

---

# CHILD LABOUR

---

Modern-day Haiti and The Industrial Revolution of England

By: Alex Sato

---

---

# HAITI:THE FACTS

---

- Population: 10,500,361
- Location: North America; In the Caribbean Islands. On the west side of the island of Hispaniola
- The official languages spoken in Haiti are French and Creole
- Currently Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere





---

# WHY DOES IT STILL EXIST TODAY?

---

- There are many factors that contribute to why child labor still exists to this day, it seems unreal considering the lives we take for granted would be a dream for someone facing child labor.
  - Child labor is a subject that is not relatable to most people who live in a first world country, as that means a high economy (above average) and anyone who does not have the means to support themselves gets opportunities and assistance by our government to meet their basic needs.
  - In this presentation I will talk about why it still exists in my country (Haiti) and how it is compared to a country 166 years ago.
-



---

# FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO CHILD LABOUR

---

- Child Labor is a major problem, it effects generations and contributes to many other problems no matter where it is.
- During the Industrial revolution and in modern-day Haiti poor children went into the labour force, and education was not mandatory.
- Since Haiti is a developing country they have a higher poverty rate, which leads to a higher number of children doing domestic labour.
- During the Industrial Revolution some causes were due to injustices during the start of the industrialization.





# NATURAL DISASTERS EFFECT ON ECONOMY

- During the Industrial Revolution England's economy was not affected by cause out of their hands, but rather a change in culture; technology.
- In Haiti's unfortunate case they were struck by disaster a massive earthquake would rip apart and economy they were already struggling to build.
- A large dent in Haiti's economy boosted their child labour rates even higher, making the problem spread even faster.





---

# RESTAVEK CHILDREN

---

- Restavek children are children that come from very poor family's that are incapable of taking care of their children to their needs anymore.
- They are sent off to a wealthier family, to get the chance at a better life and possibly get an education.
- Roughly two thirds of Restavek children are girls, ranging from ages 5-17.
- They would often not get their promise of an education, and would suffer physical, sexual, and emotional abuse from their host family's.
- However, there was a law passed in 2003 officially banning the Restavek service.





---

# INDUSTRIES INVOLVING CHILD LABOR

---

- During the Industrial Revolution many technology advances were made which switched the main industry focus from Agriculture to Manufacturing.
- Still to this day one of Haiti's main industries is Agriculture.
- During the Industrial Revolution children worked in textile factory's, as chimney cleaners, and in coal mines.
- In Haiti children work in the agriculture, vending (selling), in construction, and are also used in sexual exploitation.





---

# CHILD LABOR IN THE AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY

---

- One of Haiti's main industry's in which child labourers are used is in agriculture.
- In Haiti children work in the agriculture industry; planting, harvesting, and preparing the plants (sugar cane, peas, bananas, beans, corn, peanuts, rice, cassava, and yams).
- Children ages 5-17 would work in treacherous conditions often with little pay or none at all.
- During the Industrial Revolution children would start working at the earliest age possible (like Haiti).





---

# WORK CONDITIONS

---

- In both the Industrial Revolution and modern day Haiti work conditions for children doing domestic work were dangerous.
  - Poor children had no choice it was either work at the risk of death or injury or take the chance of not being able to eat or drink.
  - Although the the conditions during the Industrial Revolution and Haiti today were not all the same (due to different types of industries) they still all posed the same amount of risk.
  - During the Industrial Revolution children were at risk for things like hearing loss from the loud factories, loosing fingers and other body parts to textile machines, breathing problems from pollution, and fibres in the air, and growth and deformation complications.
  - In Haiti children labourers were exposed to harsh climate, sharp tools, heavy loads, motorized equipment, toxic chemicals, and dehydration/starvation.
  - These are not even all the risks young children are/were exposed to.
  - Workers would work long overtime shifts, with very little food in their bodies.
-



---

# GOVERNMENT EFFECT ON CHILD LABOR

---

- During both the Industrial Revolution and in Haiti the government came to a realization of these working conditions, and started the process to eliminating child labour.
- Although both of these country's made official rules around child labour, they are and were never enforced enough to make a drastic change.





---

# LAWS PROTECTING CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

---

- Laws introduced to protect the rights of children:
- Industrial Revolution: Factory Acts
- Haiti: Labor "codes" we're passed in order to have more restrictive boundaries on child labour.
- Although these official laws were passed they were never monitored, causing no positive effects.





# CHILD LABOUR IN HAITI AND ENGLAND'S INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION



- It is horrible that today, 166 years after the Industrial Revolution child labor still exists. Poverty is what's leading to child labour so to solve the issues with child labour we must first deal with poverty. The way to solving the problem of child labour is not up to just one, everyone has to work together to make earth a better place.