

Some examples:

- children who beg in the street, at intersections, between cars, at church
- children who wash car windshields at intersections
- children who go through the city to collect scrap
- children looking through garbage for something to eat
- children who are going to landfill to collect the remains of furniture, dishes, clothes...
- children who can not go to school or do their homework because they take care of younger brothers, doing chores that should be done by an adult: food, wash clothes, hoe, chop wood...

To determine if a child is exploited through labor or not we should take into account age, type and hours of work done and the conditions under which it is conducted.



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12 June
World Day Against
Child Labour



Education– The Way to a Decent Life

Educational Center for the School
Reintegration for Disadvantaged
Children and Youngsters in Timisoara.

Alcatel·Lucent 
Foundation

Economical exploitation of children

Child labour is both a factor determining a reduced participation of children in the education system, together with other factors it is correlated with, and a consequence of the reduced participation; thus, children's involvement in the worst forms of child labour determines school drop out or low school performance and an increased absenteeism, and, on the other hand, school drop out also creates the prerequisites for child labour.*

In Romania, over 350.000 children aged 0 to 14 years are affected by poverty. 72 million children worldwide do not attend school.

Statistics show that in our country, 70.000 children are forced to work instead of learning and only a quarter of rural children get to attend high school. Without the benefit of education, these children are deprived of the opportunity to build a future for them.**

Since 2009 Save the children, Timis Branch with the help of Alcatel-Lucent Foundation is implementing the programme **Education– The Way to a Decent Life - Educational Center for the School Reintegration for Disadvantaged Children and Youngsters in Timisoara**. The goal of the program is to facilitate access to education for children and young people from disadvantaged categories in Timisoara, by implementing a package of integrated and complementary educational and social services.



* Annual raport 2008 Save the Children
** www.salvaticopiii.ro
*** <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/facts/lang--en/index.htm>

Defining child labour

Not all work done by children should be classified as child labour that is to be targeted for elimination. Children's or adolescents' participation 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 helping their parents around the home, 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 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
 - 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.
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Sheer Giulia