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RESEARCH ARTICLE

CHILD LABOUR – JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

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ABSTRACT

Child employment lead to physical, emotional or sexual assault, restricted regions, working with hazardous machinery, working with hazardous materials and working with enhanced timeliness which further lead to Social inequality, exclusion, child labour, under age children, Crime, Social problem, Human Right Violation and injustice across the country which is becoming a hurdle for the growth of the youth of the country

INTRODUCTION

Child labour compounds social inequality and discrimination. Unlike activities that help children develop, such as contributing to light housework or taking on a job during school holidays, child labour limits access to education and harms a child's physical, mental and social growth. Especially for girls, the "triple burden" of school, work and household chores heightens their risk of falling behind, making them even more vulnerable to poverty and exclusion. Children may be driven into work for various reasons. Most often, child labour occurs when families face financial challenges or uncertainty – whether due to poverty, sudden illness of a caregiver, or job loss of a primary wage earner. Trafficked children are often subjected to violence, abuse and other human rights violations. For girls, the threat of sexual exploitation looms large, while boys may be exploited by armed forces or groups. Child labour compounds social inequality and discrimination. Unlike activities that help children develop, such as contributing to light housework or taking on a job during school holidays, child labour limits access to education and harms a child's physical, mental and social growth. Especially for girls, the "triple burden" of school, work and household chores heightens their risk of falling behind, making them even more vulnerable to poverty and exclusion. Child labour is defined as 'under aged children working for money or food or for any other basic. This is a problem that the government and the people need to deal immediately. Child who work as laborers are made to do back breaking work all day long'.

They are abused in every field. For instance, while carrying stones, while working in machinery etc. and some of them work on machines with risky that many children have been maimed and killed while working on such machines. One major reason for people sending their children to work is poverty and financial difficulties. Most of the poor people are uneducated so they are not aware of science and technologies. They are still wrapped in superstition and false beliefs. Population is rapidly growing and there are unlimited demand of people over the limited opportunity which can also be taken as the reason of child labour. The Government and other organizations must do the needful step to bring about an end to poverty, illiteracy, narrow thinking, which will automatically end child labour.

Problem Statement: To study about the causes and consequences of child labour in Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy district slums focusing the children working in the domestic and commercial area.

Objective of the study

- The main objective of the study is to examine the socio-economic condition of working children in Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy district slums
- To study the incidence of child labour in the study area
- To list the factors responsible for child labour
- To suggest measures to motivate children and their parents against child labour.

Review of Literature: Available literature on child labour, particularly in Hyderabad and Ranga Reddy district slums domestic are alike household and hotels, in other commercial work place reviewed. The list of literature reviewed for this study is presented in the reference section.

Hypothesis

- Children who are engaged alone but that they constitute most cases of children who have committed crime. Children used in military conflicts: applies to the partnerships between young people.
- Young people operate in conditions of servitude and slavery and many are controlled and their stability, protection and prosperity are very dangerously threatened.
- Child employment is defined as the presence of the physical, emotional or sexual assault, restricted regions, working with hazardous machinery, working with hazardous materials and working with enhanced timeliness.

METHODOLOGY

The method of the study is descriptive and exploratory. It is descriptive as it is based on detailed investigation and records the study area. It is exploratory as the information derived from the study has focused for analysing the ways to accommodate for the reduction of child labour. Both primary and secondary data have been used for the study. Therefore Primary data are collected by the survey, observation, questionnaire and interview. Both published, unpublished materials related to the subject matter are secondary.

Limitations of the Study: Child labour is the common problem of since last few years, and as we have discussed especially about Kathmandu valley so some limitations are as follows

- Since the research is based on the condition of street children in Kathmandu valley, this might not be applicable widely
- Study is done via interview with the children themselves so they might not provide accurate information
- It doesn't covers a wide scope because it is a very vast topic
- Since the study is conducted for the partial fulfillment of study has deliberately not included some aspects of the child labour problem.

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