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# Economic and structural factors that lead to child labor

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## DESCRIPTION

Child labour is a global issue that primarily affects nations with lower socioeconomic status and financial resources. Children joining the workplace are caused by a number of factors, including poverty in society and families, parental death, disability, or disease, a lack of social security and protection, and lack of knowledge about the need of education or limited access to it. The growth of each individual child as well as their community and economy is impeded by child labour. According to statistics, 152 million children-64 million girls and 88 million boys-are employed globally, or around one in ten of all children (O'Neill, 2003). Currently, the COVID-19 health pandemic and its effects on the economy and labour market are significantly affecting people's lives and means of subsistence. Unfortunately, poor families and their kids are frequently the ones that suffer first, which could force a lot more vulnerable kids into child labour situations. With almost 10 million youngsters actively working or looking for job (Myers, 2001). The subject of child labour, its causes, and its negative impacts are the main topics of this essay. It also examines legislative issues and the global legal system as it relates to child labour. It is obvious that this problem needs to be dealt with and remedied successfully right away. Even though the hinge masters and servants ordinance of 1841, which governed the new free labour market, legalised employment of two categories of child labour: those indentured by their parents, and "destitute children" indentured by the state, the employment of children in the Cape Colony during the period of slavery cannot be said of the post-emancipation. Both teams generated paper trails (Melton, 2005). Because they had to advertise in the press, the case of poor children is simpler to follow, although there are a few scattered sets of contracts.

In the article, a close analysis of the IAP contract archive and advertising for destitute children is provided for one such magistrate's office, in the latter half of the 19th century. In order to illustrate the gendered nature of child indenture, its relationship to and dampening effect on adult wage rates, and its

contributions to reproducing proletarian households in the commercialising pastoral economy, this study tracks patterns in the aggregate demography, form, and features of the more than 250 IAP contracts signed in the magistracy over this period (Imoh, 2012). By doing so, it challenges two widely held beliefs about the post-emancipation labour market: the proletarian household was a safe haven from such exploitation, and that settler bosses forced the terms of exchange. It finds evidence of both patrimonial trading and abuse of proletarian children by their parents. Last but not least, the article offers a corrective to the scholarship on the invention of colonial childhood in the final quarter of the 19th century, based solely on the experience of the white middle-class of the south-western Cape, by suggesting that post-emancipation black childhood was without formal education or indolent adolescence, but rather an apprenticeship in labour (Sachs, et al. 2004).

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, Child labor especially important for immigrant communities where parents may be jobless or limited to the lowest-paying and most menial jobs. The majority of children in developing nations work because they desire to help their families, according to the theory of child labour as a contribution to the family. According to studies conducted by Save the Youngsters in Sweden, most children begin working at their family's direction or at the very least as a result of a request to help with unpaid household tasks and/or contribute to the family's revenue. Most kids agree to help out the family because they frequently see themselves as a part of it, especially when family survival may be at stake.

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