

***“Determinants of Child Labor in Rawalpindi and Analyzing
Existing Policy”***



Syeda Amnah Batool

Registration# PIDE2017FMPHILPP09

MPhil. Public Policy

Supervisor

Dr. Usman Qadir

Senior Research Economist

PIDE School of Public Policy

Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, PIDE

Islamabad

2020



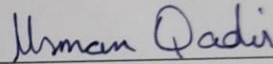
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics, Islamabad
PIDE School of Public Policy



CERTIFICATE


This is to certify that this thesis entitled: "*Determinants of Child Labor in Rawalpindi and Analyzing Existing Policy*" submitted by Ms. Syeda Amnah Batool accepted in its present form by the School of Public Policy, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), Islamabad as satisfying the requirements for partial fulfillment of the degree in Master of Philosophy in Public Policy.

Supervisor:



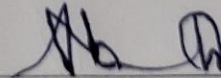
Dr. Usman Qadir
Senor Research Economist,
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics,
(PIDE) Islamabad

External Examiner:



Dr. Miraj ul Haq
Assistant professor,
IIE, IIUI University, Islamabad

Head,
PIDE School of Public Policy:



Dr. Abedullah
Chief of Research,
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics
(PIDE) Islamabad.

Dedication

To my Father, Father in Law & Umair

&

the children of Miles of Smiles

Acknowledgements

First of all, all praises to Allah Almighty for giving me the strength, knowledge, ability and opportunity to undertake this research study and to persevere and complete it satisfactorily. Without HIS blessings, this achievement would not have been possible.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor Dr. Usman Qadir, Senior Research Economist, PIDE. He was always there to guide me whenever I ran into a trouble spot or had a question about my research. He steered me in the right direction through his encouragement, enthusiasm and immense knowledge, which otherwise would not be possible for me to achieve this position.

Besides, my supervisor, I would like to thank my internal & external examiners, Dr. Jehangir Khan, Assistant Professor at PIDE, and Dr. Miraj ul Haq, Assistant Professor at IIUI, Islamabad, for helping me in improving my research with their worthy suggestions and input.

Finally, I must express my profound gratitude to my both parents and Umair who were always there to support me both financially and emotionally throughout my degree.

Last but not least I would extend my sincere gratitude to my dear friends and for providing me with unfailing support and continuous encouragement through thick and thin, be it data collection, editing my thesis or stress handling. This accomplishment would not have been possible without them.

In the end, I would also like to thank my daughter Zainab for taking care of Ahmed (my son) while I worked on my research.

Table of Contents

Dedication	i
Acknowledgements.....	i
Table of Contents	ii
List of figures.....	iv
List of tables	v
Abbreviations.....	1
Abstract.....	1
Chapter 1: Introduction	1
1.1. Introduction	1
1.2. Background	3
1.3. Problem Statement.....	5
1.4. Study Objectives	6
1.5. Research Questions.....	6
Chapter 2: Review of Literature.....	7
2.1. Introduction	7
2.2. Contextualizing Child Labor as a social problem.....	7
2.3. Exploring Child Labor as a phenomenon in Pakistan	14
2.4. Factor inflicting child labor in Pakistan	15
2.5. Efforts taken by Pakistan to mitigate child labor	18
2.6. Gaps in the Literature	19
Chapter 3: Methodology.....	22
3.1. Theory and Concepts	22
3.2. Research Methods	30
Chapter 4: Analysis and Discussion.....	33
4.1. Data Analysis and Thematic Discussion	33
4.2. Conclusion.....	47
Chapter 5: Conclusion	49
5.1. Introduction	49
5.2. Policy Recommendations.....	50
References	52
Annexure.....	56

List of figures

Fig. 1: Discussion/Conceptual Framework

Fig. 4.2: Graphical presentation of the respondents according to their age

Fig. 3: Graphical presentation of the respondents according to their education.

Fig. 4: Graphical presentation of the respondents according to their Siblings Work.

Fig. 5: Graphical presentation of the Respondents according to the attitude of the employer during work.

Fig. 6: Graphical presentation of the Respondents according to the choice of willing to quit their job in exchange of education if given a chance.

Fig. 7: Graphical presentation of the Respondents according to the any kind of physical or emotional mistreatment from anyone superior during work.

Fig. 8: Graphical presentation of the respondents according to their age.

Fig. 9: Graphical presentation of the respondents according to their Gender.

Fig. 10: Graphical Presentation of the respondents according to how many child laborers are working with you?

Fig. 11: Graphical presentation of the respondents according to why do you hire child laborers and not adults?

Fig. 12: Graphical Presentation of the respondents according to is there any authority that monitors the hiring of child labors? Or anyone you are answerable before?

Fig. 13: Graphical presentation of the respondents according to Birth order.

Fig. 14: Graphical presentation of the respondents according to mother education.

Fig. 15: Graphical presentation of the respondents according to the reasons that force the child to get involved in child labour.

List of tables

Table 4.1: DISTRIBUTION OF THE HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Table 4.2: DISTRIBUTION OF WORK AND EMPLOYER WITH RESPECT TO CHILD LABOR

Table 4.3: DISTRIBUTION OF INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR EMPLOYERS WITH RESPECT TO CHILD LABOR FACTORS

Table 4.4: POLICY EFFECTIVENESS ON CHILD LABOR

Abbreviations

CBO	Community-based Organization
CFS	Child-friendly Space
CLM	Child labor Monitoring
CLTF	Child Labor Task Force
CPE	Child Protection in Emergencies
CPWG	Child Protection Working Group
ILO	International Labor Organization
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child
MNA	Member of National Assembly
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NSS	National Sample Survey
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
UN	United Nations
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
WFCL	Worst forms of child labor
WHO	World Health Organization

Abstract

Any kind of work that deprives a child from their childhood would be referred as child labour. The incidence of child labour has been very high in developing countries, including Pakistan, India and Bangladesh. Though there has been wider debate on the policy issues of the child labour, there is a consensus that it is a menace and must be eliminated from the society from the grassroot level. The study for this thesis is conducted in Rawalpindi City. The present study has a qualitative approach and has conducted 3 types of in-depth interviews i.e. from child laborers, parents/guardians of children involved in child labor and from policy makers and/or people working on child labor. The study participants were selected based on purposeful sampling. The collected data in the form of in-depth interviews and focus group discussions is analyzed using thematic analysis. The study results show that low income levels, family size and parental education are the factors which influence a child to engage in economic activity while parental education, birth order and lack of educational facilities are the mediating factors that force a child to engage in child labor. On the other hand, to minimize the cost of labour in the informal sector and domestic industry employers hire children.

There is simple policy measure that can eliminate child labour in Pakistan. Therefore, it is important to devise a holistic strategy that can deal with the root causes of child labour to control and eradicate it. Microfinance schemes should be introduced for poor households for them to avoid child labor. Whereas, a strong monitoring system must be adopted to attain a proper check and balance on the child labor activity.

Keywords: Child Labor, Child Rights and Child Labor Policy

Chapter 1: Introduction

1.1. Introduction

Among the socio-political issues that are abhorred and are closely related with human capital formation of a country is the menace of child labour. An early entry into the labour market by the young and tender souls lead to rejection of normalcy to the child, loss of educational and developmental milestones and provides an unbearable loss to the future of a child. The incidence of child labour has been very high in developing countries, including Pakistan. Though there has been wider debate on the policy issues of the child labour, there has been consensus that it is a menace and must be eliminated. It has been agreed that there is dire need for policy solutions that are not only effective in child labour practices but also help in identifying the factors that lead to high incidence of child labour in the developing world. ILO defines the term “child labour as “work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that: is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and Interferes with their schooling by: depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.” (International Labour Office, 2002)

Worldwide 218 million children between 5 and 17 years are in employment. Among them, 152 million are victims of child labour; almost half of them, 73 million, work in hazardous child labour (International Labour Organization, 2017). Hazardous child labour is most prevalent among the 15-17 years old. Nevertheless, up to a fourth of all hazardous child labour (19 million) is done by children less than 12 years old. Among 152 million children in child labour, 88 million are boys and 64 million are girls. 58% of all children in child labour and 62% of all

children in hazardous work are boys. Boys appear to face a greater risk of child labour than girls, but this may also be a reflection of an under-reporting of girls' work, particularly in domestic child labour. Child labour is concentrated primarily in "agriculture (71%)", which includes "fishing, forestry, livestock herding and aquaculture", and comprises both subsistence and commercial farming"; "17% in Services; and 12% in the Industrial sector, including mining" (International Labour Organization, 2017).

Against this backdrop, child labour has been acknowledged as a serious and challenging issue in civilized societies around the globe and its continued existence remains a source of concern for all segments of human society (Siddiqi and Patrinos, 1995).

Some types of work make useful, positive contributions to young people's development. Work can help young people learn about responsibility, independence, and develop skills that will benefit them and the rest of society. Where families struggle to make ends meet in poorer countries, their work is a vital source of income that helps everyone in the family. Again, there's a big difference between those young people who help out on their family's farm a bit at the weekends, so they can learn skills to grow food, and those who work day in day out on plantations, on the streets doing odd jobs, or even in factories.

Working children have many problems and serious threats related to their work. There are greater chance of morbidity, injury, and hazard risks faced by children in different occupations and industries. Working environment affects not just the health of children, but it has harmful influence/impact on their personality development. However, children who start work at a young age and are exposed to environmental and psychological hazards in the workplace for longer, perhaps at a time when the effect of these hazards on development is more substantive (Graitcer & Lerer ,1998).

1.2. Background

Among the socio-political issues that are abhorred and are closely related with human capital formation of a country is the menace of child labour. An early entry into the labour market by the young and tender souls lead to rejection of normalcy to the child, loss of educational and developmental milestones and provides an unbearable loss to the future of a child. The incidence of child labour has been very high in developing countries, including Pakistan. Though there has been wider debate on the policy issues of the child labour, there has been consensus that it is a menace and must be eliminated. It has been agreed that there is dire need for policy solutions that are not only effective in child labour practices but also help in identifying the factors that lead to high incidence of child labour in the developing world.

ILO defines the term “child labour as “work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that:

- is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and
- Interferes with their schooling by: depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.” (International Labour Office, 2002)

Worldwide 218 million children between 5 and 17 years are in employment. Among them, 152 million are victims of child labour; almost half of them, 73 million, work in hazardous child labour (International Labour Organization, 2017). Hazardous child labour is most prevalent among the 15-17 years old. Nevertheless, up to a fourth of all hazardous child labour (19

million) is done by children less than 12 years old. Among 152 million children in child labour, 88 million are boys and 64 million are girls. 58% of all children in child labour and 62% of all children in hazardous work are boys. Boys appear to face a greater risk of child labour than girls, but this may also be a reflection of an under-reporting of girls' work, particularly in domestic child labour. Child labour is concentrated primarily in "agriculture (71%)", which includes "fishing, forestry, livestock herding and aquaculture", and comprises both subsistence and commercial farming"; "17% in Services; and 12% in the Industrial sector, including mining" (International Labour Organization, 2017).

Against this backdrop, child labour has been acknowledged as a serious and challenging issue in civilized societies around the globe and its continued existence remains a source of concern for all segments of human society (Siddiqi and Patrinos, 1995).

Some types of work make useful, positive contributions to young people's development. Work can help young people learn about responsibility, independence, and develop skills that will benefit them and the rest of society. Where families struggle to make ends meet in poorer countries, their work is a vital source of income that helps everyone in the family. Again, there's a big difference between those young people who help out on their family's farm a bit at the weekends, so they can learn skills to grow food, and those who work day in day out on plantations, on the streets doing odd jobs, or even in factories.

Working children have many problems and serious threats related to their work. There are greater chance of morbidity, injury, and hazard risks faced by children in different occupations and industries. Working environment affects not just the health of children, but it has harmful influence/impact on their personality development. However, children who start work at a young age and are exposed to environmental and psychological hazards in the workplace for

longer, perhaps at a time when the effect of these hazards on development is more substantive (Graitcer & Lerer ,1998).

1.3. Problem Statement

Child labour is widely believed to be a social evil and have adverse impact on socioeconomic development of developing economies such as Pakistan. There is a dearth of literature on the factors leading to child labour in the economy. It is necessary to have a better understanding of the forces driving such behavior before appropriate policies can be formulated. The proposed research will explore the determinants of child labour in Pakistan from a qualitative perspective and using an appropriate conceptual framework that highlights the link between policies and child labour. Based on feedback and input from key stakeholders involved in the issue, credible policy options will be presented that can help mitigate the issue.

1.1. Significance of Study

The study is of significance for the reason that it is a study of Pakistan as well as the city of Rawalpindi being close to the Federal Capital with a large Industrial and Agricultural base will yield research that will be beneficial to the academics as well as the policy managers in the field of child labour economics and child labour. However, there have been such studies that are related to the Pakistan and have identified the determinants, however, there have been limited research on the case studies of the urban and rural centers, especially in and around the metropolis and the Federal capital.

1.4. Study Objectives

To adequately address the issue of child labour at the policy level, it is important to determine what are the actual factors that are causing child labour to flourish in Pakistan. Following are the specific research objectives of this study:

- To explore the determinants of child labour
- Finding the household's willingness for involving their child(ren) in child labour

1.5. Research Question

To achieve the objectives of the study, following is the question which will be answered with the help of quantitative and qualitative analysis.

- What are the underlying factors influencing child labour in Pakistan?
- What motivates households to allow participation in child labour?

Chapter 2: Review of Literature

2.1. Introduction

The topic of child labour also leads naturally to many others, such as the causes of poverty, access to education, and the role of national and international governments. There are arguments about whether certain forms of child labour should be banned, and how, but no clear-cut answers. The topic would be a great stimulus for a classroom discussion or debate, focusing for instance on the definition of child labour, the extent to which it should be outlawed, or how it should be tackled. The International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention, defined child labour as harmful occupations or work activities in all children below 18 in the labour market or their own household; all children undertaking work in the labour market or household interfering with their primary education; all children under 15 in full time employment; and all children under 13 in part time work.

The rest of this chapter reviews the literature available on the subject of child labour and its determinants. Section 2 reviews contextualizing of the concept of child labour as a social problem in the literature, while section 3 explores work on child labour in Pakistan. Building on the preceding discussion, section 4 reviews the literature on factors determining incidence of child labour in the country. Section 5 recaps the efforts taken by the state to mitigate the issue of child labour, and Section 6 concludes the discussion by highlighting the existing gap in the literature.

2.2. Contextualizing Child Labor as a social problem

Many professionals of child labour try to develop formal definitions of the term. Defining the term „child“ could be compound by many factors like racial and climatic factors related to physical and mental maturity, social norms and practices, socio-economic conditions,

educational system and the legal context of the country. It is the matter of fact that in different society's children level of maturity varies. The economic activity in which the child is involved has either positive or negative impacts depending upon the age, type of activity, physical and environmental condition of work. It is important to note that in certain socio-cultural contexts, children mature quicker than in some others. Moreover, the negative/positive impacts of children's involvement in economic activities are likely to depend on the nature of the activity, age of the child as well as on the extent and conditions of involvement in work (Herath and Sharma, 2007).

The Rights Respecting Schools Award recognizes achievement in putting the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child at the heart of a school's planning, policies, practice and ethos. A rights-respecting school not only teaches about children's rights but also models rights and respect in all its relationships: between pupils and adults, between adults and between pupils.

More than 12.5 million children are involved in child labour in Pakistan. Pakistan's Labour Force Survey, 2014-15 showed that of those children aged between 10 and 14 years active in child labour, 61 percent were boys and 88 percent came from rural areas. Many child workers are often abused where they work, suffering beatings or torture. Many children are sent to live with middle class and elite class families to perform as domestic servants. Jobs like these become particularly dangerous for children, as they are at the risk of physical and sexual abuse without real supervision.

Child labour continues to be a great concern in many parts of the world. We live in a world where 306 million children are employed (ILO report, 2010). Among those children 215 million children are proclaimed as child labour in which 115 million children are compelled to

work in hazardous work conditions. In June of 1999, by unanimous vote, the 174 member nations of the International Labour Organization passed an international convention on the worst forms of child labour (ILO, 1999a). Upon ratification of this convention, member states are pledged by treaty to eliminate these practices immediately. An intent implicit in the convention is that countries would aim, in the long term, to end all forms of child labour (Rogers et al, 2005)

In 2008, some 60% of the 215 million boys and girls were estimated to be child labourers worldwide. Major engagement was in agriculture sector, followed by fisheries, aquaculture, livestock and forestry. In addition to work that interferes with schooling and is harmful to personal development, many of these children work in hazardous occupations or activities that are harmful. Incidentally, 96% of the child workers are in the developing countries of Africa, Asia and South America. With respect to the child workers between the ages of 5 and 14, Asia makes up 61% of child workers in developing countries, while Africa has 32% and Latin America 7%. Further, while Asia has the highest number of child workers, Africa has the highest prevalence of child labour (40%) (Lansky, 1997). Pakistan is suffering from extremely tender socio-economic and political chaos. There are many reasons where share of child labour is increasing such as poverty, large family sizes, social attitudes and low literacy rate, worst economic crises, symmetry of natural disasters; devastation of infrastructure due to country-wide floods, earthquake, and large increase of unemployment (Human Rights Report, 2010; Bhalotra, 2007; Ahmed, 1991).

There's a huge difference between children working and helping their families, and child labour – just as there's a huge difference between taking out the rubbish in return for pocket money, and doing household chores for 30 hours a week meaning that attending school

becomes difficult. This makes child labour a human rights issue. Child labourer work to earn money or spend most of their time on household chores from collecting water to looking after siblings, meaning that school work, playing with friends or even attending school often suffer. Across the world, tens of millions of children do extremely hazardous work in harmful conditions, putting their health, education, personal and social development, and even their lives at risk.

These are some of the circumstances they face:

- Full time work from an early age
- Dangerous workplaces
- Using hazardous machinery or toxic chemicals
- Long working hours
- Subjection to psychological, verbal, physical or sexual abuse
- No access to education

There are even nearly 10 million children trapped in modern-day slavery, forced to work in people's homes, businesses or on the street without being paid, often separated from their families with no means of returning home. They are also used to do illegal or dangerous jobs such as in mines, the drug trade, and prostitution. About 250,000 of these children are members of groups taking part in armed conflict, working as combatants, porters, chefs or acting as 'wives' to soldiers. These short films from Terre Des Hommes describe situations for domestic child workers: in Bangladesh through photography and through interviews with children in Peru.

The Millennium Development Goals, adopted in 2000 and aimed at tackling some of the key causes of poverty, have had a positive impact on child labour. Improvements in access to education, in particular, have meant more children leaving child labour to go to school. Globally, the number of children in child labour has declined by one third since 2000, from 246 million to 168 million children. Those involved in hazardous child labour have fallen from 171 million in 2000, to 85 million. The focus on girls' education has also made a contribution. Child labour among girls has fallen by 40% since 2000, compared to 25% for boys.

There are many scholars disclosed the factors and reasons of child labour. Basu and Van (1998) and US Department of Labour (2000) proclaim the household poverty constraints a primary reason. Fallon & Tzannatos (1998) and Udry (2003) also state that household income is a significant determinant of child labour. On the other hand, Krueger (1996) believes that geographic division of child workers and the financial account of particular regions reveal a negative relationship between child labour and cumulative income. Different researchers argue that formulation of effective policies is very important in reducing and finally eliminating it. (Patrinos & Psacharopoulos, 1997; Jensen & Nielsen 1997).

Apart from this, Bhatta (1998) furnished a survey in India and investigated that the population Muhammad Kashif and Munir Hussain increase, child schooling and child labour are interdependent so this is very important, giving special attention to this interaction and making policies with the help of this close relationship. Becker (1965), Chernichovsky (1985) and Rosenzweig & Evenson (1977) also insist on schooling variable as a significant factor of child labour. Grootaert & Kanbur (1995) include social inequality as a determinant.

Mukerjy and Daas (2008) emphasized the fact that in developing countries child labour and school dropout are issues, poverty being key factor that forces children to work for family for family economic stability.

Dash (2013) indicated multiple factors other than poverty like parental ignorance, illiteracy, migration, death, alcoholism, unemployment are contributing factors indeed but also children own lack of interest in studies, lack of aspiration became leading reasons for children to be in labour.

Fronstin et al., (2001) argued that parental disruption is also one of the reasons and had a negative and long-term effect on child labour market performance as child is forced to leave school because of reduced availability of parental income. Remington (1999) has concluded that in recent years the international competition and cheap goods have contributed in child labour exploitation and the World Bank giving financial assistance to different industrial projects in which unfortunately children are the main labour force for the industrialist.

Panigrahi (2003) conducted a study in rural Orissa (India) where agriculture is the traditional occupation of the locale and founded that lack of interest in education, unemployment, poor economic status, illiteracy, ignorance and large family size are the contributing factor of child labour.

Devi and Roy (2008) conducted a study to determine child labour among school children in urban and rural areas of Pondicherry and founded that 15 percent of children were engaged in income generation because of the poor economic condition. Emerson and Knabb (2006) had concluded in study that not only the poverty is responsible but child labour is considered as family occupation and transmitted through generation. He feared that by introducing anti child

labour policies and compulsory education laws can increase the poverty and income inequality within a society making the condition worst and eventually can appreciate child labour.

Dash (2013) determined the contributing factor of child labour at Delhi. The study was descriptive in nature in which 120 child labours and 40 parents were selected for interview to know the multiple factors responsible for pushing children in to labour. It was found that 62 percent children were working because of parental compulsion on them as well as they had to support the family bearing poor economic background. Ahmad (2012), conducted a descriptive cum analytical study at Aligarh city to depict the socio-economic problems of working children by taking 360 sample sizes. The study revealed that most of the parents were either unemployed or had no permanent occupation. It was found that 25 percent of children were in labour because of poverty, 17 percent of children were working because of the parental pressure, 15 percent were uninterested in attending schools, 11 percent had to support family and 6 percent were only source of family income.

Grootaert and Patrinos, (2002) emphasized on the child labour determinants by conducting a comparative study of four cities that is Coted' lovire, Colombia, Bolivia and Philippines. Report mainly focused on contributing factors of child labour that is family size, parental education and employment status and concludes that parental unemployment pressurized the child to go for work rather than school as well as Parental education directly influence child labour rate. Most of the educated parents we're not in opinion to send their children to work. The study suggested that government should support home business and parental enrollment incentives should be provided to reduce child labour need.

2.3. The Phenomenon of Child Labour in Pakistan

There are a few programs funded by the government to tackle child labour in Pakistan. For instance, the Children Support Program gives parents money so that they can send their children to school instead of encouraging them to join the work force. This program is available to parents of children ages 5 to 16. So far, the government has distributed \$3 million to families.

Child labour has been acknowledged as a serious and challenging issue in the civilized societies around the globe. Its continued existence remains a source of concern for all segments of human society (Siddiqi and Patrinos, 1995).

Working children have many problems and serious threats related to their work. There are greater chance of morbidity, injury, and hazard risks faced by children in different occupations and industries. Working environment effects just not health of children but it has harmful collision on their personality development. Thus, emphasizes that children who start work at a young age will be exposed to environmental hazards in the work place for longer, perhaps at a time when the effects of these hazards on development are more substantive (Graitcer & Lerer ,1998).

Currently, the greatest percentage of child labour is in agriculture sector which is around 59%. However, there are also other sectors that include the domestic services, mining, construction and manufacturing.

Pakistan has the largest concentration of child labour force. The main reasons behind the fact are weak socio-economic and political instability of the country. Majority children must work before going to school. Thousands of the children must quit education at middle level to meet the necessities of life (Mehmood et al, 2005).

According to 1973 constitution of Pakistan “no child under the age of 14 shall be employed in hazardous jobs” (Ali, 2010). Federal Bureau of Statistics conducted national survey of child labour with collaboration of ILO in 1996 and find that 40 million children age 5 to 14 were economically active among which 73 percent were boys while 27% were girls.

Child labour distribution in provinces revealed that 59 percent of children were employed in Punjab, 9 percent in Sindh, 31 percent in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and less than 1 percent in Baluchistan. According to most children were working in agriculture sector. Around 33 percent of children never attended school, 46 percent of children had to work more than 35 hours per week. Thus, the report concluded that low socioeconomic background; poor education system, uneducated household heads and large family size were pushing children into labour (Zarif and Nisa, 2013).

The UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), constructed in 2015, aim to stimulate action in areas which are critically important to eradicating poverty and strengthening universal peace. These goals focus on the 15 years until 2030, in which heads of state and organizations will commit to focusing their efforts on 17 crucial areas which are critical for ensuring that no one is left behind. Both Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth and Goal 16: Peace and Justice, focus on ensuring that child labour is eradicated.

2.4. Factors Determining Child Labor in Pakistan

Pakistan is suffering from extremely tender socio-economic and political chaos. There are many reasons why share of child labour is increasing such as poverty, large family sizes, social attitudes and low literacy rate, worst economic crises, symmetry of natural disasters;

devastation of infrastructure due to country-wide floods, earthquake, and large increase of unemployment (Human Rights Report, 2010; Bhalotra, 2007; Ahmed, 1991).

- **Lack of good governance**

There is no recent data available in Pakistan about child labour before 1996. Most recent data available is from 1996 where a survey was conducted that showed that there are 3.3 million children in Pakistan who are victims of child labour. Human Right Commission Pakistan estimated in 2005 that there are 10 million underage children linked to labour in Pakistan. In addition, one more report by Federal Bureau of Statistics under the Labour Force Survey 2007-2008 shows more eye-opening facts according to which there are 21 million children in Pakistan between the ages of 10 to 14. The ratio of gender is 73 to 27 percent in boys and girl relatively

In Pakistan children aged between 5–14 years are above 40 million. According to recent survey of Federal Bureau of Statistics funded by ILO's IPEC (International Program on the Elimination of Child Labour), around 3.8 million children in age group of 5–14 years are working; fifty percent of these economically active children are in age group of 5 to 9 years. Even out of these 3.8 million economically active children, 2.7 million were claimed to be working in the agriculture sector. Two million and four hundred thousand (73%) of them are said to be boys (Ali et al, 2004)

There exists a plethora of literature in Pakistan that examines reasons responsible for child into labour such as poverty, school dropout and unemployment among others. Schools unavailability and poor quality of education in the specific area make the students uninterested

in gaining education thus making them ready to work in market. The National Sample Survey (NSS) revealed dropout statistics that 25% children were simply not interested in going to schools.

Muhammad et al (2010), investigated different facets around the problem of debt bondage at brick kilns in the Badhabar, a peripheral area of Peshawar. The study mainly focused on the nature of work, socio-economic causes and effects of bonded labour. The major findings revealed that work at brick kilns was hard, detrimental to human health and duration was more than internationally defined limit. Major causes encompassed illiteracy, faction and feuds in the past and low economic position.

- **Economic depreciation as a cause of child labor**

A cross sectional study conducted by Zeb et al (2015), reflected the fact that our society prevails economic injustice, there is no care provided to children and that child labour laws are not being implemented anywhere. Most of the children were unaware of the importance of education and had wished to get education but the financial statuses of their families prevented them from doing so.

- **Role of illiteracy in Child labor**

Ahmed (2012) put her efforts to determine school enrollment being a substitute of child labour. The matter of fact that parents select the option of schooling and work choice on the basis of utility. The provision of free text books and facilities at primary level can increase the school enrollment. By providing different incentives at the early stage can reduce child labour. It was clearly suggested that government should appreciate programs such as Punjab education sector reform program by providing free text books from KG to Metric. Researcher concluded that

education can improve the skills and opportunities of masses by means of governmental incentive program.

Bhalotra & Heady (2003) and Dumas et, al. (2004) also connect the child labour with household poverty, lack of connectedness between subsistence requirements and other income resources. Ahmed (1991) calculates the reasons of child labour as poverty, illiteracy, survival, large families, rural and urban migration and labour troubles. He also discusses the inadequacy of enforcement of elementary education laws, very high birthrate and the lack of economic resources. This is the reason why he believes the proportion of children in Pakistan as larger than most other countries. A research conducted by Ray (1988) investigates the comparison between Pakistan and Peru in terms of child labour. He examines some similarities between both countries, for example the impact of child's age, gender and level of education for females in the household are quite similar in both countries.

On the other hand, in description of dissimilarities he indicates that the household expenditure and cultural impact are two important dissimilar variables in both countries. He also worked on the comparison between Pakistan and Nepal (2001), a comparative research between Pakistan and Ghana is conducted by Bhalotra, et al. (1997).

2.5. Efforts taken by Pakistan to mitigate child labor

- **Constitutional Protection**

The Constitution of Pakistan respects the children rights and provides for defending children. According to the Constitution, no child under the age of fourteen shall be employed in any factory or mine or any other hazardous employment. (Online resource: www.Pakistani.org).

Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (2010) reports poverty, social attitudes, large family size and low literacy rate as factors of child labour in Pakistan.

2.6. Gaps in the Literature

- **Policy Gaps**

The Government of Pakistan has enacted the Employment of Children Act of 1991 which has banned employment of children below the age of 14 years and if someone who is employing them will be punished, imprisoned and fined. There are some cultural differences among four provinces of Pakistan not all the determinants are same in these provinces that are causing supply of child labour, that is also explored by Barki and Fasih (1998), reported that due to cultural and demographic differences between the four provinces, we expect that determinants of child labour could differ across provinces. Majority of children are helping parents in their daily businesses. As children are hardly ever responsible for their own choices, there is a need of understanding those factors that influencing the decision of parents that whether to send children to school or at work.

In 2017, Pakistan made a moderate advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour. Sindh Province passed the Prohibition of Employment of Children, which establishes age 15 as the minimum age for employment and age 19 as the minimum age for employment in hazardous work. Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province also passed the Free Compulsory Primary and Secondary Education Act, making education free and compulsory for children ages 5 to 16. In addition, four provinces allocated funds to conduct child labour surveys, using the ILO-UNICEF Statistical Information and Monitoring Program on Child Labour methodology. However, children in Pakistan engage in the worst forms of child labour,

including in forced domestic work and in bonded labour in brick kilns. Baluchistan Province has not established a minimum age for work or hazardous work in compliance with international standards. In addition, provincial governments do not have the resources necessary to adequately enforce laws prohibiting child labour

Pakistan's laws are not completely consistent with international standards regarding child labour. The lack of a national minimum age for employment may increase the likelihood that very young children engage in activities that jeopardize their health and safety. The minimum age for hazardous work is also not consistent with international standards and may jeopardize the health and safety of young people ages 14 through 17. Additionally, domestic service, a sector in which many child labourers work, is not covered by the list of prohibited hazardous occupations or processes. The law also excludes workplaces with less than 10 persons employed. As a result, children in the informal sector do not benefit from the same protections as those working in larger establishments. The 18th Amendment to the Constitution, passed in 2010, devolved all child welfare and labour issues from the national level to the provincial government units. Until each province repeals or adopts a replacement law, federal laws on child protection and bonded labour are in force. Punjab is the only province to have passed a law on the employment of children and on bonded labour that mirrors existing national laws. Each of Pakistan's four provinces has draft legislation that prohibits work for children under age 14 and hazardous work for children under age 18. Each province's legislation has been pending since 2012; therefore, these provinces continue to use the previous national law as their standard. Under the current laws, children remain vulnerable to the worst forms of child labour.

- **Research Gap**

The issue of child labour has attracted much attention from academicians, policy makers, social activists and anthropologists in Pakistan, over many years. The extensive literature addressing the economics of child labour tends on the whole to overlook the effects of local labour market indicators. Much of the literature merely focuses on poverty, house-hold characteristics and the child's own characteristics as major determinants – mainly emphasizing the supply side and ignoring the demand side. And it is of prime importance to address the issue of child labour in policy context of Pakistan.

The literature is limited to finding child labour determinants and the factors playing a role in increasing the demand and supply for child labour however, there is much to explore regarding the public policy scenario and the strategies made for achieving the existing policy aims/targets to end or minimize the child labour from Pakistani society.

Chapter 3: Methodology

3.1. Theory and Concepts

Literature on the child labor, focusing on predicting the cause of child labour, has limited it to one level, either the family level (e.g. Basu et al., 2007; Buchmann, 2000) or the regional and/or national level (e.g. Kis-Katos and Schulze 2006; Fan 2004). However, it has been found that there are multiple factors that play paramount role in predicting the child labour, major being the parental control. The parents' decisions for their child to work depends on approach of parents, the size of household, the availability of opportunities to work, the demand of child labour in the local job market and most importantly accessibility and provision of affordable educational avenues for children. Therefore, to fully ascertain the factors leading to child labour, all these have to be studied in parallel and their relationship would provide a basic framework for the policy formulation.

3.1.1. Theoretical Foundation

The 'patron' is derived from the Spanish patron, meaning a person of power, status, authority and influence. It may signify an employer, a ceremonial sponsor or even a protecting saint, but is only relevant in relation to a less powerful person or 'client' whom he can help or protect (Foster, 1963). The patron grants favor in return for goods, loyalty, political allegiance and other services from his dependent clients. Such reciprocal relationships may be expressed in terms of formal contracts with institutionalized rights and obligations for each party, as amongst certain East African tribes (Mair, 1961), to the less formal, more flexible relationships found in Mediterranean areas and in Latin America. In general, the relationship between individual patron and his client is biased against the latter who is, by definition, economically and politically far weaker, although the patron may be dependent on the collective support of

his various clients in critical situations such as in promoting electoral fraud or in disputes with neighboring landowners.

Although patron-client relations can be traced far back in history, it was only with the growth of feudalism in Western Europe and Japan that relationships of personal protection and subordination between lord and peasant came to form a basis for social, economic and political organization (Bloch, 1961). Under feudalism ties of patron clientage formed a basic part of the system of land tenure and agricultural production, and they persisted in rural areas such as the Iberian Peninsula and Southern Italy until long after the decay of 'pure' feudalism. The usefulness of the system for maintaining a cheap and subservient labour force was recognized by the Spanish and Portuguese colonizers who set out to exploit the resources of Latin America and South East Asia. Thus, the encouragement of patron-clientage or 'feudalistic' relations on estates and plantations reduced costs of production in what was essentially capitalistic enterprise linked to the world mercantilist system (Stavenhagen. 1968).

Characteristics of Patron-client relations have developed in rural areas where land ownership is heavily concentrated in the hands of a relatively small and powerful group able to monopolize wealth, political power, education and the means of communication with the world external to the rural community. Communities in which landholdings are fairly evenly distributed tend to develop very few linkages of patron-clientage but are characterized, rather, by instrumental and reciprocal exchange relationships amongst equals, or what have been called 'colleague contracts' (Foster. 1961). Both types originate in situations of economic hardship and insecurity, to offer protection which neither the State nor the family can provide. Patron-clientage usually persists when rural communities are isolated by poor communications and avenues of upward social mobility for peasants are non-existent within the rigid class

structure based on land ownership, as for example in pre-Unification Italy (Silverman, 1967), in Andean and Mexican rural communities (Foster, 1963) or in the sugar, cocoa and coffee plantations of Brazil. Whether sharecropping or a system of wage payments is in operation, the peasant is forced into debt with the landowner in order to alleviate severe economic hardship. In areas of highly concentrated rural population where landowners hold a monopoly over the labour market, such as the sugar producing region of North-East Brazil, wage rates are forced down to well below the legal minimum by employers who do not pay.

3.1.1.1. Types of Patron-Clientage

The rather diffuse nature of patron-client relations makes them difficult to categorize, but it does seem possible to draw a broad distinction between those based on overt acceptance of traditional values by the subordinate (patrimonial) and those based increasingly on more obvious forms of repression by the powerful because their legitimacy is slowly decreasing (repressive). (i) Patrimonial: North-East Brazil provides one of the best examples of the closed, patrimonial system where the crude physical coercion, typical of North American slave plantations for example, was moderated during the period of slavery by a brand of paternalism which has continued to play an important role in labour relations from the colonial period to the present day. This paternalism was brought to Brazil by the Portuguese and was a function of the extended family, in which the head of the household was responsible for the welfare of all those under his authority including his family, slaves and free workers (Freyre, 1956 and Hutch'mson, 1966). In a situation of weak central government and self-contained, isolated rural plantation communities, this type of patron-clientage was thus a solution for the weak and unprotected who could shelter under the wing of a powerful patron, and for the strong who could, in this way, gain economic support and political followings. Essentially, it was under

slavery, and still is today, based to a large extent on general acceptance by the rural mass of the prevailing socio-economic system and value structure which allowed them to be exploited; as long as the system of patronage provided them with a living they returned their loyalty to the master. (ii) Repressive: Cruder forms of repression seem, however, to be playing an increasingly important part in landowners' attempts to resist erosion of the traditional rural class structure and value system, in the face of cultural, political and market pressures. In North-East Brazil studies have revealed how rural patrons (plantation and sugar refinery owners) have been forced to resort to far more overt, cruder forms of social control. Threats, violence and even murder were common in the early 1960s as landowners attempted to stem protest by rural workers at the inadequacy of the system of production and patronage in meeting subsistence needs. The formerly unquestioned respect of worker towards patron typical of the colonial era when patrimonialism flourished has, in many instances, been changed into resentful and begrudging obedience by the pressure of economic vicissitudes and the beginnings of social change. In South-East Asia comparable evidence suggests that factors such as monopoly of land by a new class of landowners combined with the exposure of peasants to the volatile pressures of commercialized agriculture, have destroyed the legitimacy traditionally enjoyed by rural patrons, leading to a sense of exploitation and causing agrarian unrest (Scott and Kerkvliet, 1973). Whether such unrest is viewed in terms of Marxist class conflict or simply as momentary 'followings' of opportunistic, paternalistic leaders, the important fact is the inherently coercive nature of patron-clientage. Coercion here does not refer solely to physical force, but, more importantly, to less obvious factors which trap the weak and poor in a vicious circle of poverty that allows them no alternative means of earning a living, and which perpetuates the values which legitimize the power structure. Supports of

the system such as the provision of employment and the means of subsistence, plus limited communication with the outside world, tended to isolate the rural structure from social change. When these supports become weakened fundamental relationships such as those of patron-clientage are also affected, thus revealing in the increasingly repressive measures adopted by rural patrons (debt dependency, credit systems, threats, etc.) to counteract the effects of these pressures, the fundamentally coercive nature of patron-client relations. Much analysis of patron-client relations to date has over-stressed the voluntarist aspect, the willingness of the client to play the role of subordinate. When presented with an alternative means of earning a living outside the traditional structure of rural patronage or the opportunity of voicing discontent with his subordinate role, the peasant often chooses these roads.

3.1.1.2. The Wider Role of Patron-Clientage:

The influence of patron-clientage is felt over a much wider area than in its originally rural setting. It plays an important role in providing linkages between urban and rural power structures and as an avenue of social advancement. Networks of mutual, personalized obligation are important vehicles of social mobility in Brazil (Leeds, 1964). In some 'developing areas' patronage networks link lower status individuals to national institutions, bypassing rigid bureaucracies. In the initial stages of industrialization traditional village patrons may be able to deal with government bureaucracies on behalf of their clients since landowners have contacts with individuals of equal authority or may themselves be clients to more powerful patrons in the national hierarchy of patronage. Eventually, however, traditional patrons performing several roles will be replaced by functionally specific patrons operating from within positions of authority in official bureaucracies and organizations, e.g. government officials and schoolteachers. (Silverman, 1967; Powell. 1970; Pitt-Rivers, 1971; Boissevain,

1966). Networks of patronage have become important means of mobilizing party voting in rural areas. As an extension of the patronage system, political clientage has been used by party organizers to mobilize mass support on the basis of promised favors, such as land reform, in exchange for votes, e.g. the Communist and Christian Democratic peasant union movements in Italy (PCI, PCD) and Venezuela (AD, COPEI). They are mass movements organized from above by means of long, party-directed linkages from national to local level. Local groups become incorporated within the patronage system and lose their autonomy (Graziano, 1973; Tarrow, 1967; Powell, 1970)

3.1.2. Theoretical Framework

In this thesis, the author is offering a model to complement the functionalist model of the patron-client relationship. It is suggested that (1) on one level, patronage is a structural relationship in which the triad is implicit in the very existence of the dyad; and (2) on a deeper level, patronage is an internalized relationship of reciprocal dependency which limits the developmental and therefore adaptive capacities of role participants. In this way, as a relationship of simultaneous exploitation and benefit, patronage perpetuates itself and by the social system it does not challenge. Considering the Labour construction of child labour as a norm, the child is the client whereas the parents are the patron. The problem in this Patron client division is that the patron enjoys inevitable authority over its client. The client has no say what so ever. Similarly, the Patron holds the reins of decision making of its client. This is one of the UN likely conditions present and the reason for it is socio-economic indicators. The society, norms, economic conditions gave them the absolute authority that maligns the rights of the client i.e. the child.

Similarly, when analyzed from the policy perspectives. The client are the industrialists, ones who employ children for labour whereas the legislative bodies are the patron that formulate policies to eradicate child labour. The reason for taking these two as client patron is mainly because in Pakistan, there is a thin line that distinguishes these two and this factor then has implications of Child Labour policy formulation and implementations. The client i.e. the industrialist is patron at the same time directly or indirectly. In direct circumstances he's the MNA whose part of the legislation policy and he safeguards his interests at all cost. Similarly, in direct circumstances he's the donor of the required party or the MNA, resulting in safeguarding their personal interests.

3.1.3. Conceptual framework

The study claims that the interest group in policy arena overpowers the policy debate and hinders implementation mechanism for the cause. These interests' groups are powerful elites or business men or linked to a politician, due to which their say in policy making is essential. The reason of overpowering is cheap labor they get in the form of child labor and any policy to stop it will damage their profit. In Pakistani Scenario the elected ministers act as client and patron as well because most of them have their own industries or direct stakes involved.

The study wants to explore the determinants of child labor by looking into the deep-rooted factors that is sustaining the evil of child labor in Pakistani society.

3.1.4. Conclusion

Therefore, the distinctive element of using clientelism in policy perspective is that in Pakistan the diminishing line between client patrons is bleak resulting in hindrances in policy

formulation and implementation of certain laws. The MNA at the same time is the client and patron and is influencing the policy directly and indirectly. Though this thesis, implication of client being the patron and patron being the client in policy perspective is addressed (Silverman 1967).

3.2. Research Methods

3.2.1. Study Area, Locale and Target Population

The present study is conducted in Rawalpindi city. Rawalpindi (commonly known as Pindi) is a city in the Punjab province of Pakistan. The city is adjacent to Pakistan's capital, Islamabad. Rawalpindi is the fourth largest city in Pakistan by population (2,098,231 in 2017 census). The city has seen a rapid socio-economic growth in past few decades and has a great industrial zone. The study is conducted in this city as the industrial growth is fast paced and so is the growing child labor. The city's sample will work as a case study for whole Pakistan, to present the case of child laborers and the factors that force them to indulge themselves in this vicious circle.



(Map Source: Google Earth)

3.2.2. Research Approach

This research has qualitative approach. A qualitative research usually goes in to the depth of an issue and it also involves the feelings and emotions of the respondents that cannot be stated in the numerical form. Qualitative research method is very practicable in the study of child labor, as it captures the depth and richness of the various underlying factors that are studied.

3.2.3. Sampling Framework

This research makes use of purposeful sampling which is the most common type of sampling technique. In this type of sampling technique participants are selected based on the pre-selected criteria which are based on the research questions (Brown, 1996). It is a non-probability sampling technique. In this type, this research will go for homogenous sampling. Homogenous sampling is a purposive sampling in which the sample of units shares the same characteristics or traits i.e. same age, education, employment (McGuigan, 2011). The researcher conducted interviews, both in Focus group discussions and in-depth forms from child laborers, parents/guardians of child laborers and employers who hire child labours. Also, members from standing committees of Senate and National Assembly were also interviewed to gauge the policy developments.

3.2.4. Methodology

The study has a primary mode of data collection. The data was collected using interview guides (differently designed for each group of respondents included in the study i.e. child labours, parents, employers and members of standing committees). The unit of analysis in present study is of individual level. For this research the study sample includes 1 focus group discussions from child laborers containing 9 children who were involved in child labor activity. It was

feasible for the children because they felt safe and comfortable to answer the researcher's questions. The children who are working and are in the ages five to fourteen were interviewed in order to understand that why do they have to work. For parents/guardians a total of 10 in-depth interviews are conducted to get information and reasons of enforcing labor on an under-age child. Whereas, 8 in-depth interviews from employers in various workshops etc. who hire child labor are also interviewed to analyses their side of the story. Lastly, the representative from the standing committee in senate and the representative from Ministry of Human Rights.

3.2.5. Data Analysis

The gathered data in the form of in-depth interviews and focus group discussions is analyzed using thematic analysis. Thematic analysis is a well-known and widely used technique in qualitative forms of study. In this technique the first hand data retrieved from the respondents would be grouped into similar themes. Primarily, the raw data is 'coded' and given the label of the theme that reflects answers to research questions (Nafees et al., 2012). After data collection various themes would be generated based on respondents' answers and views.

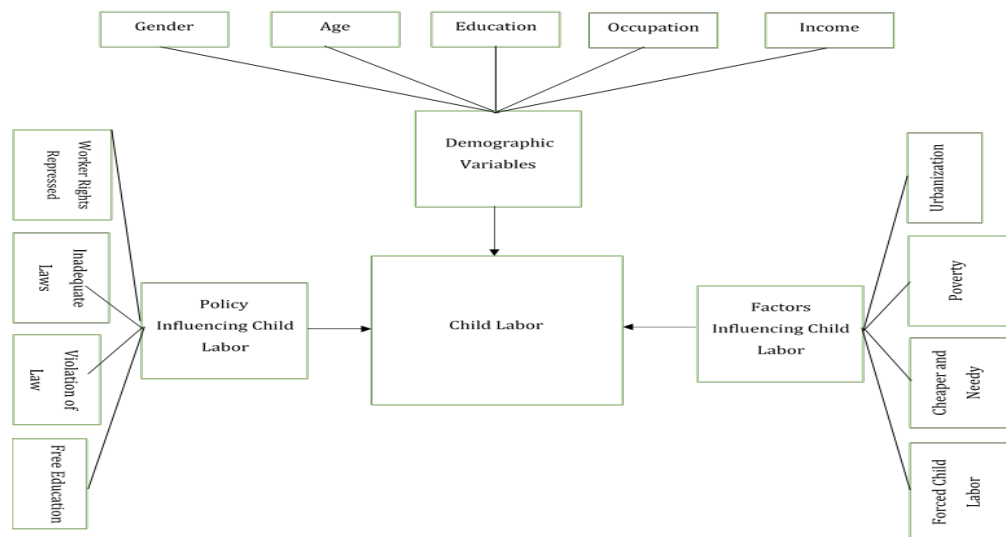
Chapter 4: Analysis and Discussion

4.1. Data Analysis and Thematic Discussion

The analysis included four themes that are based on the objectives of the study and the questionnaire presented for the study. The initial stage elucidates the household's willingness for their children to be engaged in child labor while the second theme explain and identify the determinants of child labor in the perspective of the employers who hire them, whereas the third stage present the factors affecting the child labor. The fourth and final stage is a one on one discussion of the policy implications on the matter (Child Labour) which further draw an analysis following a discussion with significant public office bearers of Pakistan directly related to the agenda.

The consent of respondents has been taken before including their names/designations as it is.

And if someone showed unwillingness, there name/designation etc. was hidden.



4.1.1. Household's willingness for involving their children in child labour

In the developing countries as of Pakistan the minimum wage rate is extremely cheap which is why a sizeable household is unable to afford the education of their children. Pakistan since the 1960s has faced severe economic challenges for a couple of reasons which include declining foreign exchange reserves, low exports, high inflation, growing fiscal deficit and etc. A few proper models Levy (1985) and Rivera-Batiz (1985) and Sharif (1994) of the family economy consider the monetary commitment of kids to family unit salary to clarify the choice of supply of youngster work by guardians. The labor policies formulated, altered and modeled over a period of time in Pakistan have not been effectively implemented, monitored and evaluated; therefore, there are numerous setbacks in the administration of labor while the contentment is nearly unknown to most of the labor force.

- **Economic Depreciation as a causing factor**

Poverty is the vital cause for the cohesive child labor. Poverty levels in Pakistan seem to require that youngsters work so as to permit families to arrive at their objective salary (Akhter et al, 2019). Associated factors are approximate estimate which provides an evidence to comprehend the circumstances that either add to or lead to the reasons of children to engage in labor and for surveying whether remediation has been powerful. Pointers of variables related with youngster work incorporate the undeniable ones of destitution, absence of parent's instruction and a huge family size. Meanwhile the expense and nature of accessible tutoring impact parental choices with respect to sending youngsters to work as opposed to class, government consumptions identifying with tutoring, availability of schools, and school quality markers, are pertinent variables, especially in any endeavor to lessen or dispense with kid work (NRC, 2004).

Table 4.2: distribution of work and employer with respect to child labor

Variables	Frequency	Percentage
Employer Age.	25-40 40-55 55 Or above	
	4 2 4	36.4 18.2 36.4
Gender	Male Female	
	4 6	40.4 59.6
Education	Primary Middle Secondary	
	5 2 3	50 20 30
Organization/Industry	H.Owner Workshop Hotel	
	3 4 3	30 40 30
Employers having number of Child Labor	1-3 3 or above	
	7 3	70 30
Type of work for child labor	Cleanliness Waiter Learner	
	6 2 2	60 20 20
Reasons Hiring Child Labor	Cheaper Needy	
	6 4	60 40
Any Authority that monitors the hiring child labor	Yes No	
	2 8	20 80

4.1.1.1. Explanation

- Age

Table 4.2 showed that (36.4%) of the respondents fell into the age group of 25-40 years, (18.2%) of the respondent's age were in the group of 40-55 years. While (27.3%) of the respondent were in the age group of 55 or above. (see also graphical presentation below)

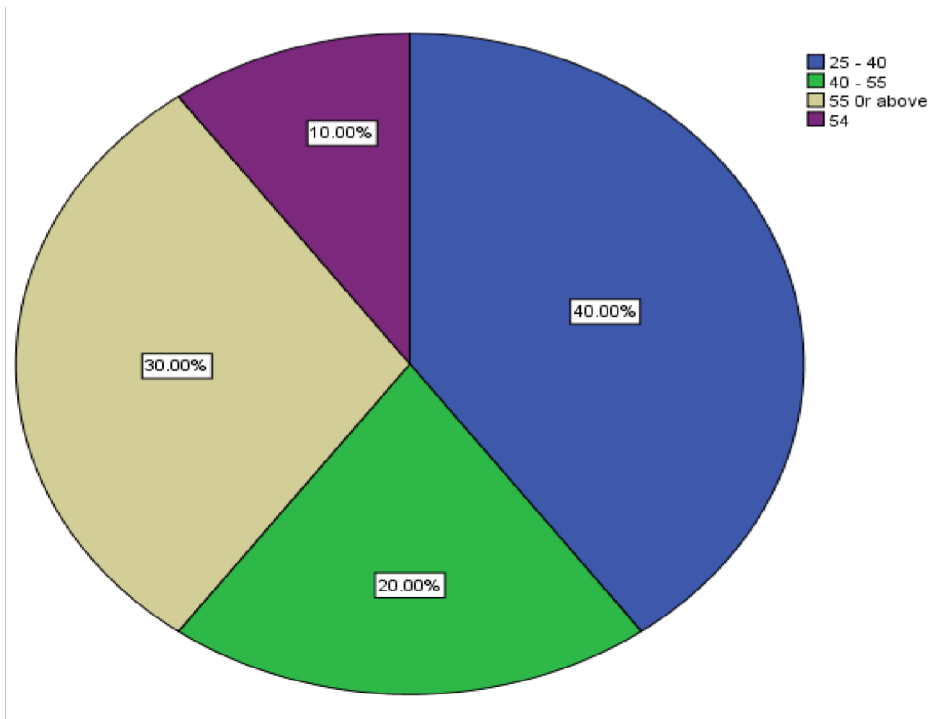


Fig. 4.8: Graphical presentation of the respondents according to their age.

- **Gender**

Table 4.2 showed that majority (59.6 %) of the respondents are female while (40.4%) of the respondents belongs to male in gender. (see graph below)

- **Education**

The data presented in 4.2 table showed that employers education level. Almost 50% of the respondents were primary education. And only 20% of the respondents were middle education. While 30% of the respondents were secondary education.

- **Organization/Industry**

The data presented in 4.2 table showed that majority 40% of the respondents have a workshop. And 30% of the respondents have a hotel and while 30% of the respondents belongs to house owners.

- **No. of Children Working**

The data presented in 4.2 table showed that how many children are working with him. 70% of the respondents said that 1- 3 child are working with him. And 30% of the respondents said that 3 or above children are working with him as a child labour.

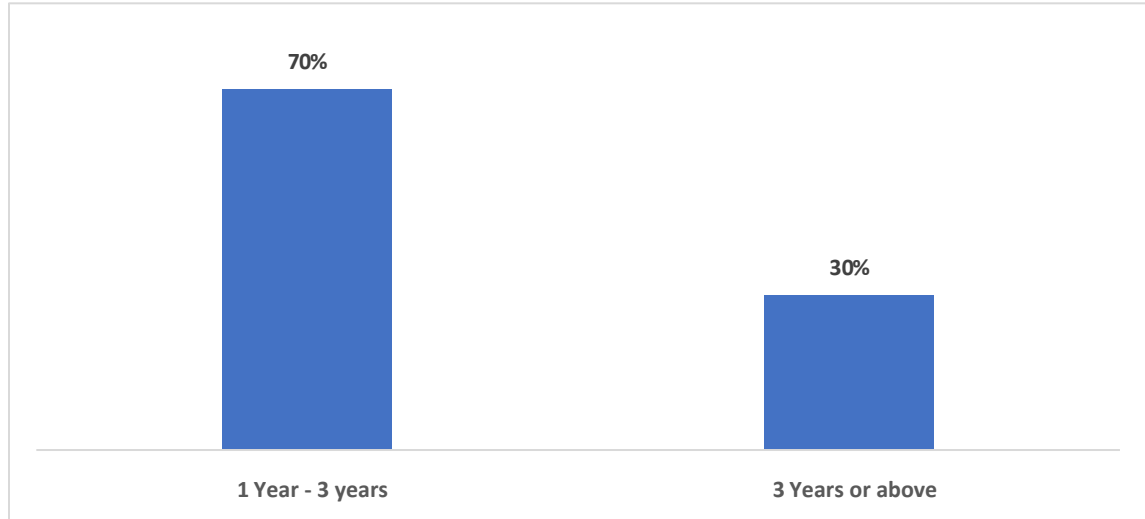


Fig. 4.10: Graphical Presentation of the respondents according to how many child laborers are working with you?

- **Type of Work**

The data presented in 4.2 table showed that majority 60 % of the respondents were engaged in cleanliness at houses. And 20 % of the respondents were belongs to the work of hotel as a waiter. And 20 % of the respondents are in the category of trainee.

- **Reasons Behind Hiring a Child**

The data presented in 4.2 table showed that majority 60 % of the respondents said that they hire child as a child labour because they are available at low costs. While 40 % of the

respondents showed that they hire child labour because they belong to poor families and needy. (See also graph below)



Fig. 4.11: Graphical presentation of the respondents according to why do you hire child laborers and not adults?

- **Monitoring/Check and Balance?**

The data presented in 4.2.8 table showed that majority 80 % of the respondents said that there is not any authority that monitors the hiring of child labour. While 20 % of the respondents agreed.

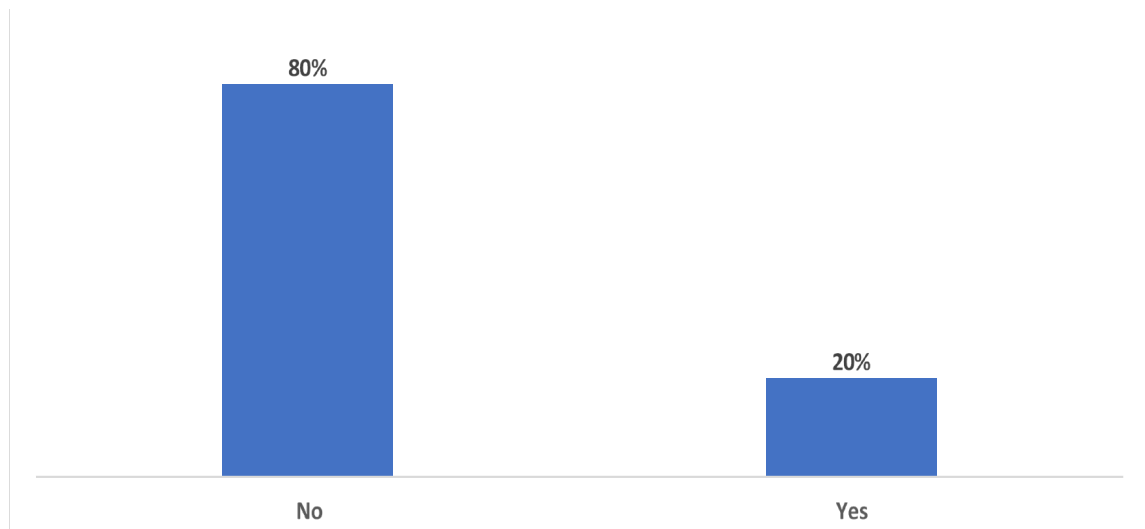


Fig. 12: Graphical Presentation of the respondents according to is there any authority that monitors the hiring of child labors? Or anyone you are answerable before?

The children employed at cotton stations work for long hours and for very little money regardless of the fact that they work in the field or a workshop. They play an equal role in their family brought up and sustenance. Few of these children are bonded and forced workers. This means that they are sold by their family to work in order to repay a debt or money borrowed. Girls bore a double burden of work inside and outside their households and were more prone to wrist and hand pain. More girls reported working under pressure to finish their job on time while more boys reported that their salary is based on finishing a specific number of items per day (Habib et al 2020).



Unlike older workers, they are unlikely to initiate protests or form trade unions. It is also easy for adults to intimidate children. Employers can force child workers into submission when the children are dependent on them for food, lodging and even emotional support. In many parts of the world, it is still considered acceptable for parents to beat their children. Employers take advantage of the public's acceptance of corporal punishment to beat their child workers as a means of controlling them (Clark, 2020).

However, it is found that most of the children grow up in a safe and beneficial environment, with the support and care of their respective families, but many of the children are vulnerable to gross violations of their rights, including violence, trafficking, and child labor. Children are more vulnerable because of their physical incapacity. They cannot escape from crime scenes. Child labor situation is different in villages as compared to cities in Pakistan. In villages, bricks labor is consisting on child labor mostly and they work on bricks places for yearly and seasonally income basis. Also, in fields, especially in the cotton plucking seasons. Employers views regarding child labors, many of the child belongs to poor families and available on low costs and they are trustable as compare to adults. Especially, those employers who are in the

category of house owners they prefer female child laborers because female child laborers are cheaper than boy's child labor and also suitable for cleanliness and many related works for houses.

4.1.2. Influencing factors of child labour in Pakistan

Despite the fact that the UN Convention manages all the parts of kids' privileges, there are six arrangements, which apply legitimately to working youngsters. These incorporate the privilege to be shielded from financial misuse (Article 32), the privilege to be shielded from misuse (Article 19), right to access to essential training, the privilege to be shielded from all types of mischief, disregard and sexual maltreatment (Article 34), and the privilege to be shielded from all types of abuse (Article 36). Information on the compensation of kid laborers is rare and examinations on youngster work supply have discovered blended proof, the general end is by all accounts a similar that the kids are paid not as much as grown-ups, in any event, when they play out a similar assignment.

Table 4.3: distribution of interview guide for employers with respect to child labor factors

Variables	Frequency	Percentage	
Mother Education.	Yes	27.3	
	No		72.7
Poor Monthly Income (thousands)	1-5	45.5	
	6-11		54.5
Child Birth Order	Elder	36.4	
	Middle		45.5
	Younger		18.2
Reasons for Child Labor	Poverty	81.8	
	Orphan		18.2

4.1.2.1. Explanation

- **Education of Mother**

The data presented in 4.3 table explained that majority 72.7% of the respondent's mother were illiterate and 27.3% of the respondent's mother were counted as literate. (See also graph below)

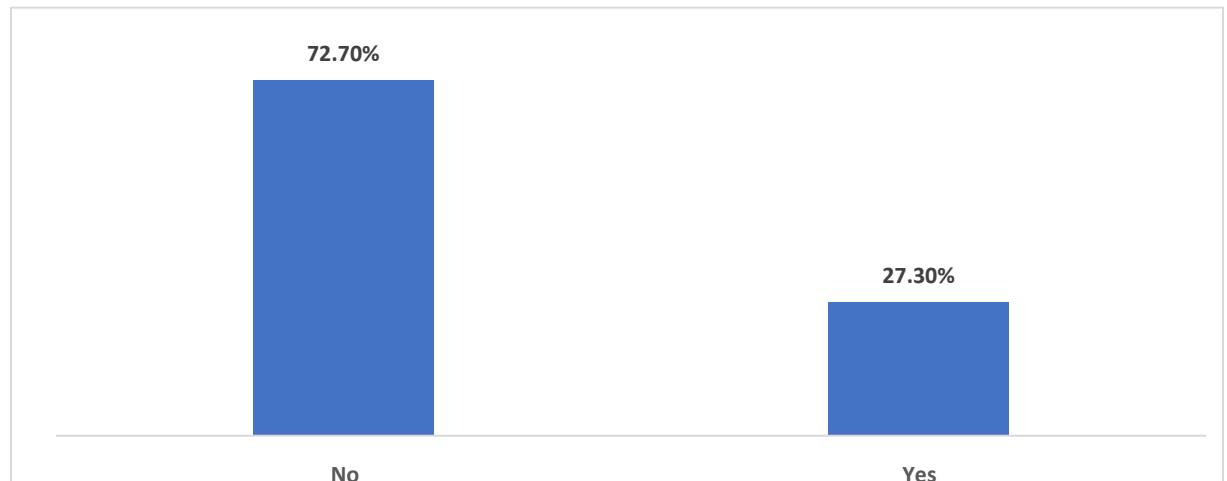


Fig. 13: Graphical presentation of the respondents according to their Mother Education.

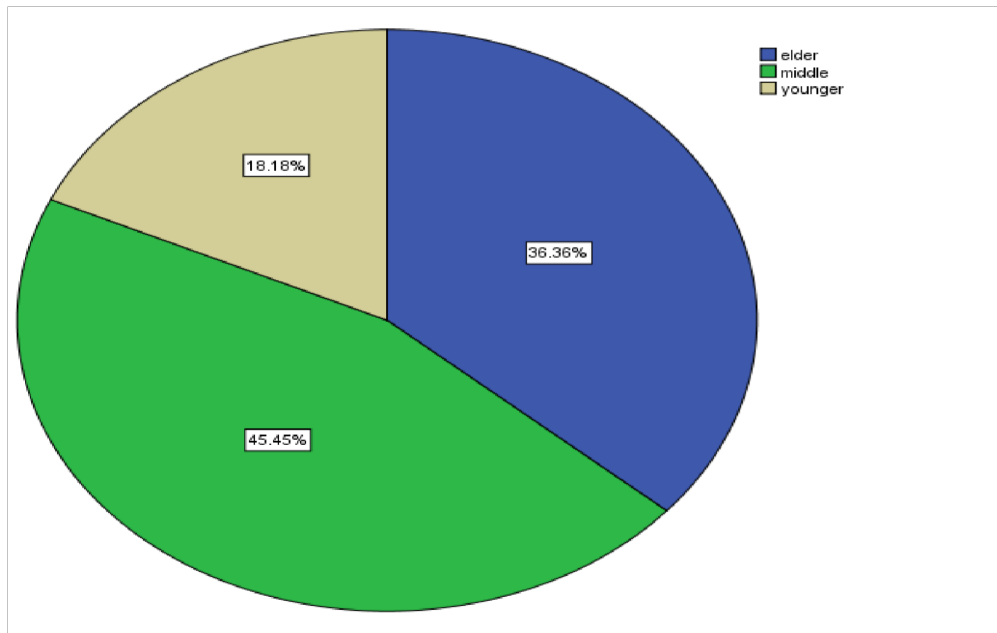
- **Monthly Income**

The data presented in 4.3 table showed that majority 54.5% of the respondents were in the (6000-11000) income group and 45.5% of the respondents were in the (1000-5000) income group.

- **Birth Order**

The data presented in 4.3 table showed that the birth order of the respondents. 45.5% of the respondents have a birth order 5, while 36.4% of the respondents having birth order 4. And 18.2% of the respondents have a birth order 2. (See also graphical presentation below)

Fig. 14: Graphical presentation of the respondents according to their Birth Order.



- **Reasons for Involvement in Child Labor**

The data presented in 4.3 table showed the respondent's distribution according to reasons for child labors. Majority of the respondents (81.8%) cleared that poverty is a reason for becoming a part of child labour. While (18.2%) of the respondents showed that they are Orphan. (see also graph below)

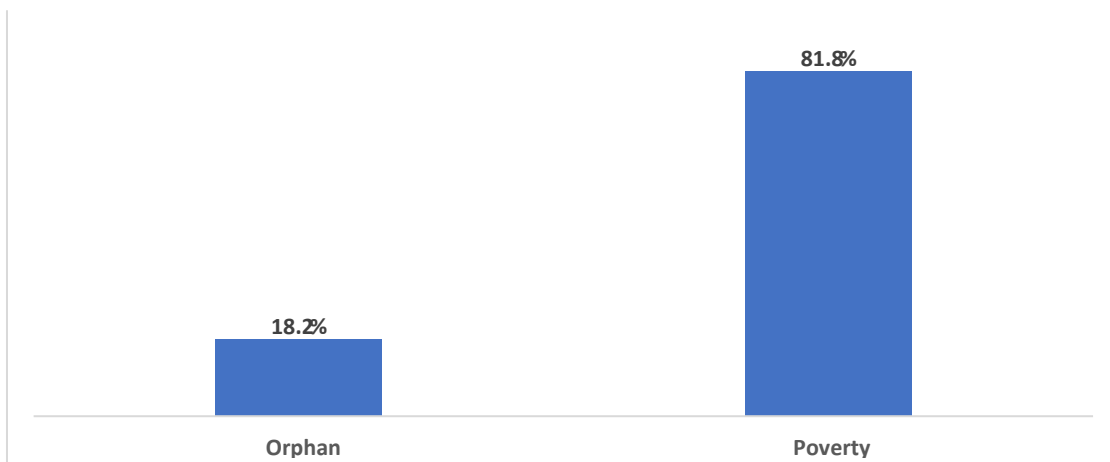


Fig. 15: Graphical presentation of the respondents according to the reasons that force the child to get involved in child labour.

The objective of this theme is to elaborate the determinants of child labour. Children who are not joined up with school are not really engaged with child work exercises, while numerous kids who are tried out school additionally work, either in family unit undertakings or after school hours. The unavailability of schools or their low quality frequently prods guardians to draw in their kids in work. Furthermore, numerous kids may need to work so as to bear the cost of the immediate expenses related with school participation, for example, charges and textbooks. Cost of tutoring improves the stockpile of youngster work.

The study additionally clarified that the impact of lower profit on teenager work relies upon the compensation flexibility of youngster work supply, and here too the proof is blended. A few examinations find that businesses have no troubles drafting youngsters even at extremely low wages. Insecure work implies where children are inclined to physical, mental or psychological mistreatment; work in unfortunate situations that may open them to perilous substances, temperatures, clamor or vibration and work under especially troublesome conditions, for example, extended periods, under subjugation and constrained work that has seriously hazardous ramifications to the physical/mental development and strength of youngsters.

It is also discovered that poor family units use child work to move salary from the future to the present. Youngster work is utilized to decrease the dangers of falling underneath the subsistence level of utilization of poor family unit, for example, for subsistence rancher. Youngster work is a method for diminishing the potential effect of a terrible collect, though for urban family units this may decrease the potential effect of employment misfortune or

rising nourishment costs. The poor families use kid work as a method for expanding salary for endurance as opposed to spending their acquiring on the instruction of kids.

4.1.3. Policy effectiveness on child labor

A section of the questionnaire was designed to investigate the effect of policy alterations and amendments on child labour from the perspective of policy makers. This section was comprised of open-ended questions. Shaza Fatima (MNA) enlighten the child labour issue that in Pakistan children involves in the work force due to many socio-economic reason's poverty, parental illiteracy, unemployment and inflation (as inflation is mediating factor of child labour). In Pakistan youngster work who are often to fourteen years age are effectively taking an interest in the work while eighty eight percent of the kids in the work hail from the provincial territories.

Guaranteeing powerful checking and implementation of kid work laws is a much more prominent test. Work examination frameworks remain commonly powerless, inferable from both limit and asset requirements. In addition, even where review frameworks are set up, they once in a while arrive at working environments in the casual economy where most kid work is found.

Ayesha Raza Farooq (standing committee of human rights) children are cheap source of labour as it minimizes the cost. In Pakistan most of the child labour are involved in domestic business and informal industry like works shops, hotels and transport etc. Nargis Ghaloo (secretary at ministry of capital and division) children in Pakistan continue to engage in child labour, including the worst form of child labour and bonded labour in different sector such as brickkilns, agriculture and in house works as well. The increasing cost of living particularly on

food and other basic necessities are the prominent factor that forces child labour to work rather than attend school. Child labour should be banned completely by implementing the rules and regulations and proper check and balance on the domestic markets as the research found that the children were involved in the informal sector.

The government has established laws and regulations relating to child labour however, there exists a gap in Pakistan's legal framework to be followed properly. There are many other institutions and organizations which are working to eliminate child labour. Rabia Javeri (Secretary to Ministry of Human Rights) stated that child labour should be banned, there is a need to recognize the right to education in international declarations and treaties specifically in the UN Convention. Bashir Janjua (Joint Census Commissioner at Pakistan Bureau of Statistics) stated that we all know that how child labour is disastrous for the nation. It should be banned by implementing the laws. International Labour Organisation (ILO), Ministry of Overseas Pakistan, Human Resource Development and Law and Justice Commission of Pakistan should play an important role to eliminate child labour.

Shazia Marri (MNA) stated that it should be partially banned like the children who really want to earn, provide them a better form of work rather than a hazardous one. The government has established laws and regulations on child labour. National Assembly passed a bill presented by Shazia Marri "The ICT Prohibition of Employment of Children Act 2017". The bill suggested that a person who employs child labour will be fined RS fifty thousand and imprisonment. Muhammad Hassan Mangi (Director at Ministry of Human Rights) stated that the lack of interest among children and preferential circumstances from the parents is not the cause of this issue. The term lack of interest has many pushing factors like financial sources, children's preferences to engage in economic activities rather than schools, lack of permanent support and quality education.

“I believed it should be ban but precisely if it would be then there would be no more financial stability to most of the households”.

Talha Zakariya (Education officer) kids who frequently have next to zero contact with their families are one of the most powerless strata of the general public and are denied essential rights, for example, access to asylum, instruction and medicinal services. On an egotistical note it ought to be prohibited totally as these youngster work children's faces numerous issues. These youngsters excluded type of society are simple prey for those working at its periphery with possibly sad ramifications for the standard.

4.2. Conclusion

It is evident that children are in many cases forced into child labor because of poverty and there is as such no alternate that could be adopted by them to win their bread and butter needs. Large families, illiteracy and being eldest in the family are some of the main factors they work. On the other hand, the employers are hiring children because unlike older workers, they are unlikely to initiate protests or form trade unions. It is also easy for adults to intimidate children. Employers can force child workers into submission when the children are dependent on them for food, lodging and even emotional support. Moreover, the last set of interviews conducted from professionals belonging to various ministries, govt. employees as well as NGO sector individuals concludes that the government has established laws and regulations relating to child labor however, there exist a gap in Pakistan legal framework to be followed properly. There are many other institutions and organizations which are works to eliminate the child labor. However, there are many interlinked socio-political agenda and factors involved due to which efforts are not successful. Although the new legislation has constantly been made

especially in standing committees for eradicating child labor but powerful implementation is the key.

|

Chapter 5: Conclusion

5.1. Introduction

The issue of child labour, which is at the core of the current studies, has pulled in significant consideration lately. In spite of the fact that there has been huge exertion to diminish this issue, child labour involvement in Pakistan and to be sure other nations is still enormous enough to cause genuine concern. Any active policies planned for addressing child labour should concentrate on its frequency, recognizing its key determinants and disaggregating this rate into various poor households. While examining the determinants of child labour in district Rawalpindi, this study identified the various causes of child labour by using thematic analysis.

Results shows that low income, family size and parental education are the factors which influenced a child to engage in economic activity while parental education, birth order and lack of educational facilities are the mediating factors. On the other hand, to minimize the cost of labour in the informal sector and domestic industry employers hire children. The focal message of this exploration is that one needs to perceive sectoral and provincial level, alongside kid and family characteristics, in defining proper arrangements for declining the rate of child labour in Pakistan.

An assessment of the purposes behind youngsters never being enlisted and discontinuing demonstrates that parental and kid interest, absence of school in the region, and the poverty status of the guardians were the main considerations. The absence of awareness might be a result of the low quality of tutoring and lack of education in study area. In spite of the fact that we can't construe much on this, improving school structure, constructing more schools, and making training (in any event at elementary school level) free and obligatory may revive

enthusiasm for education and prevent child from work. Drives by government to motivate kids to go to class are significantly important. All these suggest not just a development of government spending on schools but also additionally well-focused policies.

The research built up that kids from large size of family units take an interest more in monetary exercises and less in education exercises than youngsters from small families. This appears to infer that bigger family units normally need assets to send their youngsters to class.

Government and non-government associations should upgrade their policies which help poor families to encourage their children for school not for work.

5.2. Policy Recommendations

In the emerging world, countries are combating to eliminate the child labour. It is seen that enactment alone can't annihilate the issue of kid work. Notwithstanding, it is likewise difficult to take out youngster work without satisfactory and powerful enactment. A strong administrative system offers numerous commitments to endeavors against youngster work. While resolving this issue from the society, it is important to address the fundamental causes of child labour.

There is no single and simple policy measure that can eliminate child labour in Pakistan. Policies that have been very successful in one context did not work in another context, or even had different effects.

Do not propose completely ban on all child labour, some policy makers argue that child labour should be banned globally, and that we have succeeded only if all children receive all basic necessities and quality education. However, such policy goals are completely unrealistic, strategically counterproductive and as a result, more harmful than helpful.

A proper strategy should be devised to find out the root cause of child labour so that it could be controlled. To alleviate the poverty microfinance schemes should be introduced for the poor especially for those head of the household, who have no other option to engage their children in the economic activity.

Awareness campaigns should be launched in urban and rural areas about hazardous impact of child labour on a child, which creates social, physical and moral discrepancies among children.

References

- Ahmad, A. (2012). Poverty, Education and Child Labor in Aligarh City-India. *Stud Home Com Sci*, . 165-172.
- Ahmed, H. (2012). The Impact of Public School Enrolment on Child Labor in Punjab, Pakistan. *Lahore Journal of Economics*, 17(2), 1-34.
- Ali, M., Shahab, S., Ushijima, H., & de Muynck, A. (2004). Street children in Pakistan: A situational analysis of social conditions and nutritional status. *Social Science & Medicine*, 59(8), 1707–1717. <https://doi.org/10.1016/J.SOCSCIMED.2004.01.031>
- Ali, G. (2010). Economic Factors Responsible for Child Labor (A Case study of District Swabi). . *Journal of Managerial Sciences*, 86-96.
- Brown, S. (1996). Q Methodology and Qualitative Research. *Qualitative Health Research*, 6(4), 561-567. doi: 10.1177/104973239600600408
- Burki, A. A., Fasih, T., and Din, M. U. . (1998). Households' Non-leisure Time Allocation for Children and Determinants of Child Labour in Punjab, Pakistan [with Comments]. . *The Pakistan Development Review*,, 899-914.
- Dash, B. M. (2013). Factors contributing the incidence of child labor in small scale commercial establishments: A Study in Delhi. *OIDA International Journal of Sustainable Development*, 5(12), 41-58.

- Devi, K., and Roy, G. . (2008). Study of child labor among school children in urban and rural areas of Pondicherry: official publication of Indian Association of Preventive and Social Medicine, official publication of Indian Association of Preventive and So. Indian journal of community medicine, 33(2).
- Emerson, P. M., and Knabb, S. D. (2006). Opportunity, inequality and the intergenerational transmission of child labor. *Economica*, 73(291), 413-434.
- Fronstin, P., Greenberg, D. H., and Robins, P. K. . (2001). Parental disruption and the labor market performance of children when they reach adulthood. *Journal of Population Economics*, 14(1), 137-172.
- Graitcer, P., & Lerer, L. (1998). *Child Labour and Health: Quantifying the Global Health Impacts of Child Labour*. Manuscript, Washington DC: World Bank.
- H. Chauhan, M., & -Ain, N. (2017). Socio-Economic Factors in Child Labor: Moderating Role of Education. *Journal Of Management And Research*, 4(2), 116-144. doi: 10.29145/jmr/42/040205
- Herath, G., and Sharma, K. (Eds.) . (2007). *Child Labor in South Asia*. Ashgate Publishing, Ltd. . International Labor Organization (ILO).
- Mahmood, S., Maann, A. A., Tabasam, N., and Niazi, S. K. . (2005). Socio-Economic determinants of child labor in automobile and Engineering workshops. . *Journal of Agriculture and Social Sciences*, 64-65.
- Mukherjee, D., and Das, S. (2008). Role of parental education in schooling and child labor decision: Urban India in the last decade. *Social Indicators Research*, 89(2), 305-322.

- Muhammad, N., Shah, M., Alam, I. A., & Askar, A. (2010). Debt bondage: A sociological study of brick kiln workers in Badhabar, Peshawar, Pakistan. *Pakistan Journal of Life and Social Sciences*, 8(1), 19-23.
- Nafees, Beenish & Jonge, Patricia & Stull, Donald & Pascoe, Katie & Price, Martin & Clarke, Amory & Turkington, Douglas. (2012). Reliability and validity of the Personal and Social Performance scale in patients with schizophrenia. *Schizophrenia research*. 140. 71-6. 10.1016/j.schres.2012.06.013.
- Panigrahi, M. (2003). Plight of Child Laborers in Rural Orissa. *Indian Anthropologist*, 33(2), 37-51.
- Remington, F. (1996). Child Labor: A Global Crisis without a Global Response. *Economic and Political Weekly*, , 3354-3355.
- Siddiqi, F. and H. A. Patrinos . (1995). *Child labor: Issues, causes and interventions*, . World Bank Washington DC.
- Zarif, T., and Aziz-un-Nisa, A. A. . (2013). Understanding reasons of child labor in a developing economy: A qualitative study of Karachi, Pakistan. *Asian Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities*, 2(2), 388-393.
- Zeb, J. (2015). Child labour and its causes of in distract Peshawar. *Student Journal of Ayub Medical College*, 1(2).
- Akhter, K. M. I. M. N., & Zaidi, S. S. Z. (2019). *Understanding Labor Problems and the Social Consequences of Child Labor in Pakistan*.

- Clark, R. M. (2020). Childhood in society for the early years. Learning Matters.
- Habib, R. R., Ziadee, M., Younes, E. A., & Harastani, H. (2020). Syrian refugee child workers: Gender differences in ergonomic exposures and musculoskeletal health. *Applied ergonomics*, 83, 102983.
- Levy, Victor, 1985 “Cropping Pattern, Mechanization, Child Labour and Fertility Behavior in A Farming Economy: Rural Egypt” *Economic Development and Cultural Change* 33.
- Rivera-Batiz, F. L., 1985 “Child Labour Patterns and Legislation in Relation to Fertility” Mimeo: Department of Economics, Indiana University, Bloomington.
- Sharif, Muhammad, 1994 “Child Participation, Nature of Work and Fertility Demand: A Theoretical Analysis” *Indian Economic Journal* 40 (4).

Annexure

Interview Guide

Interview Guide for Child Laborers/Family

PERSONAL INFORMATION

1. Name _____
2. Sex _____
3. Age _____
4. Level of Education _____
5. Do you go to school? _____
6. Monthly income _____

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

1. Number of Family Members _____
2. Education of mother _____
3. Profession of mother _____
4. What is your birth order? _____
5. What are their ages? _____
6. Do your other siblings work? _____

WORK AND EMPLOYER

7. Years of experience as a child labor _____
8. Type of work _____
9. Hours of work? _____
10. Area/industry of work _____
11. Monthly income _____
12. What were the reasons that force you to get involved in child labor?

13. What are the difficulties you face while working?

14. Do you get income at the set time or you get exploited for it?

15. What is the type of attitude your employer have with you?

16. Have you faced any kind of physical or emotional mistreatment from anyone superior at work?

POLICY PERSPECTIVE

17. If given a chance, would you be willing to quit your job in exchange of education?

18. Do you know that child labor is condemned at national and international level? Do you have any idea about the human rights?

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR EMPLOYERS

1. Name: _____
 2. Age: _____
 3. Gender _____
 4. Education _____
 5. Organization/Industry _____
 6. How many child laborers are working with you?
-

7. What is the main work most of them do and how much do you pay them?

8. Why do you hire child laborers and not adults?

9. Is there any authority that monitors the hiring of child labors? Or anyone you are answerable before?

10. Any comments/remarks about the situation?

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR POLICY MAKERS

1. Name: _____
2. Gender: _____
3. Designation: _____
4. Area of work: _____

5. How do you see the issue of child labor?

___ 6. Do you think child labor should be completely banned or should it be incentivized?

7. Do you think our government has prioritized this issue?

8. What is the recent development in standing committee thesis days regarding child labor?
