

CHILD LABOUR AMONG 13-YEAR-OLDS

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Abstract. This article discusses whether 13-year-olds should be allowed to work. It examines both the advantages and disadvantages of early employment for young teenagers. On one hand, working at a young age can help children develop responsibility, independence, and basic life skills. On the other hand, it may negatively affect their education, health, and overall development. The study also considers legal restrictions and international perspectives on child labor. The findings suggest that while limited and safe work can be beneficial, strict rules are necessary to protect children. Moreover, it focuses on the importance of balancing work and education in order to protect young people's future. It also emphasizes the role of parents and governments in controlling and guiding teenage employment. The findings suggest that while limited and safe work can be beneficial, strict rules are necessary to protect children.

Key words: child labor, teenagers, education, work experience, responsibility, youth employment.

Аннотация. В данной статье рассматривается вопрос о том, следует ли разрешать работать детям в возрасте 13 лет. Анализируются как преимущества, так и недостатки ранней трудовой деятельности подростков. С одной стороны, работа в раннем возрасте помогает развивать ответственность, самостоятельность и жизненные навыки. С другой стороны, она может негативно влиять на образование, здоровье и общее развитие детей. В исследовании также рассматриваются правовые ограничения и международные подходы к детскому труду. Результаты показывают, что ограниченная и безопасная работа может быть полезной, однако необходимы строгие правила для защиты детей. Кроме того, подчеркивается важность баланса между работой и образованием для защиты будущего молодежи. Также акцентируется роль родителей и государства в контроле и регулировании труда подростков.

Ключевые слова: детский труд, подростки, образование, трудовой опыт, ответственность, занятость молодежи.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqola 13 yoshli bolalarga ishlashga ruxsat berish kerakmi yoki yo'qligini muhokama qiladi. Unda yosh o'smirlarning ishlashining afzalliklari va kamchiliklari tahlil qilinadi. Bir tomondan, erta yoshda ishlash bolalarda mas'uliyat, mustaqillik va hayotiy ko'nikmalarni rivojlantiradi. Boshqa tomondan, bu ularning ta'limiga, sog'lig'iga va umumiy rivojlanishiga salbiy ta'sir ko'rsatishi mumkin. Tadqiqot shuningdek, bolalar mehnatiga oid qonuniy cheklavlar va xalqaro yondashuvlarni ham ko'rib chiqadi. Natijalar shuni ko'rsatadiki, cheklangan va xavfsiz mehnat foydali bo'lishi mumkin, ammo bolalarni himoya qilish uchun qat'iy qoidalar zarur. Bundan tashqari, u yoshlarning kelajagini himoya qilish uchun ish va ta'lim o'rtasidagi muvozanat muhimligini ta'kidlaydi. Shuningdek, u ota-onalar va hukumatning o'smirlar mehnatini nazorat qilish va yo'naltirishdagi rolini ham alohida ko'rsatadi.

Kalit soʻzlar: bolalar mehnati, oʻsmirlar, taʼlim, ish tajribasi, masʼuliyat, yoshlar bandligi, bolalar mehnati, oʻsmirlar, taʼlim, ish tajribasi, masʼuliyat, yoshlar bandligi.

Introduction. In today`s world, the question of whether young teenagers should work has become very important. Many families and educators have different opinions about allowing 13-year-old children to have jobs. Some people believe that working at a young age helps children become more responsible and independent, while others argue that it can harm their education and well-being. In addition, early work experience is often seen as a way to prepare young people for future life and future careers. However, not all types of work are suitable for children, and this raises concerns among parents and teachers. Today, in many parts of the world, there are strict laws about child labor. For example, in many places, children under the age of 14 are not allowed to work in most jobs, except for small or family-based work . These laws are created to protect children`s health, safety, and education . Moreover, society is becoming more aware of children`s rights, which makes this issue even more important to discuss carefully.

The main aim of this article is to analyze whether 13-year-olds should be allowed to work by looking at both positive and negative aspects of early employment. This issue continues to attract attention because it is closely connected with children`s rights, future success, and overall well-being. It also raises important questions about the balance between education and practical experience. In addition, modern society is changing quickly, and many teenagers want to become independent earlier than before. For this reason, it is necessary to examine the possible benefits and risks of teenage employment carefully.

Method. This study is based on a qualitative analysis of different academic articles, reports, and legal documents related to child labor and youth employment. Information was collected from academic articles, international reports, and legal documents that discuss the effects of work on young teenagers. These sources were selected in order to provide a balanced view of both the positive and negative sides of the issue.

The data were collected from:

- International labor organization reports
- Government websites and legal documents
- Academic research articles

The study focuses on the following aspects:

- Benefits of working at a young age
- Risks and negative impacts
- Legal regulations
- Social and educational effects

The collected information was analyzed and compared in order to form balanced conclusions. Different opinions from researchers and organizations were considered in order to understand the issue more clearly. In addition, examples from different countries were reviewed to see how laws and attitudes toward teenage work may change depending on social and economic conditions. This helped to make the analysis broader and more realistic.

Result. The analysis shows that there are both advantages and disadvantages to allowing 13-year-olds to work. First, one of the main benefits is that working helps young people develop responsibility. When children earn money, they begin to understand the value of time and effort. They also learn how to manage money and become more independent. In many cases, teenagers who work at an early age feel more confident and motivated, as they can see the real results of their efforts.

Secondly, early work experience can help teenagers gain useful skills such as communication, teamwork, and problem-solving. These skills are important for their future careers. Some studies suggest that light work can have positive effects on personal development if it is safe and limited. For example, simple tasks like helping in a family business or doing part-time work can teach discipline and improve social skills.

Thirdly, working can also help families financially, especially in low-income situations. In some cases, children contribute to household expenses or support their education.

However, there are also a number of disadvantages. One major problem is that work can interfere with education. If children work too much time, they may have less time to study, do homework, or rest. Research shows that education is often negatively affected when children work long hours. This can lead to lower academic performance and reduced interest in school activities.

Another issue is related to health and safety. Children are not physically or mentally ready for many types of work. Some jobs may expose them to dangerous conditions or stress. Studies have found that many young workers experience violations of safety rules, which can put them at risk. In addition, excessive work may cause fatigue and negatively affect both physical and mental health.

Finally, there is a risk of exploitation. Some employers may take advantage of young workers by paying them less or making them work longer hours than allowed.

Discussion. The results clearly show that the issue is complex. On one hand, working can be a valuable experience for young teenagers. It can help them grow, learn important life skills, and become more confident. It may also teach them discipline, time management, communication skills, and the importance of responsibility from an early age. These qualities can be useful not only in future jobs, but also in everyday life and education. On the other hand, there are serious risks that cannot be ignored. Children at the age of 13 are still developing physically, emotionally, and intellectually. Their main focus should be education and personal development. At this stage of life, school plays a key role in building knowledge, character, and future opportunities. If they work too much time and spend energy, this may reduce their academic performance and leave less time for rest or social activities. As a result, some children may feel tired, stressed, or less interested in learning. This is why many countries allow only “light work” for children in this age group. According to international labor standards, children aged 13–15 may be allowed to do work that is not harmful to their health or education. Examples of light work may include helping in a family business, delivering newspapers, or doing simple community tasks.

It is also important to consider cultural and economic differences. In some countries, child labor is more common due to poverty. In others, strict laws limit children’s work opportunities. This shows that the reasons behind teenage work can be very different depending on personal and social circumstances.

In my opinion, 13-year-old children should be allowed to work only under certain conditions. The work should be safe, limited in hours, and should not affect their education. Parents and governments should carefully monitor these activities. Schools can also play an important role by guiding students and teaching them about their rights and responsibilities at work. In this way, children can gain useful experience without harming their future development.

Conclusion. To conclude, allowing 13-year-olds to work is a complex issue with both positive and negative sides. While work can help children develop responsibility, independence, and useful skills, it can also negatively affect their education, health, and well-

being. For this reason, the decision should not be based only on age, but also on the type of work and the conditions in which it is done.

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