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Role of NGO in Child labour Elimination in Erbil City

Research Projec Submitted to the Department of (Social Work) as part of the
reuirements for obtaining **B.A** in (Socail Work)

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March-2023

Acknowledgment :

- ✓ Thank you very much to God Almighty who has always been our helper and guide .
- ✓ Thank you to our dear parents for all their support and assistance to us.
- ✓ Many thanks to our supervisor (Mr. Sharmin Wali Ali) who helped us from the beginning to the end of this research and worked hard with us.
- ✓ Our thanks to the Presidency of the Department of Social Work and Salahaddin University.
- ✓ Thank you to those who helped us with a word.

Abbreviation :

- Our beloved parents.
- Head of Social Work Department (Dr. Hakim Qadir Taha).
- Our research supervisor (Mr. Sharmin Wali Ali).
- Dear friends.
- All readers and scientists.

Abstract:

This is a field research conducted in Erbil. The aim of our research is to identify the causes of child labor, the role of organizations and their duties and rights in reducing child labor, and showing the mechanisms that organizations take to reduce this phenomenon (Qualitative) The data collection tool is interviews and observations. We have taken Kurdistan Child Protection Organization and child laborers as examples. We have conducted direct interviews with 8 people, 4 of whom were social researchers and 4 child laborers Streets, markets and public places To get their answers whether they have benefited from organizations or not, the results of the research found that the main reason for child labor is lack of income and poor living conditions of their families Different mechanisms and programs have tried to keep children out of work and back to school, so organizations have a good role in reducing child labour.

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Chapter One : Introduction

1: Introduction:

In this paper we will discuss the role of organizations in reducing child labor, the beginning of the formation of a strong society and a peaceful country, which is to raise a good generation and an educated child, free from any hardship and violence. From birth to adulthood, children and boys, ie the generation under the legal age of 18 years, are known as the future generation. This generation, ie children, is considered to be the population of any country and has a great positive impact on the future of the country.

About 250 million children work worldwide, despite the fact that one million children are victims of human trafficking every year and sometimes their abilities are used for bad purposes. According to a report by Save the Children, in 172 countries, children live without a sense of childhood and are forced into early marriage, work and deprivation of an opportunity to play and feel their childhood (Street Children - Humanium, 2011). To identify children, and to identify the role of organizations and their duties and rights in reducing child labor, and to identify the mechanisms that organizations take to reduce this phenomenon, we will try to gather some information on this issue, both theoretical and practical. They give us different information and opinions. For this purpose, we rely on a number of sources on the subject, and we are trying to use the method of quality (quality) in the form of interviews and observations, and our research example (Kurdistan Child Protection Organization and Working Children), My research consists of several parts: first, methodology, second, presentation of research findings, third, conclusions and recommendations, and fourth, sources.

1.2 Research problem

The problem of this research is that the intellectual side of individual or illiteracy that affects how children are sent to work as well as mixing children with the environment of working and facing them with all kinds of personalities makes them avoid. Also, they are infected with many diseases such as mental illness, and physical diseases, as well as children who are deprived of their environment, they become the development of the streets and streets and are educated away from their supervision and family. He also says there may be an uncertain future, and there are some organizations that have not been able to play their role well now, which means they have not played their role.

1.3: Research Aims:

1. Identifying the causes of a lot of child labor.
2. Identify the role of organizations and determine their duties and rights in reducing child labor.
3. What are the mechanisms that organizations are taking to reduce this phenomenon.

1.4 :Research Question:

- 1- What is the role of organizations in spreading awareness, safety, and protecting children?
- 2- What role did organizations play in reducing child labor?
3. The effect of working on the future of children?

1.5: Definition of Concepts:

1.5.1 child labour:

The term Child labour is often defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity , and this is harmful to physical and mental development.

- 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.

In our research project , we have come to the agreement that child labour means children who work at the age under 17 years old . This definition has been adopted from(international labour organization(ILO))

1.5.2 Non-governmental organizations(NGO):

The term NGO is used for many different types of organizations, from large charities in the north like Oxfam to local self-help organizations in the south that aim to improve the quality of life of the underprivileged. Increase. It is mainly private initiatives that are involved in development issues on a non-profit basis. The term "NGO" is used to describe autonomous, unaffiliated, relatively permanent or institutional (Refers to an intermediary organization (not always voluntary). Grassroots organizations (GROs), on the other hand, are problem-based and often short-lived membership organizations. They can band together around a specific goal or interest and disband once their immediate concerns have been resolved. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have become important and vocal platforms for civil society participation in public affairs.(The companion to development studies, 590-594, 2014)

Chapter Two : Literature Review

2.1 Literature Review :

1_ researcher in (Mr. Deva raj and Dr. Shivappa R 2017)

The Role of NGOs in Eradication of Child Labor – With special Reference to Chamarajanagar District, Karnataka.

The incidence of child labor is not modern phenomenon. even in the olden days children were put to strenuous labour in houses and in fields at an early age. children should perform the tasks such as nurture of cattle, collection of grass and fuel etc. because of this adult member of the family could able get relieve for more fruitful and productive works. there was no common labour beside children working along with their family members. It was the factor that child labour which strongly established family and kinship ties in many. the main objectives of the study To study the awareness level of the NGO's operating in chamarajanagar district. to analyse the various rehabilitation programs through which the NGO's are engaged. to study the role of NGO's in eradicating the child labor. and the research method data analysis and interpretation has used the quantitative method through questionnaire forms 5 NGO in world vision of India ,child line sadana, holy cross, child line –ODP, bachpan bachao andolan. and in this research, he reached this conclusion ,the results of this study concluded attending on missing compliant, education sponsorship programs, rescue operations, information/ referral to services/employment, intervention follow-up, legal assistance, medical help.

2_ Researcher is (BP Sahoo - Journal of Children's Services, 2021) A sociological study of patterns and determinants of child labour in india. the main objectives of the study of this paper is to understand the patterns and incidence of child labour in India and to examine the magnitude of child labour across different social groups. it analyses the impact of the socio-economic background of the children on their participation in the labour market. and the research method on the data collected from secondary sources. The census of India data and the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO) 66th round data

(2009–2010) on employment and unemployment in India for the study. The dependent variable on child

labour has been computed by the author for the analysis in the paper. and the results of this study and conclusion

The present paper distinguishes between the “economically active children” and the “other workers” to understand the variation in the results and how the effect differs when the definition changes. This wider definition of child labour shows a higher magnitude of child labour in India. One may think that a wider definition would of course provide a higher magnitude of child labour in the country.

3-Viyan Latif hajy ,Khadeja Rahman saade(2013)Child labor and its causes and consequences in Erbil ,Working children is a social and negative phenomenon and exists in most of the countries of the world this phenomenon has been rooted in our society as we see hundreds of children working in many different places this has deprived children of their main rights, such as education. As we know, the most important stage of human life is childhood because it reaches

the physical, psychological and educational aspects of children at this stage. and also about objectives it is try getting more information about this phenomenon. identify the main and real causes of children's work.

revealing the consequences of children's work on their lives and personalities. try to solve this phenomenon. also methodology the questionnaire as a major tool for collecting the information of our research, which we thought was the most suitable way to access detailed and accurate information, was one of our tools, the form of information, which is It includes a number of questions about the subject in order to understand the reasons and consequences or a specific problem, and we have resorted to interviewing working children with this tool to clarify more. the questionnaire word "questionnair" generally refers to a tool that has research questions in it. and finally, they're getting to this conclusion As a result of this study, we find that economic, social, educational and cultural factors are the main causes of children's work in this region. as a result of this study, it is clear to us that most of these children who work are young, which has a direct impact on the development of children in all aspects. children's work has a direct impact on children's education, according to which 7% of the individuals in our research were illiterate and 28% were isolated. the main motivation for children's work is because most of these children who work have a monthly income of 450,600,000 dinars, which is low compared to the needs of each family today. social factors are another motivation for children's work, as most working children have a high number of family members. method on the data collected from secondary sources. the census of india data and the national urvsample sey organisation (NSSO) 66th round data (2009–2010) on employment and unemployment in india for the study. the dependent variable on child labour has been computed by the author for the analysis in the paper. and the results of this study and conclusion . t he present paper distinguishes between the “economically active children” and the “other workers” to understand the variation in the results and how the effect differs when the definition changes. this wider definition of child labour shows a higher magnitude of child labour in India. one may think that a wider definition would of course provide an higher magnitude of child labour in the country.

2.2 Comparison of our study with previous studies

1_The study of Mr. Deva raj and Dr. Shivappa R in 2017 concluded that participation in compliance missing persons, educational sponsorship programs, rescue operations, information/referral to services/employment, intervention follow-up, legal aid However, in our research we have found that NGOs have played a good role in reducing child labor and protecting their basic rights.

2_ Research (BP Sahoo - Journal of Children's Services) in (2021) throughout the study came to distinguish between "economically active children" and "other workers" to understand changes in outcomes and how the impact differs when the definition changes This broader definition of child labor shows a higher volume of child labor in India. One might think that a broader definition would certainly provide a greater volume of child labor in the country, but in this study we found that organizations that have played a good role in reducing child labor and protecting their basic rights, especially basic rights such as food, clothing, a place of rest, also as their right. Their education, as well as the mechanisms they take to reduce child labour, was with the assistance of the Governor and Mayor of Erbil, as well as having a mobile team on the streets and public places, and spreading awareness to families to reduce child labour.

3_Viyan Latif Hajy and Khadeja Rahman Saade's research in 2013 concluded that the main reason for child labor is poor economic, social, educational and cultural conditions Because child labor is due to poor economic conditions and the presence of foreign working children, parents encourage their children to work.

Chapter Three : Methodology:

3.1 Mechanizm of collection data

observation:

of course, we noticed a group of working children around me. who work at a very young age instead of studying, so we wanted to be sure whether the organisations that existed had any role in reducing children's work

interview:

To get more information, we conducted semi-structure interviews with researchers from the Kurdistan Children's Protection Organisation and with children on the streets.

sampling:

research sample:

We have taken the sample of our research from Save children in Kurdistan to collect our data and information and to get the answers we need. For this purpose, we have received two different groups, one of which was members of the organization. Save children in Kurdistan, which consisted of four people, including four social workers , and interviewed the group to gather information. In the organization, we asked social workers more questions because most of them The organisation's work was carried out by social worker, meaning we could get more information from them, and we received another group of working children, including four boys and a girl between the ages of eight and 14, and so we took children's groups on the streets and in markets and public places to answer whether they benefited from the organisations.

Communtiy research:

my research community is erbil city in save children.

Size of the research:

The size of this study is four researchers and four working children whose data collection method was semi structure interview

Areas of research:

location:location and community of the research is erbil city.

time:

The research took about two weeks to interview organised researchers and working children.

human:

Researchers from the Kurdistan Children's Protection Organisation, as well as children working on the streets.

Chapter Four :-Data Analyses

4.1 Data Analyses :-

1_ The mechanisms and methods that the NGO takes before reducing children's work:

About this topic, one of the social workers answered K.H.KH

"The Kurdistan Children's Protection Organization surveyed 10,000 children from 2007 to 2017, 11,000 children were returned in 2010, and 12,750 children were returned in 2012. So in 2007, for different reasons, these children's rates increased and increased on this basis from 2007 to 2020, with the cooperation of the Governor of Erbil and the Mayor of Erbil, we announced a project called "Protecting Children from Work and its Effects" for two years. He'll be in the future.""

There were mobile teams on the streets and traffic lights searching to find out if the children had returned to work or if they had continued, they would take legal action with the families”.

_Three of the other Social workers for this topic answered: L.KH. O with A.M.A with M.K.S

"We have a joint committee with the governorate, the district room, and a committee consisting of six policemen and two social researchers. The researchers are boys. The two teams consist of three policemen and one researcher. The morning team starts from morning to 3:30, and the night team starts from 9:00 to 11:30 p.m. We will take the children to the office (our office in the youth room police) has their own form of child protection that the form of the mayor is filled out and the basic information of the children will be recorded that the forum The dome has been filled and they call their caregiver or supervisor so they come and get a contract that the children will not be sent back to the streets and give more awareness to their parents, but sometimes it will happen again. or back to work but well reduced”.

The Kurdistan Child Protection Organization conducted a survey in 2017 that helped some children and also had mobile teams in the streets and traffic investigated to get the children back to their normal lives and they were able to through that team Wanderers find cases and try to help them and also warn parents not to be sent back to work and on the streets but there have often been returnees so they have taken legal action.

2_ Barriers that come to you while helping children:

K.H.KH and A.M.A

About this topic, two social workers answered:

"Our biggest obstacle is the economic situation because all families have a bad economic situation, and some families don't have a good economic situation, but they don't want their children to stop working, and families often think that their child has grown up to work, and they're preventing us from helping their children," he said”.

And two of the other social workers answered for this topic

L.KH. O and M.K.S

"Most of the time, people go in civilian clothes so that children don't be afraid to say that it's a politic, but some people think they kidnap or annoy children, which means people become obstacles. Second Bangladeshis because they often have contact with children when they go to protect children Bangladeshis recognize them and point to children who run or sometimes refuse to accept the ritual, and families evaluate they can do it if they really work for the necessary

reason, but if it's not for them or for exploitation, they will take legal action to the book and raise it to the prosecutor they work”.

about this topic The obstacles that come to them during children's work One of their barriers is the bad economic situation of families that because of the bad economic situation they make their children work so because of this work and the reason why they return to work this makes the work of organizations difficult Another obstacle is that because the police come out in civilian clothes, people think they are harming children.

3_ Assisting and assisting other directorates and organizations for NGO:

The researcher's answer was K.H.KH. for this topic:

"Yes because the organizations are complementary to government institutions in some respects because the government alone cannot provide all the needs of the society, so it must rely on the organizations in some respects so there should be links between the organizations And the government and institutions, that's why we have links with (the mayor of the central district of Erbil, the governor of Erbil, the council of the governor of Erbil, the ministry of social affairs, the ministry of justice, the human rights committee, the directorate of women's and children's reform in Erbil)”.

Responses to other social workers L.KH. O and M.K.S and A.M.A. for this question were:

"Yes, of course, when we first started in May 2021, they were the only police officers in the area, but now the Ministry of Labour has entered the project, which is an inspector. They work with them two evenings a week to cafeterias or unusual places where children work, at their request, and the ministry of health has entered and is an inspector of the line”.

In talking about the relationship between the organizations, the answers were that Yes, the organizations are complementary to other government institutions, which means they complement each other, so the organizations rely on each other and have a good relationship between them.

4_ NGO follow-up for children who have been helped:

Researcher K.H.KH answer to this question was:

"Two types of help, one of which is (fast), for example, the child is helped once and cannot be followed up, the second type (case management) which will be with the child from the first stage until the end of the case and we will follow up on it”.

M.K. S and A.M.A. and L.KH. O researchers also answered the same question L.KH. O this answer was:

" Of course yes because we are case management for the cases and we will review it again for the plans and its outcome and the service and then we will investigate the cases again after the case is finished”.

Note: Regarding the investigations, it has been talked about more that the types of assistance are some of the cases that are being investigated to find out where the case has reached, but some other cases are only treated once and cannot be investigated because such cases have come to them very quickly and also in the case management process it is necessary to investigate.

5__Support from the government and other parties to the NGO:

The answer to this question was: A.M. An and M.K.S. and K.H.KH social workers:

"Yes, other organizations have helped us, but the government has helped us, but on the contrary, we help the government in some ways, and often the government prevents us."

But just the opposite of the first answer L.KH. O answered the same question. And that's what it was:

“Yes, because if they know that they are doing unusual things or violations in a certain place, then with the help of the authorities, they have given us the power to close that place and also the government has helped us in every way and over the night because they provide police, buses, and things without government, it will be very difficult for us, so they have helped us in every way”.

In the end, the answers about this subject were against each other one of them who says that the government will help them in the cases by providing the needs that those organizations need but in the other answer is that the government is not only their helper but often prevents it and becomes an obstacle.

6_The services of the NGO offers:

Social worker A.M.A and M.K.S.'s answer to this question was:

In 2021, we would like to spend money on case management, but in 2022 a fee of 75,000 was set for clothing, food and basic necessities, some of which require legal arrangements for those who do not have identities or are deprived of education, as well as a volunteer lawyer for such cases. Creating income if there are not many families, we have put in a amount of money that is 300,000, which is provided for them, and then we will provide them with 300,000 needs or give them the opportunity to work to have their own jobs, for example Mothers buy them a sedimentary machine or a cart for their own work, or for parents to buy carts or manoeuvres so they can work with shop keepers through this.

The social workers also responded L.KH. O and K.H.KH the same question was: There are more than nine sectors, some of which are:

"The health sector that operates on low-lying children when they need surgery Child Protection Sector, in this sector, any child who is subjected to violence or assault or needs any assistance in this section will be provided according to the service that the child needs The rebate is for children who are orphaned or have no more than one, providing them with a small monthly salary until they are 18 years old or as long as we can The Working Children Project has started working in cooperation with UN HSR in all camps in Erbil with the aim of strengthening the level of care and protecting working children from difficult and dangerous tasks and children who are forced to work under the age of law by their families, investigating and identifying working children by the child protection team in case management and the dissolution of children in the camp”.

It has been emphasized that the organization's assistance includes money and job opportunities, especially for mothers living alone, as well as providing jobs for parents who are in great need, as well as sending cases that need surgery to hospitals, so organizations are in contact with hospitals, as well as taking orphaned children.

7__ Parties and organizations that NGOs help except children:

All social workers answer L.KH. O and K.H.KH and A.M.A and M.K.S. were:

" We've helped most of our institutions and organizations train and work but materially no”.

8_NGO assistance for children:

Responses to all social workers L.KH.O and K.H.KH and A.M.A and M.K.S

" Yes, of course it's limited but there are some cases that will take a long time for the help to continue”.

9_Reasons for children's work from the NGO's point of view:

responses.L.KH. O and K.H.KH and A.M.A and M.K.S. were:

"According to our social workers, war and displacement are the reasons for working children, 80% of the children who work are not Kurds, Syrians, or Arabs, 15% are Kurdish children, or the financial situation of the family or not There are family intellectuals or some social traditions that apply to a boy to work and learn to work or the lack of a supervisor says he is obliged to work Also, most of them had family exploitation, there were 13 children who worked for all 13 children sitting at home without work because some of them say that if we go do the same work as our child, we will not benefit like them, but they benefit a lot because people come back to them".

in here The presence of Red children and foreign children is a reason for more working children as well as the use of children by parents to make a lot of profits as well as poor financial situation.

10_ The methods and techniques NGO uses to bring children back to school:

Social workers answer for this topic L.KH. O with K.H.KH and A.M.A and M.K.S

"We have returned many children to school, for example, in the child protection sector, we are working getting children back to school by informing the child's family why the child should go back to school, everything for parents. the child's child should be analysed and all the supplies needed for school are provided for the child or the child's bus and traffic should also be talked to first because if they do not agree they can't bring him back to school but if they agree, we'll take legal action to bring them back".

Techniques used to bring children back are giving families more awareness and after returning children to school organizations can support them to continue studying.

11_NGO Financial Assistance for Families:

Social workers Answered for this topic L.KH. O with A.M.A. This was

"Yes, of course, we have a sponsorship service, it's only for people whose father hasn't died, 60,000 a month, but we're 120,000 every two months. And this amount of money will continue until the child reaches the age of 18, but there have been 18 years of age, but we have given them this help because they need it a lot. We also create a special form for them and it is not necessary that the form we fill out is the form of the working child because sometimes the form of another family will be filled out for example if the working child is 1 "If he is 6 years old, but if his brother or sister is 10 years old, we will fill out the form of the 10-year-old child to help them more because, as I mentioned, the help must end at the age of 18."

Also answered by two other social workers M.K.S. and K.H.KH:

"Yes, of course, we helped them, but first we help the child, and then it benefits the family, which means that the family can benefit from the help, but the help is limited and the type of help changes according to the family and the case".

About the financial support of the organizations is that yes, the support of the midwife until the age of 18 and the aid is often limited and changes according to the case.

Also, when asked about the working children, they answered them, but their questions were not many, they were just two questions

1_About the topic that NGOs helped children: For this topic, two of the children sh. A.A and H.. H.M. said they had helped them, meaning they had received NGO help, but the other two children said they had not been helped and had no knowledge of NGOs.

2_What were the types of NGO aids for working children:

For this reason, two of the children said the aid was some money with clothes and food.

Note: During interviews with researchers and children, none of them agreed to reveal their names.

4.2 Finding and Discussion:

Throughout our research, we came to the following conclusions and found that the reason for the high number of working children is the poor economic situation and the presence of most of the working children are foreign children who have visited the Kurdistan Region and are also encouraged by the parents. And they are forced to show their lack of awareness, as well as the role of organizations that have played a good role in reducing children's work and protecting their basic rights, especially their basic rights, such as food, clothing, resting places, as well as their rights. Their studies, as well as the mechanisms they are taking to reduce children's work, were in cooperation with the Erbil governor and the mayor of Erbil, as well as having a mobile team on the streets and public places, and spreading awareness to families to reduce child labour.

Chapter Five :- Conclusion and Recommendation

5.1 Conclusion :-

As a result of our research, we found that the Kurdistan Child Protection Organization had a good role in reducing the work of children who were able to do these things:

1_They have been able to provide basic necessities such as food and clothing, as well as accommodation for children who are homeless.

2_Returning children who were cut off from school because of work either because of forced labor by their parents or because they were forced or for any other reason tried without asia's arrangement and consent Their parents returned to school, providing school clothes and educational equipment, as well as following up on their return to school to see if they were continuing their studies

3_Helping children in need of medical treatment and surgery means the disease is short-lived or long-term by cooperating with hospitals.

4_The Kurdistan Children's Protection Organisation has been able to provide orphaned children with monthly salaries.

5_Kurdistan Child Protection Organization has provided job opportunities for the parents of working children who have been able to show their abilities by providing drums and handicrafts and toilets for women and also for men to provide carts or anything else that they can work with and benefit from.

6_Having a mobile team on the streets and public places to find working children and work on them so they can no longer return to work.

It means that the organizations have been able to help the working children well, but at the same time they have a negative side which is that this organization means the Kurdistan Child Protection Organization helps Kurdish children more and neglects foreign children, as well as a party Another negative of this organization is that they are looking for more children who are on the streets and are seen working with them in public places without listening to children under the age of eighteen who are forced They work somewhere for an employer, their rights are violated. This means that there is a gap here in the work of the Kurdistan Child Protection Organisation for Working Children and another result of this study, which limits the provision of Child Protection Services in Kurdistan.

5.2 Recommendation:-

1_ More efforts should be made to go to children under the age of eighteen who work in a place where they are forced to work hard by their employers, not just for children working in visible streets and public places.

2_ should be increased to ensure that employers comply with all applicable child labor and occupational health and safety standards.

3_ The Kurdistan Children's Protection Organisation should be aware of children's rights in public places and streets by adding posters and the harms children suffer through work, such as abuse or health and physical harm that children may experience while working. It is also spreading awareness through channels and social media to emphasize the harms of children and the manifestations that children can face through work.

4_ The government must adopt legal arrangements that are supported more than once by the organisation to avoid working but that children will be re-sent to work for any purpose in order for the family to re-benefit from the services provided by organisations or if they wish to send the children back to work.

5_ The services that organisations offer are limited, so they need to tighten their affairs and increase the number of staff they have to work more efficiently to work for children on the streets and to provide them with services and restore rights.

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Questions specific to the organization :

- _What are the mechanisms and approaches ^oNGo takes to reduce child labour?
- _ What are the obstacles you face when helping children?
- _Has any other agency or organization asked you for help?
- _How do you follow up on the children you have helped?
- _ Do you receive support from any party or has the government helped you?
- _ What are the types of services?
- _ Do you help any places or organizations other than the children?
- _Are your benefits limited towards children?
- _ According to your research, what are the causes of child labour?
- _ What methods or techniques do they use to get children back to school?
- _Have you helped your families financially?

Questions concerning working children:

_Have organizations helped you?

_What have been the benefits provided by the organizations?

