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Child Labor: How Will It End?

General Assembly: Child Labor

The GA committee convened to address the long standing problem of child labor throughout the world, mainly focusing on numerous solutions proposed by the nations. Delegates debated the solutions in depth, but many came to the same general solutions, those being penalties for child labor usage, more funding towards educating throughout the UN, and addressing the problem directly in developing countries.

With the same general stance that child labor is an incredibly negative factor contributing to society, the conference was more focused towards discussing the roots of the problem. Algeria stated that the lack of enforcement of penalties from the UN was incredibly disappointing. They proposed a system similar to what other delegates wanted, in which manufacturing would be thoroughly moderated and documented. It was also agreed upon that completely eradicating the problem wouldn't just happen in a few months, but actually years, as the problem is so vast. As tensions on the issue of child labor rise, one thing is clear: The General Assembly needs to come to a clear solution for all members, and it needs to happen quickly.

Interviews

Azerbaijan came to the conference offering a solution to stopping child labor. They wanted to implement spontaneous inspections on workplaces to insure no child labor being used. If these workplaces are in fact found guilty on this count, they will be punished. When asked to expand on that point, we learned that these punishments would have to be on "a case by case basis" and they would be based on the severity of the offense. Azerbaijan also mentioned that they understand that "underdeveloped countries depend on child labor" for the economy. However, they offered incentives for those who passed the spontaneous inspections and followed child labor laws. This proposed solution could therefore bring child labor to a halt.

Bangladesh also offered a solution to combating child labor; building schools for children in developing countries. They said those schools would provide food, basic healthcare, and proper education to keep kids out of the workforce. When asked what this healthcare would look like, Bangladesh said that they would "take what we have in Texas public schools and up it a bit." They said that they would "provide bandages and warmth", claiming that bandages would be the most needed healthcare item. It would be "low, low degree" but better than what they have now.



Crisis Update:

Nuclear ICBM missiles hacked in China

Breaking news rocked the committee as reports surfaced of a nuclear ICBM convoy of four is hijacked by an unknown terrorist group in the city of Shanghai. Evidence pointed to a ransom. The missiles would be used to take out the African Economic summit, and the world leaders in attendance, if the US doesn't do as instructed, or if anyone tries to escape the city. Delegates scrambled to reassess their strategies, with opposing proposals calling for offensive measures and doing what was demanded. The crisis tested the relationship between China and US with its allies. Their inability to come to an agreement with varying views leaves tension in the room, and citizens worrying about their survival.