
The Cause and Present Status of Child Labour

Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Furthermore, no distinction shall be made on the basis of the political, jurisdictional or international status of the country or territory to which a person belongs, whether it be independent, trust, non-self-governing or under any other limitation of sovereignty.[1]Child right is the basic right, a set of legally binding norms and standards for the care and protection of children that apply to all children at all time in all situation.

According to international labour organization Child labour is defined as work that deprives children of their childhood, potential and their dignity and that is harmful to physical and mental development. Child Labour is one of the major problem in this era and a child have right to enjoy his childhood with love, dignity, education and care. Government of both the nation have made laws and rules to stop the child labour and they also come up with various schemes to put a break on it. No child shall be employed or permitted to work in any occupation or process. No one shall employ as labourers children who have not completed 14 years of age. Both the above are the clauses of India and Nepal respectively in their respective child labour law. This paper is done by using doctrinal method and all the information are taken from books, websites, bare act etc. Through this paper we will going to find the cause of child labour, steps taken by the government, present status of child labour.

Article 2 of Universal Human Right Declaration.

Section 3 of The Child Labour (Protection and Regulation) amendment act 2016.

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