

# A STUDY ON CHILD LABOUR

Children to School – Adults to Work



## Introduction

Child labour is a complex and pervasive issue that robs children of their childhood, education, and well-being. It is a form of exploitation that has persisted throughout history and continues to be a problem in many parts of the world today. Children are often forced to work in hazardous conditions, including household work, street begging, and dangerous employment in factories, farms, and mines, and are even subjected to sexual exploitation. This type of labour frequently leaves children at risk.

It has multiple contributing factors, including poverty, illiteracy, cultural norms, and inadequate enforcement of labour laws. Addressing this issue requires a multifaceted strategy that includes public policy, community awareness, education, and cooperation with governmental and non-governmental organisations.

## Causes of Child Labour

- Child labour is often caused by poverty, as families in poverty rely on the income earned by their children to make ends meet. This leads to children being forced to work instead of attending school regularly, hindering their education and development.
- Children who are not enrolled in school or who leave early are more vulnerable to being forced into labour.
- Children working from an early age is prevalent in several cultures and customs. This is especially common in rural areas, where children may be expected to work on family farms or businesses.
- Weak enforcement of labour laws that protect minors can lead to the exploitation and abuse of children who are vulnerable to such practices.
- Family conflict and displacement can also contribute to child labour, as children may be forced to work to help support their families.



HOMELINK NETWORK

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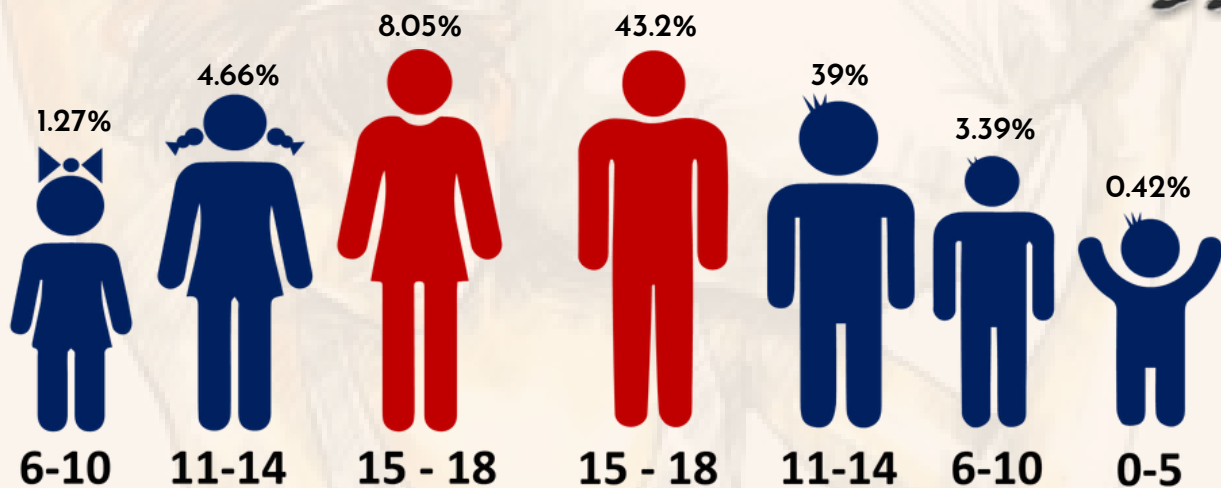
## Data Analysis of Child Labour from January 2018 to December 2022



Boys were more likely to be rescued and rehabilitated than girls, with 203 boys and 33 girls being rescued and rehabilitated in the INH province of Hyderabad between January 2018 and December 2022. Data was collected using the Child MISS tool, Homelink Network.

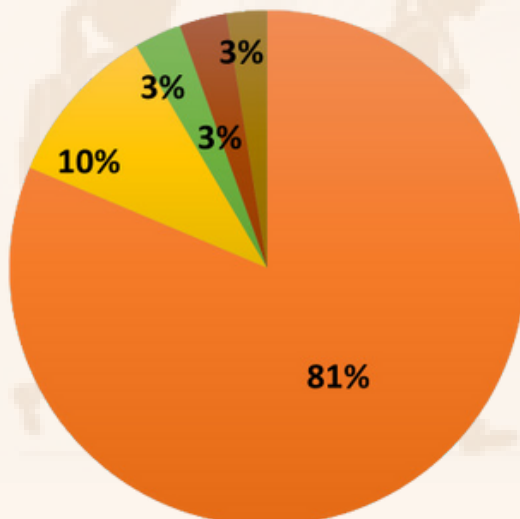


### 1. Age categories



According to the age group graph, boys aged 15 to 18 comprised the majority, accounting for 43.2% of child labourers. Similarly, girls aged 15 to 18 accounted for 8.05% of child labourers.

### 2. Parental status



The chart indicates that 81.40% of children have both parents, 2.97% of children are orphans and 13.13% of children have single parents.

Both Parents Alive   Mother only   Orphan   Father only   Not Known



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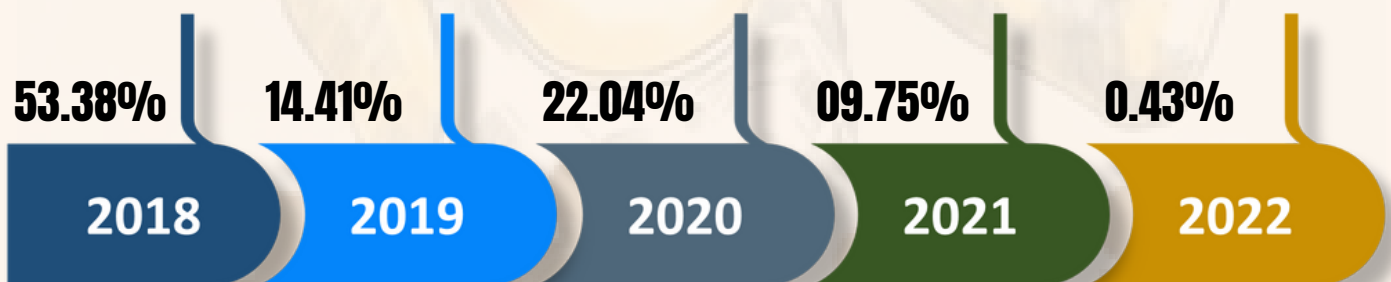
STOP  
CHILD  
LABOUR

## 3. Types of work

The graph indicates that 39% of children work as mechanics, 23% in hotels, and 8% as domestic workers.



## 4. Years wise status of children rescued



The graph depicts that 53.38% of children were protected from various forms of child labour in 2018. However, there is a reduction in child labour rescue from 2020 to 2022 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.



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## Suggestions to reduce child labourers...

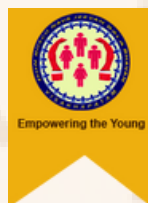
Child labour is a complex issue that requires a multi-faceted approach to be addressed. Here are some suggestions to stop child labour:

- Ensuring proper enforcement of laws and regulations that prohibit the exploitation and employment of children.
- Collaboration among various stakeholders to improve access to education is crucial to preventing child labour, as education plays a vital role in combating this issue.
- Implementing diverse social protection programmes can help empower families, reducing their dependence on child labour as a source of income.
- It is important to undertake initiatives that raise public awareness about the detrimental impact of child labour on children's health, education, and overall development. These efforts should also aim to foster positive attitudes towards children's rights.
- Implementing programmes that offer families alternative livelihood opportunities, including vocational training, microfinance, and income-generating activities, can help reduce their reliance on child labour and provide sustainable alternatives.
- Collaboration between the public and private sectors is essential to strengthen child protection systems to ensure that effective preventive measures are in place to protect children from various forms of abuse, including child labour.

Province of Hyderabad Networking Organizations working for Young-at-Risk (YaR) in various situations.



Vijayawada



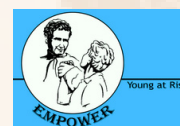
Visakhapatnam



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Rajahmundry



Warangal



Kurnool



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