

Expository Essay on Child Labour

Introduction

In most developing countries, child labour is a serious problem. People in high-class society engage small children under the age of 14 in economic employment activities. They ignore the fact that children are the nation's future and hope. Millions of youngsters in our country lack primary education, which is a horrible warning. These children are deprived of the potential to enjoy a healthy life because they are not physically, mentally, or culturally stimulated during their childhood.

The leading causes of child labour are poverty and unemployment in developing countries. More than a quarter of the world's population lives in extreme poverty, according to UN estimates from 2005. There is a lack of access to proper education in many countries. Around 75 million youngsters reported being outside of school life in 2006. In any developing country, breaking the rules against child labour leads to protracted periods of child labour. A lack of social oversight exacerbates child labour in agriculture and home tasks.

The rule against Child labour

According to Indian law, children between the ages of one and fourteen are not permitted to be forced to work in factories, offices, or restaurants by their parents or masters. In India and other developing nations, it is extensively used in small scale industries, domestic service, as a restaurant waiter, for rock breaking, as a shopkeeper's representative, on building sites, for bookbinding, etc.

Various reasons are why children work in our country. Some of the reasons for child labour worldwide are similar; nevertheless, they vary by country. Poverty, repression of children's rights, irregular education, insufficient norms and laws, and so on are the most common factors.

Limited rights for children and workers significantly impact labour's living standards, which is another primary concern. Many children begin working to help their families earn enough money to feed them at least twice daily. Companies hire them to increase output while lowering labour costs.

How to Prevent Child Labour?

To address the social issue of child labour. It is necessary to implement some effective remedies as soon as possible to protect a country's future. There are important points we must focus on to remove child labour.

- Creating more unions may aid in the prevention of child labour pdf by encouraging more individuals to assist in the fight against child labour.

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- Parents should prioritise all children to receive proper and regular education from an early age. This move will require a lot of cooperation from parents and schools to free up children for schooling and accept children from all walks of life.
- Child labour necessitates advanced sociological knowledge and accurate information on potential losses for any developing country.
- To survive and avoid child labour, every family must earn their minimum income.
- Family control will help control child labour by alleviating a load of childcare and schooling on the family.
- There should be more efficient and strict government rules against child labour to prevent children from working at a young age, and all governments should eradicate child trafficking. Because there are around 800 million jobless adults globally, child employees should be replaced by adult workers. In this manner, an adult will have a job, and children will not work.
- Increase in Adult employment options to combat poverty and child labour. Owners of factories, industries, mines, and other businesses should swear not to employ children in any capacity.

Child Labor is Illegal

Even though child labour is illegal in many countries, there are still many places where it happens. Owners of industries, mines, factories, and other businesses rely heavily on child labour to get more work at a lower cost. Poor children are more likely to engage in child labour because their parents pressure them to earn money to help their family financially at a young age (too young to understand their responsibilities to their family) rather than receiving a proper education and enjoying their childhood.

Conclusion

Child labour is a major societal issue requiring immediate attention from individuals (especially parents and teachers) and the government. Even though children are small, they are the future of any developing country. As a result, they are a significant duty of all adult people and should not be abused. They should develop and thrive in a happy environment at home and school. Their parents should not control them for the sake of the family's economic stability or businesses to obtain low-cost labour.

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