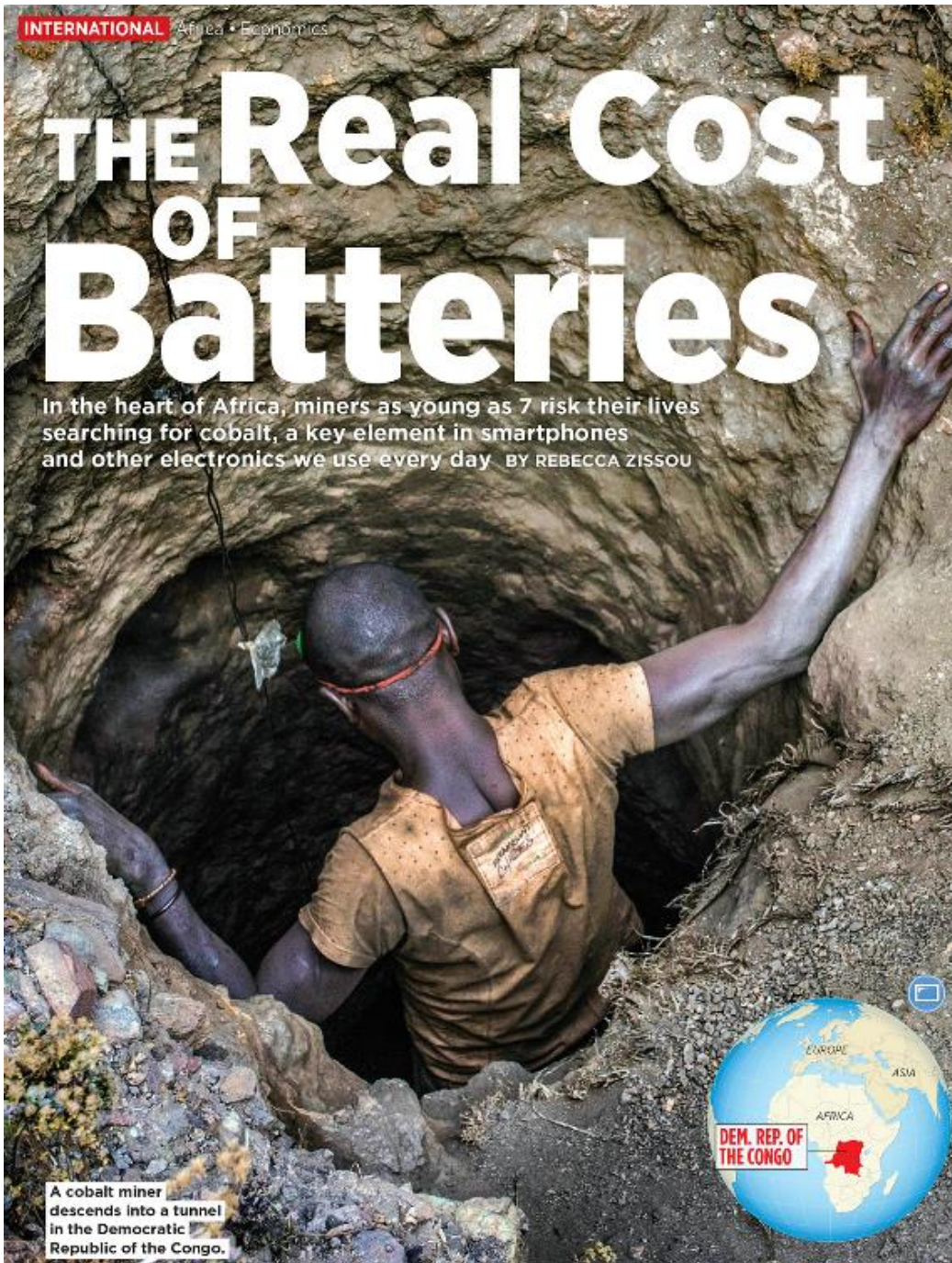
Watch a video about cobalt mining at UPFRONTMAGAZINE.COM

Backbreaking work: Miners in the Democratic Republic of Congo pass up sacks filled with ore.

PHOTOGRAPH BY JIM HENNING FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE. PHOTOGRAPH BY JIM HENNING FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE. PHOTOGRAPH BY JIM HENNING FOR THE NEW YORK TIMES MAGAZINE.

THE Real Cost OF Batteries

In the heart of Africa, miners as young as 7 risk their lives searching for cobalt, a key element in smartphones and other electronics we use every day. BY REBECCA ZISSOU

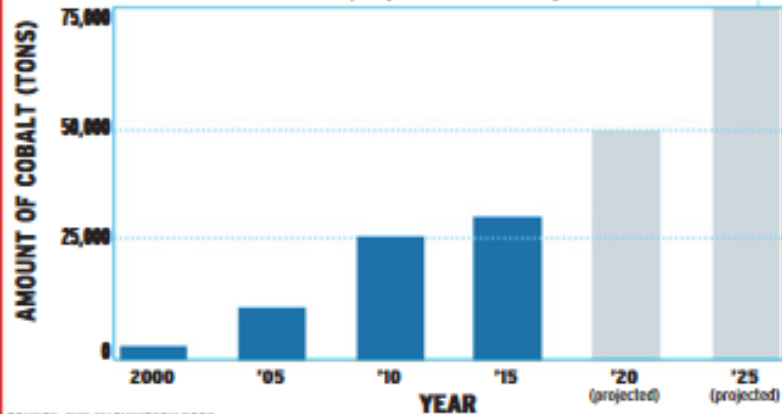


A cobalt miner descends into a tunnel in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.



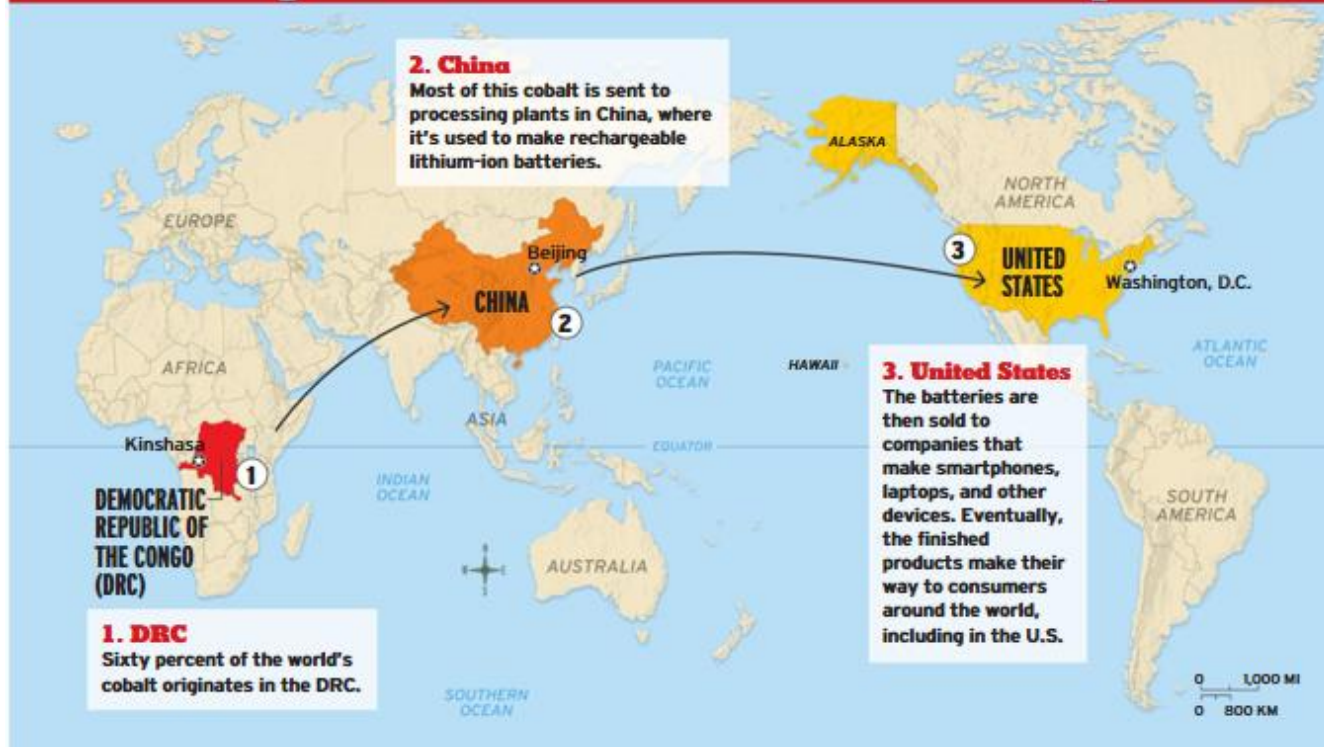
Booming Cobalt Demand

This graph shows the amount of cobalt used worldwide for batteries since 2000 (with projections through 2025).



SOURCE: THE WASHINGTON POST

Tracing Cobalt From the DRC to Your Smartphone



Globalization

- Things are made everywhere
- the increasingly integrated global economy
 - everyone is more connected, dependent on the trade network
- increase in transportation and communication enable the higher integration
- Free Trade -allowed to import and export without added taxes
- Free flow of capital
- Cheaper foreign labor market
 - cheaper to produce merchandise

What is globalization? What can a t-shirt reveal about it?

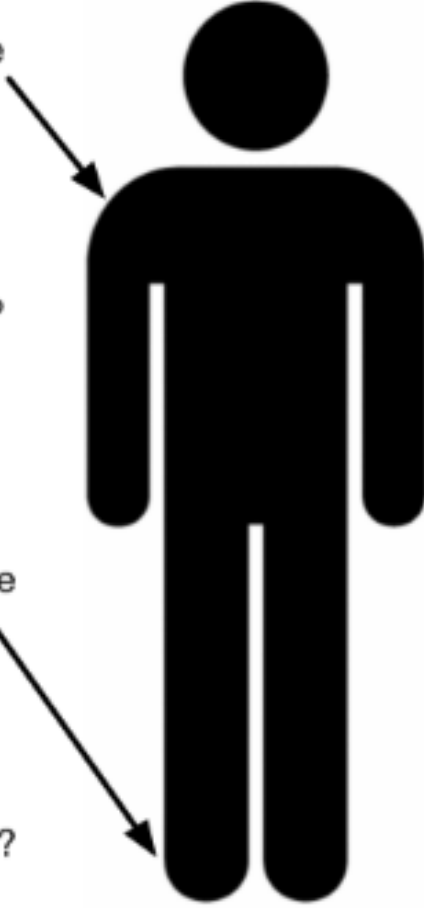
Directions: Identify where the clothing you are wearing right now was made on the diagram below.

1. What materials were used to make it?

2. Where was it made?

3. What materials were used to make it?

4. Where was it made?



5. How do you think what you are wearing became clothing and came to be owned by you? Identify at least *four* steps in the process.

What is globalization?

Directions: Read the text below, then watch the [Explainity video “Globalization Easily Explained”](#) and answer the questions that follow.

Globalization is the process by which the world is becoming increasingly **interconnected** as a result of **increased trade** and **cultural exchange**.

Throughout most of human history, we have become more interconnected through trade and cultural diffusion, but since the mid-1900s the pace of globalization has increased rapidly.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 1. What is globalization? | 2. According to the video, what technological innovations have made globalization possible? |
|----------------------------------|--|

3. Based on the scenario given in the video, why was the company from country B able to sell their televisions at a cheaper price than companies from country A?

4. Based on the video, identify one positive effect and one negative effect of globalization and explain why each is positive or negative.

Positive Effect	Negative Effect

What can t-shirts reveal about the causes and effects of globalization?

Directions: Watch [the series of videos from National Public Radio's Planet Money T-Shirt Project](#) and read the accompanying transcript then answer the questions that follow.

In 2013, reporters for the National Public Radio show Planet Money decided to create t-shirts to sell to their listeners so they could follow and report on how the shirt was created from the seed of the cotton to the delivery of the shirt to their office in New York City. They recorded the process and interviewed the people who contributed to creating the t-shirts.

Globalization made the creation of the Planet Money t-shirt in these videos a **world-wide process**.