



**DAMODARAM SANJIVAYYA NATIONAL LAW
UNIVERSITY
&
CENTER FOR CHILD AND LAW**



CELEBRATING 100 YEARS OF ILO

NATIONAL SEMINAR

ON

ILO AND CHILD RIGHTS

COMMEMORATION OF 100 YEARS OF ILO

(APRIL 1919 TO APRIL 2019)

ON

28th & 29th SEPTEMBER 2019

VENUE: MOOT COURT HALL

DSNLU, SABBAVARAM, VISAKHAPATNAM

ABOUT SEMINAR

The ILO is the only international organisation that survived the II world war even after the dissolution of the parent body, the League of Nations. Its main concern is to create awareness about world peace, which is affected by unjust conditions of labour. Working with its 182 member States, the ILO is the only “tripartite” UN agency, bringing together representatives of governments, employers and workers to jointly shape policies and programs. On its 50th anniversary in 1969, the ILO received the Nobel Peace Prize.

Members of the Commission on International Labour Legislation to the Paris Peace Conference, Samuel Gompers in the first row, third from the left.



ILO CONVENTION 2019, GENEVA



**BADARU DATTATREYA MINISTER OF STATE FOR LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
HANDING OVER THE INSTRUMENTS OF CORE ILO CONVENTION ON CHILD
LABOUR TO Mr. GUY RYDER, ILO GENERAL SECRETARY 2019**

Prior to World War II, the League of Nations had adopted the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of Child in 1924. The UN general Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human rights, making it the first UN document to recognize children's need for protection. It was not until 1989 that the global community adopted the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, making it the first international legally binding document concerning child rights. The convention consists of 54 articles covering all four major categories of child rights: Right to life, Right to development, Right to protection, and Right to participation. It came into force on the 2nd September 1990

**UN SECRETARY GENERAL Mr. ANTONIO GUTERRES, SWISS AUTHORITIES, ILO
GENERAL SECRETARY Mr. GUY RYDER, MARK ILO'S 100th ANNIVERSARY**



ILO HEAD QUARTERS, GENEVA



The ILO's most recent estimates suggest that there are still 215 million children involved in child labour, which violates international standards. Child labour is work that is unacceptable because the children involved are too young and should be in school, or because even though they have attained the minimum age for admission to employment, the work that they do is unsuitable for a person below the age of 18. Many children are victims of the worst forms of child labour, such as bonded labour, slavery or practices similar to slavery, production and trafficking of drugs or other work, which is likely to harm their health, safety or morals.

Child labour remains central to the ILO's mission and standard setting activities. IPEC is part of a broad-based effort throughout the ILO that combats child labour through utilization of the expertise of a wide range of departments dealing with policy integration, employment, sectoral activities, social protection, skills, enterprise development, communications, and supporting employers and workers' activities.

OBJECTIVES OF ILO

The ILO is devoted to promoting social justice and internationally recognized Human and Labour rights, pursuing its founding machine that social justice is essential to universal and lasting peace. Only as tripartite UN agency, the ILO brings together, Government, employers and workers representatives of 187 member states to set labour standards develop policies and devise programs, promoting decent work for all women and men.

OBJECTIVES OF SEMINAR

1. To discuss the contribution of ILO to Child Rights.
2. To deliberate on UN conventions on child rights to life, health, education and freedom of expression.
3. To discuss the needs of mentally and physically handicapped children
4. To focus on survival, protection and development of children
5. To provide a common platform for National and International agencies, universities, NGO's for fruitful discussions on ILO conventions and UN conventions on child rights.
6. To suggest socio-legal measures for elimination of child labour, child prostitution, child trafficking, exploitation of children and child abuse and related programs.
7. To review the achievement of ILO and progress made in improving the conditions of Children and protection of child labour across the globe.

ABOUT THE UNIVERSITY

This university has been established by the government of Andhra Pradesh in the year 2008. It provides courses of BA.LLB, LLM .

CONCEPT NOTE

Today, the ILO's decent work agenda helps to advance the economic and working conditions that give all workers, employees and government a stake in lasting peace, prosperity, and progress. The ILO's main goal is decent work i.e., promoting opportunities for all women and men to obtain decent and productive work in conditions of freedom, equality, security, and dignity. Decent work is the heart of ILO's strategies for economic and social progress. Decent work is central to afford to reduce poverty and a means to achieve equitable, inclusive and sustainable development. The 11th Plan vision plays an inclusive role to ensure equality of opportunity for all, with strong emphasis on decent working and living conditions for all. Many of the India's 11th Plan's targets are in consonance with decent work agenda. The decent work agenda has four strategic objective; Promote decent work, employment opportunities; enhance social protection, strengthen tripartism and social dialogue, guarantee fundamental principles and rights at work. Decent work is goal 8 of the UN's 2030 agenda for sustainable development and is an integral part of 17 sustainable development goals. The ILO's decent work agenda is an essential contribution to peace and security to sustainable economic growth and the dignity of men and woman.



UN CHILD RIGHTS CONVENTION

The United Nations convention on the rights of the child (UNCRC) was adopted in September 1989 to give children and youngsters (below 18 years) explicit rights, through 54 articles. It additionally gives additional rights to kids and youngsters living in troublesome conditions. Youngsters in conflict with law, youth displaced and shelter less will be given rights and protection. The UNCRC is a human rights treaty, which sets out civil, political, economic, social health and cultural rights of children. The UN General Assembly adopted the convention. 196 countries are signatories to it including every member of the United Nations except the United States. The optional protocols were adopted on 25th May 2000. The first optional protocol restricts the involvement of children in military conflicts and 2nd optional protocol prohibit the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. Both protocols have been ratified by more than 160 states. The 54 articles of UN conventions affirm the child right to life, health, education and freedom of expression. The convention extends international legal protection to the adoption process by paying special attention to the needs of mentally and physically handicapped children. The convention protects the dignity, equality, and basic human rights of children across the globe. The world summit for children 1990 ensure the survival, protection and development of child. The government of India decided to adopt National Policy for Children in 1974. Our constitution reflects the needs of children and our duties towards them. We are also party to the UN declaration of the rights of the child 1959. Due cooperation may be extended to International Agencies such as WHO, UNCEF and The International Union for Child Welfare (IUCW) which are working for promotion of child welfare.



ILO RESPONSE TO CHILD LABOUR

The ILO's International program on the elimination of child labour (IPEC) was created in 1992 with the overall goal of the progressive elimination of child labour, which was to be achieved through strengthening the capacity of countries to deal with the problems and promoting a worldwide movement to combat child labour. The IPEC currently has operations in 88 countries with an annual expenditure on technical cooperation projects that reached over US \$ 61 Million in 2008. This is the largest program of its kind globally and the biggest single operational program of the ILO.

The number and the range of the IPEC's partners have expanded over the years and now include employers and workers organizations, other International Government Agencies, private businesses, community based organizations, NGO's, the media, parliamentarians, the judiciary, universities, religious groups and children and their families. The IPEC's work to eliminate child labour is an important facet of ILO's decent work agenda. Child labour prevents children from acquiring the skills and education they need for a better future.





WHO CAN ATTEND?

All interested legal practitioners, academicians, research scholars, solicitors, attorneys, advocates and students are invited to submit papers and participate in the seminar.

SUBMISSION GUIDELINES

SUBMISSIONS - DETAILS AND GUIDELINES:

- ❖ Abstracts of not more than 500 words, for original researched papers on the above-mentioned themes are invited on (or) before 31st August 2019
- ❖ Authors of shortlisted abstracts shall be required to send their full-length papers on or before 15th September 2019.
- ❖ Authors of accepted papers shall have the privilege of presenting their paper at this seminar.
- ❖ Papers of outstanding quality will be published.
- ❖ There can be maximum only one Co-author.
- ❖ The full-length research papers in case of short articles should be 3500 – 5000 words (inclusive of foot notes), and around 8000 words (inclusive of foot notes) in case of long articles.
- ❖ Potential contributors are required to adhere to a uniform mode of citation (20th edition of The Bluebook: A Uniform System of Citation is recommended).
- ❖ Abstracts and papers should be submitted as Word documents, with a covering letter containing the name and designation of the author(s), and should be emailed to the email addresses listed below.

After peer review, select papers/articles will be published by DSNLU

Please send all Abstracts to: mlaksmipatiraju@gmail.com

The account details for the payment of registration fee is as follows
In Favour of, The Registrar, Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University
BANK NAME: Andhra Bank
BRANCH: Sabbavaram
A/c No.: 283710100024089
IFSC Code: ANDB0002837

THEMES OF THE SEMINAR:

1. **United Nations convention on the rights of the Child (UNCRC)**
2. **National policy on Children**
3. **ILO and Indian Constitution (Art.23,24)**
4. **ILO and Directive Principles of State Policy (Art.39,41)**
5. **ILO and Municipal Legislations relating to children**
6. **ILO and worst forms of Child Labour**
7. **ILO and Child Rights**
8. **ILO and Girl Child**
9. **ILO and Child Labour**
10. **ILO and Child Trafficking**
11. **ILO and Child Prostitution**
12. **ILO and Child in Conflict with Law (Juvenile Justice (Care and & protection) Act 2015)**
13. **ILO and Child Slavery**
14. **ILO and Child Sexual Abuse**
15. **ILO and Child Begging**

REGISTRATION FEE

- ❖ **The registration fee for the paper presenter and/or participation is as follows:**
- ❖ **Research Scholars and students: Rs 1000/-**
- ❖ **Academicians: Rs. 2000/-**

IMPORTANT DATES:

- ❖ **Abstract Submission: 31st OF AUGUST 2019.**
- ❖ **Submission of Full Length Papers: 15th OF SEPTEMBER 2019.**
- ❖ **Last Date for Registration: 14th OF SEPTEMBER 2019**
- ❖ **Date of Seminar: 28th AND 29th SEPTEMBER 2019.**

SEMINAR VENUE:

Moot Court Hall
Damodaram Sanjivayya National Law University,
Nyayaprastha, Sabbavaram, Visakhapatnam - 531035.

ACCOMMODATION:

The University would provide accommodation within the campus on twin sharing basis. Any person opting to avail the facility shall intimate their choice in the registration form. An amount of Rs. 1000/- per day would be charged per person on sharing basis. The accommodation would be provided only from the evening of the day prior to the Seminar till the noon of the following day of the Seminar.

Chief Patron

Hon`ble Justice Sri N. V. Ramana
Judge Supreme Court of India

&

Visitor, DSNLU, Visakhapatnam

Patron

Hon`ble Justice Sri C. Praveen Kumar,
Acting Chief Justice, Andhra Pradesh High Court

&

Chancellor, DSNLU, Visakhapatnam

ORGANISING COMMITTEE:

Chairman:

Prof. (Dr.) S. Surya Prakash
Vice-Chancellor, DSNLU, Visakhapatnam.

Convener:

Prof. M. LakshmipathiRaju
9703073349

Co-Convener:

V. Vijaya Lakshmi & P. Jogi Naidu
(8897763609) (9910927182)

Organizing Secretary

T.Y. Nirmala Devi (9908202020)

Student Committee

T.Lakshman Sravan	8019797907	Khaja Basha	9542987319
Amrutha Gaythri	8309500505	Praharshitha	7013407409

About Visakhapatnam

Visakhapatnam is a port city and industrial center in the Indian state of Andhra Pradesh, on the Bay of Bengal. It's known for its many beaches, including Ramakrishna Beach, home to a preserved submarine at the Kursura Submarine Museum. The name was coined after Visakha, the Hindu god of valour. It is surrounded by Eastern Ghats and faces Bay of Bengal on the east. It is also called the City of Destiny, because of its landscapic view and very attractive beaches. It is the head quarters of Eastern Naval Command. Nearby are the elaborate Kali Temple and the Visakha Museum, an old Dutch bungalow housing local maritime and historical exhibits. Kailasgiri park was developed by the Visakhapatnam Metropolitan Region Development Authority and comprises 380 acres of land covered with flora and tropical trees. The hill, at 173 metres, overlooks the city of Visakhapatnam. Other tourist spots: Simhachalam, Thotlakonda beach, Rishikonda beach, Visakhapatnam Port.



INS Kursura (S20)



Kailasgiri Temple



Simhachalam Temple



Beach



Bavikonda



Bavikonda



Bojjana Konda



Totlakonda



Araku valley