

## CHILD LABOURS STILL A HURDLE IN COUNTRY DEVELOPMENT;

Shazia Nasrullah;  
 The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan.

Muh Saqib Khan;  
 Department of Business Administration,  
 Gomal University, Dera Ismail Khan, Pakistan

Naveed Saif  
 Deptt; Business Administration;  
 GOMAL UNIVERSITY; D.I.KHAN; KPK  
 Email; [naveedsaif\\_naveedsaif@yahoo.com](mailto:naveedsaif_naveedsaif@yahoo.com)

Dr Aziz Javed ;  
 Department of Business Administration,  
 Gomal University, Dera Ismail Khan, Pakistan.

Khalid Rehman;  
 Department of Business Administration,  
 Gomal University, Dera Ismail Khan, Pakistan.

Hamid Khan  
 Department of Business Administration,  
 Gomal University, Dera Ismail Khan, Pakistan.

### ABSTRACT:

Child labor is basically exploiting the underage children in any form forcing them to work illegally which harms or abuses them. This abuse may be by physical, method or sexually depriving the children (child labors) of their rights of basic education. Generally, every school of thought believes that child labor would be absent in the developed countries due to their higher economic strata. Sadly, this is far from true. Be it any country, the degree of abuse is just the same. We have landed on moon but failed to the cudgels on behalf of small children who do not even know that they are being explained. In this research work we have selected Distract Bahawalpur for the purpose to get in-depth knowledge about child labor and strategies related to its eradication .For this purpose 800 samples is selected through simple random sampling. Among these 800, 400 are the children working in different industries and 400 are their parents. Again half of the sample is taken from rural as well as the half portion from urban area. Before distributing the final questioner's pilot testing of the questioners was made. Finally the data was analyzed as after the classification of data, tabulation and interpretation were done. First of all simple and cross table were made. After their approval, the frequencies were fed, subsequently. The tables were described on the basis of percentages and averages. The tables were then analyzed and interpreted both descriptively and statistically. On the basis of that interpretation, conclusions were drawn as most of the parents in rural areas were happy that their children are working and play their role in earning while as 22% children were also happy with their present work .But the satisfaction level in urban area from the prospective of both children's and parents was low but they are following because of large family size, lack of financial resources ,in order to satisfy their needs, and other socioeconomic and psychological requirements.

**KEY WORDS:** Child labor, Abuses, Discriminations laws, Sample, Distract Bahawalpur,  
**CONCEPT OF CHILD LABOR**

Child labor is basically exploiting the underage children in any form forcing them to work illegally which harms or abuses them. This abuse may be by physical, method or sexually depriving the children (child labors) of their rights of basic education. Generally, every school of thought believes that child labor would be absent in the

developed countries due to their higher economic strata. Sadly, this is far from true. Be it any country, the degree of abuse is just the same. We have landed on moon but failed to the cudgels on behalf of small children who do not even know that they are being explained.

World of work No. 16. 1996 mention that Millions of children in the world doing hard labour, combining various official sources, the ILO estimates that more than 73 million children group of 10-14 were economically active in 1995, representing 13.2 percent of all around the world. It is 30.1 percent in Bangladesh, 11.6 percent in China and 14.4 percent in India. In same journal World of Work No. 16/1996 says, Globalization has resulted in the closure of several units and cottage industries ensuing in unemployment and retrenchment. The children of laborers haven been forced into Child Labor and are caught in the "Web of economic and sexual exploitation" by a "Greedy Market Economy".

According to a survey 10% - 20% of children are working as domestic help and 78% - 80% of these are girls. This would put the number of working girls below the age of 14 at 19 million.

Global March against Child Labor Issue No. 2, June 2003

What is harmful is the "Child Labor" which entails, children's acceptance of this subordinated position for the sake of their family, usually, is at the cost of their health, their education, and sometimes also their life.

Moreover as, it is believed that children's premature entry into the Labor market does not only Jeopardize their own future but it also endangers the future development of the nation's human capital.

This is no longer the case. Today, child labor is one of the dominant issues of our time. Every Nation's future depends on his new generation. A healthy child serves his country in better way. Children are wealth of our Nations. Children are being exploited as more commodities and cheap labor.

Children are most vulnerable in any population around the world. Children of poor families are most likely to be sent to labor as a result of which they miss out on Education and with it, the major means through which they could have been set free from the clutches of poverty.

For the eradication of Child Labor, many plans & Program were designed at International and National level. (ILO) through its IPEC project are working to finish Child Labor in spite of it child labor still dangerous and world's problem. Children all over the world are victim of this labor.

So researcher wants to know the basic reasons of child labor in District Bahawalpur and according to these reasons prepare strategies for eradicate childe labor.

"Preparing Strategies to Eradicate Child Labor from District Bahawalpur" will provided us with guidance and insight to the problems of parents and children regarding child labor strategies can be chalked out to eliminate these problems because children are the foundation stone of our national development and progress. In short the present study intends to provide information about those strategies which have a need to be adopted to reduce worst form of child labor if not eliminated within a desirable time.

Among various techniques of descriptive research researcher choose survey method for this research.

## **1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM**

The topic of research was "Preparing Strategies for eradicating Child Labor in District Bahawalpur.

### **1.3 OBJECTIVES:**

To identify the extent and nature of the child labor in District Bahawalpur.

To identify the various causes of Child Labor in District Bahawalpur.

To recommend appropriate mechanism and plan of action with which the programs can be sustained and replicated as the best practice.

To identify the proposal given by parents and Children which can help in eradicating Child Labor?

### **1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY**

It can generally be observed that amongst human being race children nearly from 33% population and they are our future assets. No nation can make rapid progress without paying due attention and making viable concrete policies towards these important tiers of life.

It is an ironic fact that with the ever increasing prices, inflations, unemployment, unequal distribution of wealth, monopolistic attitude of industries and mill owners, repeatedly shortage of power supply and water resources, closing of factories and industries, political un stability and favorable social, economic condition of the Pakistani people has multiplied poverty to the acute square.

According to a ruff assessment presently, nearly 55% total population of the country is living below the poverty lines. All the worst social conditions have generally to the plight of different form of child labor. For instance child labor engaged in carpet waving, brick kiln, shocker industry. Now it's our first and foremost duty to initiate joint venture to stop further reduce it.

These people can also get benefit from this study.

Identify the causes and difficulties of working children at district Bahawalpur.

This study will facilitate the parents understand their duties concerning their children.

This research will provide a base for further researches.

### **2.3 IMPORTANT OF CHILD LABOUR**

Every Nation's future depends on his new generation. A healthy child serves his country in a better way.

Children are the wealth of a Nation. To often, this priceless resource is squandered. At a time when they should be acquiring the skills. Knowledge values and sense of personal worth that produce good citizens. It is ironic that the children are being exploited as more commodities and cheap Labor. It is important because:

#### **It is Matter of Rights:**

All human Beings, Adults and Children are like an entitlement to certain basic rights by virtue of being human, and it is recognized that children have rights of their own.

#### **It is A Matter of Saving Lives**

The effects of hazardous work on children can be even more acute than they are for Adults because of physiological differences, and in some cases, children are forced into outrageously hazardous situations to which even adults are not exposed.

Hauling wagons in underground minor.

Drawing molten glass in extreme heat.

Contact with solvents and glues in the leather industry.

Lead poisoning in glass works.

Mercury poisoning without protective equipment in glass mining.

Deep sea diving without protective equipment in the finishing industry.

Exposure to pesticides and herbicides in Agriculture.

These include trafficking and prostitution of children, exploiting them for pornographic and Sexual purposes, thus exposing them to risk of AIDS and other diseases and using them for drug trafficking and other criminal activities.

#### **2.3.3 It is A Matter Of Building A Nation's Future**

The employment of children in conditions that are harmful to their dignity morality, health and education seriously undermines the economic viability and cohesions of society and compromises its longer-term development prospects. Child labor has to be seen not only as a consequence, but also as a cause of poverty and underdevelopment. Even if there were any short – term economic advantages to be gained from child labor, these must be weighed against the loss to a Nation's long term development potential that it entails.

#### **It is A Matter of International Concern:**

The international prestige and standing of a country, and even its access to international markets, today depend to some considerable extent on its commitment to tackling child labor especially its worst forms.

It will lead to broader concerted action to address the problem of child labor in general. Successful measures against the worst forms often have a multiplier effect that benefits other working children; they lead to questions being asked about the acceptability of other less extreme, forms of child labor.

### **2.4 TYPES OF CHILD LABOR:**

#### **2.4.1 Voluntary versus Forced Labor**

When the child, either to fulfill certain economic needs or inspired by the global consumption parents offers his / her services to the labor market, it is voluntary form Child opposite to this is the compelled bonded or forced child work under which certain regular jobs are undertaken by the child which require greater physical as well as mental resources than the child posses and carries out under conditions of exploitation which are imposed on the child.

### **2.5 FORCED CHILD LABOR**

Forced child labor is very common in Pakistan especially in Sindh province. This type of child labor occurs when parents ask for financial help from land lords. This situation is very common in Sindh. The research based on study finding light carried out by S P A R C. This surely tells us about total population of children in Sindh b/w 2001 and 2003 i.e. 4,218 children in Sindh children are mooned for bond and forced lab our from rural to rural and urban areas. The above study tells that about 8,244 children have been moved between 2001-03 by organized groups but the alarming situation is that 32,975 boys have been shifted from their homes with the

emolument of no groups. They have been exploited because their parents don't realize situation. These children have to become the victim of their parent's financial crisis.

## **2.6 CHILD LABOR IN TANNERIES**

Child labor involved in such industries is very common in those areas where these industries are established. The basic reason behind child labor is economical crisis of families but some other reasons which are specified in

Preparatory Phase of time Bound Program by ILO-IPEC in Kasoor district of Pakistan. These facts are low performance in schools, responsibility of family after father's death, desire of parents for children to learn a trade. The children working in tanneries also have disturbed physical conditions. They have to suffer from pain in lower back shoulders. The hygienic conditions in these working environments are also poor physical punishment and verbal abuse is very common. They are prone to use different types of chemicals they also develop ear nose and throat disorders.

## **2.7 CHILD LABOR IN FISHING INDUSTRY**

Child labor is very common in fishing industries, boat making processes as it is in other industrial units. These children also perform different work such as collection of wood. They learn the skills of boat making from their fathers or other family members but the most annoying situation is their elders considered it as help not labor CIWCE (Center for Improvement of Working Conditions and Environment) study revealed that children crooking in fishing industries suffer from health disorders. The health problems occur due to long working hours, skin cuts due to handling of nets drawing at sea extreme weather conditions etc.

### **2.8.1 Hazardous Forms of Child Labor**

Ministry of labor, Manpower and Overseas Pakistan its website [www.pakistan.o.k./ministriesindex.sip](http://www.pakistan.o.k./ministriesindex.sip) mined=27&cpath=346 mention the hazardous fields of work

Work inside underground mines, Above ground quarries, including blasting and assisting in blasting.

Work with power driven cutting machinery like saws, shears, and agricultural machines; (Thrashers, fodder cutting machines) ;

Work with live electrical wires 50KV;

All operations related to leather tanning process e.g. , soaking , de-haring , liming, chrome tanning, declaiming, pickling, de-flashing , ink application;

mixing and manufacturing of pesticides, insecticides and fumigation;

Sandblasting and other work involving exposure to free silica;

Work with exposure to all toxic, explosive and other carcinogenic chemicals e.g., asbestos, benzene, ammonia, chlorine, sulphur dioxide, hydrogen sulphide, sulphuric acid, hydrochloric acid, nitric acid, caustic soda, phosphorus, dyes, carbon tetrachloride, carbon disulphide ,epoxy resins, formaldehyde, metal fumes, heavy metals like nickel, mercury chromium, lead, arsenic, beryllium, fiber glass. Work at the sites where liquid Petroleum Gas (LPG) and Compressed Natural Gas ( CNG) is filled in cylinder

Work with exposure to cement dust (cement industry)

Work with exposure to coal dust.

Manufacture sale of fire works explosive,

Work on glass and metal furnaces, Glass bangles manufacture and furnaces;

Work in the cloth weaving, printing, dyeing and finishing sections,

Work inside sewer pipelines, pits and storage tanks;

Stone crushing;

Lifting and carrying of heavy weight specially in transport industry (15kg and above)

Carpet weaving.

Work two meters above the floor; Building and construction industry.

All scavenging including hospital waste;

Tobacco processing and manufacturing ( including niswar)

Deep – sea fishing ,commercial fishing and processing of fish and sea- food; Ship Breaking;

Sheep Casing and Wool Industry;

Surgical Instruments manufacturing specially in vendors workshops;

Spice grinding;

Work in Boiler House;

Work in Cinemas, Mini Cinemas and Cyber Clubs;

Manufacture of Matches, Explosive and Fire works;  
 Mica Cutting and Splitting;  
 Shellacs Manufacturing;  
 Soap Manufacturing ;  
 Tanning;  
 Wool Cleaning;  
 Manufacture of Slate Pencils (including packing)  
 Manufacture of products from Agates;  
 Manufacturing process using toxic metals and substances such as lead, mercury, manganese, chromium, cadmium, benzene, pesticides and asbestos.

### 2.8.2 Child Slavery

Children are sometimes kidnapped to be used as forced labor. Bonded labor, a contemporary form of slavery according to the UN definition, is still unfortunately prevalent in certain sectors in Pakistan, such as brick manufacture, construction, sports goods manufacture and carpet-weaving where we found a lot of bound working children.

ICFTU and ETUC, Pakistan: Forced Labor, June 1995 says that the problem of bonded labor has been aggravated with the arrival of adult and child refugees from Afghanistan, Bangladesh. Children are employed in hazardous industries such as match and fireworks factories, carpet-making factories, agricultural industries under the authority of land-owners, and in conditions of near slavery.

Children are very often forced into a situation of bonded labor by poverty. Several thousand kidnapped children are in forced labor at construction sites. (ILO Committee of Experts, General Report, 1994, citing UNICEF, Situation Analysis of Children & Women in Pakistan)

"Child Labor in Pakistan", Child Workers in Asia, Vol. 10, No. 3, July - September 1994 Ghazanfer Abbas 250,000 children working in brick kilns are bonded laborers, driven into a miserable state by the fact that their entire families have been 'pawned' to the owners by virtue of their having pledged their labor in return for some money taken.

### 2.8.3 Child Prostitution and Pornography

Awareness of the problem of sexual abuse is very reluctantly acknowledged, particularly by the government. Underground sexual exploitation of children, especially boys, is reported to be widespread within the country. June Kane Sold for Sex, Aren Ashgate Publishing Limited Gower House, 1998 gave the detail of these children Between 20,000 and 40,000 children who are in prostitution in Pakistan.

### 2.8.4 Children in Crime

Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, The State of Human Rights in Pakistan, 1999 says that In the state of Punjab, the children under 18 convicted for crime numbered around 1,600. Of those convicted, 101 faced deaths and a number of others were under gone sentence of 14 to 50 years.

### 2.9 SURGICAL INDUSTRY AND SPORTS GOODS FACTORIES:

Estimates of Children in worst forms of child Labor in six Sectors by ILO – IPEC Baseline Surveys & Rapid Assessments.

Children by Age Group and Gender	Surgical - Sialkot	Tanneries- Kasur	Coal Mines – Chakwal	Glass Bangles - Hyderabad	Rag Pickers - Islamabad	Deep Sea Fishing – Gwader
<b>WFCL 5 – 14 Years</b>						
Boys	2774	333	41	3944	2012	1055
Girls	0	0	0	1504	263	0
<b>WFCL 15 – 17 Years</b>						
Boys	2359	384	316	2834	1225	1423
Girls	0	0	0	1302	0	0
<b>ALL WFCL 5 – 7 Years</b>						
Boys	5133	717	357	6778	3237	2478
Girls	0	0	0	2806	263	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>5133</b>	<b>717</b>	<b>357</b>	<b>9584</b>	<b>3500</b>	<b>2478</b>

Surgical industries and sports goods factories which are established in Sialkot district and nearby areas have a great abundance of child laborers.

Baseline survey which was done during preparatory phase of time bound programmed in 2003.shows the statistics of child labor in above mentioned factories. The details are shown here in table while various surveys conducted by various organizations revealed the problems of those children working here. They had to work for long hours. They had health hazards including burns from the machineries and respiratory problems due to poisonous gases. According to occupational safety and Health study, children working in surgical industries had to face the basic health problems. Those signs were fatal for their whole lives.

### 2.10 Child labor in Rag pickers

Sustainable Development policy institute (SDPI) on Rag pickers in 2003 conducted a survey on Rag pickers which was done by above organization in five major cities of Pakistan. The stalactites showed number of children include in that work.

Target City	Estimated Number of Rag Pickers
Karachi	33,000 – 40,500
Lahore	35,000 – 40,000
Peshawar	10,000 – 12,000
Quetta	8,000 – 10,000
Islamabad	35,00 – 4,000
Total	89,500 – 106,500

Like another worst forms of child labor, the above occupation also have created a great no of problems. The survey showed that those children had to live unhealthy lives. They had to eat food collected from garbage. They were physically punished by their elders. They had to work for 10-11 hours and most of them disliked their work.

### 2.11 WHAT ARE THE CAUSES OF CHILD LABOUR?

Child labor is not an isolated issue. It relates to economical conditions of a state. Child labor also depends upon social behaviors of a society. As it is mentioned earlier, the survey conducted by Govt of Pakistan in 1996. But it's true even now after a decade. Factors causing child labor in Pakistan are described in this survey reports are: Pakistan is one of the most populous countries of the world. It has got higher population growth rate. It's hard for poor economized country to provide basic necessities of life to its entire people. So parents are forced to push heir children in different occupations so that they may able to live a better life.

As statistics shows, child labor is 8 percent more in rural areas than in urban areas. Person behind these factors is almost 65 percent of total population lives in rural areas. This large no of people depends upon agriculture only. So, child labor rate is high in rural areas.

Pakistan is an underdeveloped country. Here a large population has to live under poverty level. Country's economy is poor. Productivity rate is low.

Although it has been condemned in clear unequivocal terms by the international community, and has been declared illegal in many countries, child labor continues to exist on a massive scale.

The cause of child labor are primarily rooted in poverty created by social and economic inequality as well as in insufficient educational facilities

Inter parliament union, 96<sup>th</sup> conference; September 1996 reported that the most tragic victims may be the increasingly large number of children in developed countries is convicted by the disease ...

Inter-parliamentary union 87<sup>th</sup> conference, April 1992 also mention that we recognize the critical role of the family in the upbringing and development of the child

As well as we saw in Inter Parliament Workshop on Children February 1997 In particular, girls are vulnerable to removal from school in order to work or to assume family responsibilities in place of working parents.

In Report of the Director General to the International labor Conference, 89<sup>th</sup> session Jun 2001 mention that Child labor entails a denial of fundamental human rights, on the one hand, and immeasurable long term costs to society, on the other. Before addressing related issues. It is imported to understand why children work. Child labor is a pervasive problem throughout the world, especially in developing countries. Africa and Asia together account for over 90 percent of total child employment. Child labor is especially prevalent in rural areas where the capacity to enforce minimum age requirements for schooling and work is lacking. Children work for a

variety of reasons, the most important being poverty. There are several causes that are contributing to child labor in Pakistan.

## **2.17 CHILD LABOUR IN PAKISTAN**

Child Labor has become an important feature of Pakistan. It does not only feature in the economy but persists in almost every sector except the employment in the Govt. department, starting from home, which portrays the most invisible form of child labor, that exist in the grab of helping the family members in the domestic servants similarly, agriculture sector constitutes a number of their own kith or performing waged work for the landlord. One can find children working their families in the agriculture. Operations such as seeds bed preparations, fodder cutting, rice transplanting, weeding and harvesting, which may constitute the majority of working Pakistan children in Pakistan.

Discourse issue number 15, June 2004 reported that More than 42 million people in Pakistan are earning Rs.1800 a month. It is impossible to survive in such a meager amount and it is the children who suffer the most in such circumstances; and more than 23 million children never see the inside of school.

Child labor can rarely be found in the modern formal sector of the economy. It is only the informal sector where child labor thrives. There are no proper employment contractors children are taken on and laid off enterprise's output.

The most exploitative form of child labor occurs in brick kilns industry, estimates made by the UNICEF shows that at least 2,50,000 children work in brick kilns.

Kemal, in his book *The Child labor in Pakistan 1994* says it is also estimated that two fifths to two thirds of the total-working children are in brick kiln industry and most of them are bonded.

The indebtedness occurring through the "Peshgi" system locks the working families into a dependency relationship and children being the most vulnerable always suffer more. The horror stories of forced agricultures labour situation, in the province of sindh.

UNICEF, Discover the working child Islamabad, Pakistan. 1992 also reported in the demand of the Pakistani carpets in the Middle East and Europe has resulted in a tremendous growth of the industry. Present approximately one million children are engaged in carpet weaving industry.

The "Thekedari" system, under the new setup has led to the "house wives stations" which involves a majority of girl children. Who the Islamic society can not participate in the labour market.

2.21.5 Time Bound Program to Eliminate Worst Forms of Child Labor

## ILO-IPEC Pakistan Time Bound Program

### Elimination of Worst Forms of Child Labor in Six Targeted Sectors

2005-2008

Targeted Sectors		Ra-Pick Sector			Surgical			Glass Bangle		
		Islamabad/ Rwp			Sialkot			Hyderabad		
Planned interventions		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
NFE WFCL 5-14 years	Withdrawn	600	200	800	1400	0	1400	1600	1000	2600
NFE Siblings 5-14 year	Prevented	100	100	200	150	200	350	250	400	650
Literacy WFCL (15-17) Years	Withdrawn	400	0	400	800	0	800	750	750	1500
Children referred to education system	Withdrawn	80	0	80	100	0	100	100	100	200
Children referred to education system	Prevented	50	25	75	50	25	75	25	25	75
Total		1230	325	1555	2500	225	2725	2275	2275	5025
Targeted Sectors		Deep Sea Fishing			Tanneries			Coal Mines		
		Gwadar			Kasur			Shangla		
Planned interventions		Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
NFE WFCL 5-14 years	Withdrawn	800	0	800	0	0	0	0	0	0
NFE Siblings 5-14 year	Prevented	50	150	200	0	0	0	0	0	0
Literacy WFCL (15-17) Years	Withdrawn	800	0	800	250	0	250	250	0	250
Children referred to education system	Withdrawn	100	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0
Children referred to education system	Prevented	50	25	75	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total		1800	175	1975	250	0	250	250	0	250

The plan was proposed to be implemented by the provincial government, as under the constitution labor is a provincial subject. Six years have passed but the results remain to be seen. It is quite possible that this plan of action may be replaced by another one without this one achieving even one of its objectives. There many reasons for failure of the government including lack of commitment and priority towards the elimination of child labor.

## RESEARCH METHODOLOGY;

### 3.1 DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH

The research has chosen descriptive research among various techniques of researches for conducting research work. Descriptive research concerns with whole population or a sample. It collects data from a large No. of subjects. It evaluates present situation and then seek information which is related to problem.

Descriptive research has a vast scope. Its process to solve the problem of present situation is comprehensive. Because, it locates existing problem, secures historical perspective and then suggest future development by the use of various tools. Research has chosen interview as a tool of data collection.

### 3.2 TYPES OF DESCRIPTIVE RESEARCH

There are various classifications of descriptive research by different educational exerts such as:

- Survey studies
- Case studies
- Developmental studies
- Follow-up studies
- Co-relational studies
- Trend Analysis
- Documentary Analysis

Research has used survey studies method for data collection. In survey method, researcher has developed questionnaire for working children and their parents for data collection to solve the issue.



### 3.3 Population

Children of rural and urban areas of District Bahawalpur, who were working children instead of studying, have been considered as population of study. Working children of 4-18 considered as population of study.

### 3.4 SAMPLE

Sampling is the process of selecting a number of individuals for a study in such a way that the individuals represent the larger group from which they were selected. The individual selected comprise a sample and the large group is referred to as a population.

The population of this study was large and scattered the sampling techniques which was applied in this study; was simple random sampling. So in this study by using method of random sampling, 800 interviews were conducted. Out of 800, 400 were taken from children and 400 taken from their parents. For the purpose of knowing real condition and situation 200 were taken from rural children and 200 were rural parents. Likewise 200 were urban parents and 200 were urban children.

#### Showing the sampling size

Types of respondents	Rural	Urban	Frequency	Percentage
Children	200	200	400	0.5
Parents	200	200	400	0.5
Total	400	400	800	% 100

### 3.5 RESEARCH TOOL DEVELOPMENT.

After reviewing the relevant literature, a questionnaire was developed. The format of the questioner was arranged in to ten portions were

personal data of children

Personal data of their parents

socio economic conditions

Hours of working

Reasons of working

Nature of working

Problems related to their job places

Attitude of society towards working children

Motivating factors for the eradication of child labor

Services facilities

The setting of the Questioner was designed in such a manner that easy to answers were placed in first and the Question about the difficult were placed at the end.

### 3.2 PILOT STUDY

30 interviews were conducted after finalizing pattern of question of interview out of that 15 interviews were taken from the laboring children and 15 from their parents. Expert's opinion was also taken by the researcher about research. Difficult and unnecessary were changed and the format of questionnaire was given a final shape on the base of pilot study.

### 3.3 DELIMITATIONS OF STUDY

This study was delimited to;

Laboring Boys and Girls of Rural and Urban areas of Bahawalpur district.

This study was delimited only for 7<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> years.

All parents and guardian of working children of District Bahawalpur.

### 3.4 DATA ANALYSIS

After collecting of data from labor children and their parents in rural and urban areas of District Bahawalpur. All the responses from the questionnaire were fed into Microsoft Excel Program of computer. Data was fed in the form of zero and one, in every question marked options were fed as one and no responses were regarded as zero. After the classification of data, tabulation and interpretation were done. First of all simple and cross table were made. After their approval, the frequencies were fed, subsequently. The tables were described on the basis of percentages and averages.

The tables were then analyzed and interpreted both descriptively and statistically. On the basis of that interpretation, conclusions were drawn.

**RESULT & DISSCUSSIONS;**

**Table No. 4.1. Ratio of children per family in rural areas & urban areas**

Q.4- How many sister and brother you are?				
Responses		Sisters	Brothers	Total children
Rural parents	Frequency:	775	801	1576
	^ P	0.7	0.5	0.12
	Percentage:	7%	5%	12%
Urban parents	Frequency:	725	601	1326
	^ P	0.5	0.4	0.9
	Percentage:	5%	4%	9%

Figure no. 4.1

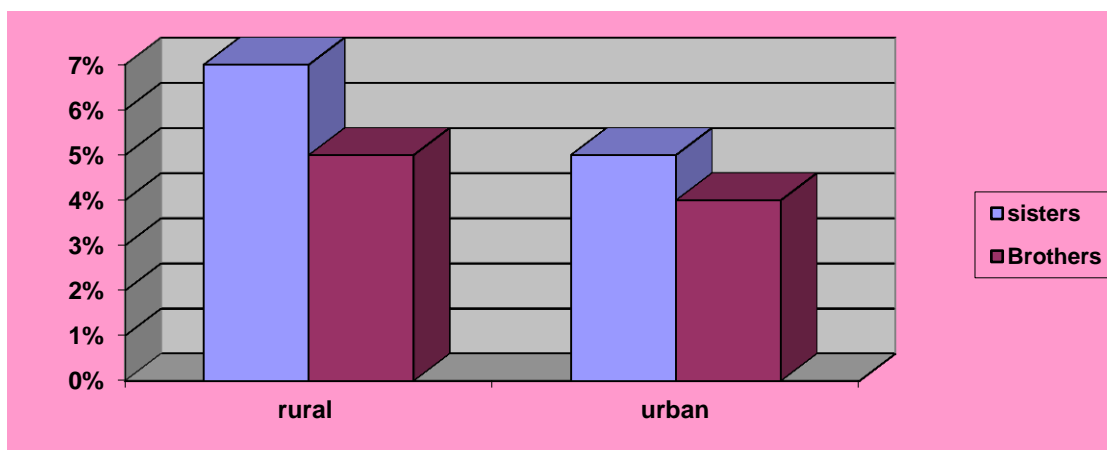


Table 4.1.4 indicates that ratio of children per family. It was found that the ratio was 0.12 in rural areas & 0.9 in urban areas as far as the proportion is concerned.

While in percentage it was, 12% in rural areas, while it was 9% in urban areas. In rural areas the ratio of boys, per family, is 5% and girls are 7% while in urban areas it was 4% boys and 5 % girls.

**Table No. 4.2 Literacy rate of working children in rural and urban areas**

Q.5- What is the literacy rate of working children?						
Responses		illiterate	Lees primary	primar y	middle	metric
Rural children	Frequency	123	40	18	10	8
	^					
	P	0.62	0.20	o.9	0.5	0.4
	Percentage	62%	20%	9%	5%	4%
Urban children	Frequency	52	69	36	19	25
	^					
	P	0.26	0.35	0.18	0.10	0.13
	Percentage	26%	35%	18%	10%	13%

Figure no. 4.2

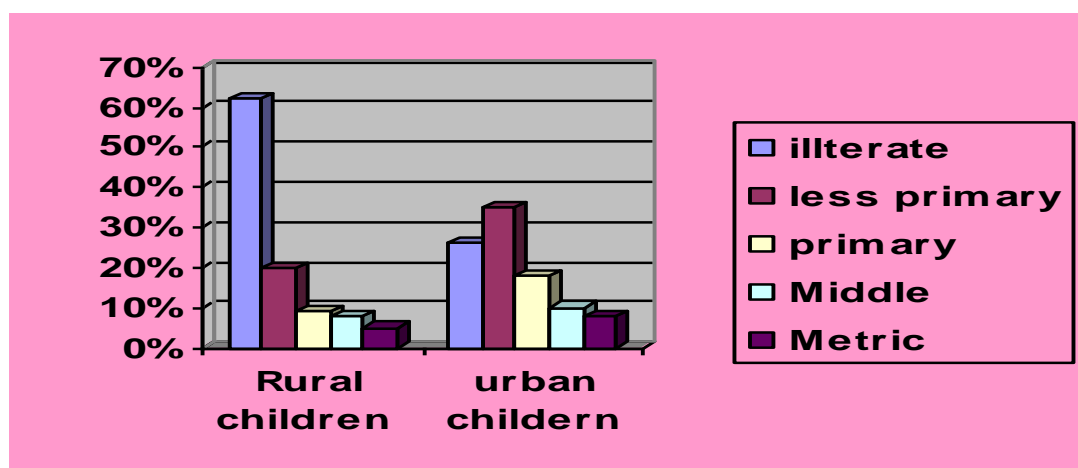


Table 4.2 indicates the literacy rate of working children. It was found that 0.62 illiterate children were in rural areas, while it was 0.26 in urban areas, 0.22 less primary in rural areas, while 0.35 in urban areas, 0.9 primary in rural areas while 0.18 in urban areas, 0.5 Middle in rural areas while 0.10 in urban areas, while 0.4 Matric level literacy rate was in rural areas, while 0.13 in urban areas as far as the proportion concerned.

While in percentage it was 62% illiterate children in rural areas, while it was 26% in urban areas, 20% less primary in rural areas, while 35% in urban areas, 9% primary in rural areas while 18% in urban areas, 5% Middle in rural areas while 10% in urban areas and 4% Matric level literacy rate was in rural areas, while 13% in urban areas.

**Table No. 4.3 Duration of children's employment in rural and urban areas**

Q.7-Duration of your work							
Responses		6month	1-2	4-5	5-6	6-8	Above8
Rural children	Frequency:	19	31	43	65	27	9
	^						
	P	0.10	0.16	0.22	0.27	0.17	0.11
	Percentage:	10%	16%	22%	27%	17%	11%
Urban children	Frequency:	26	39	36	49	34	16
	^						
	P	0.13	0.20	0.18	0.25	0.17	0.8
	Percentage:	13%	20%	18%	25%	17%	8%

Figure no. 4.3

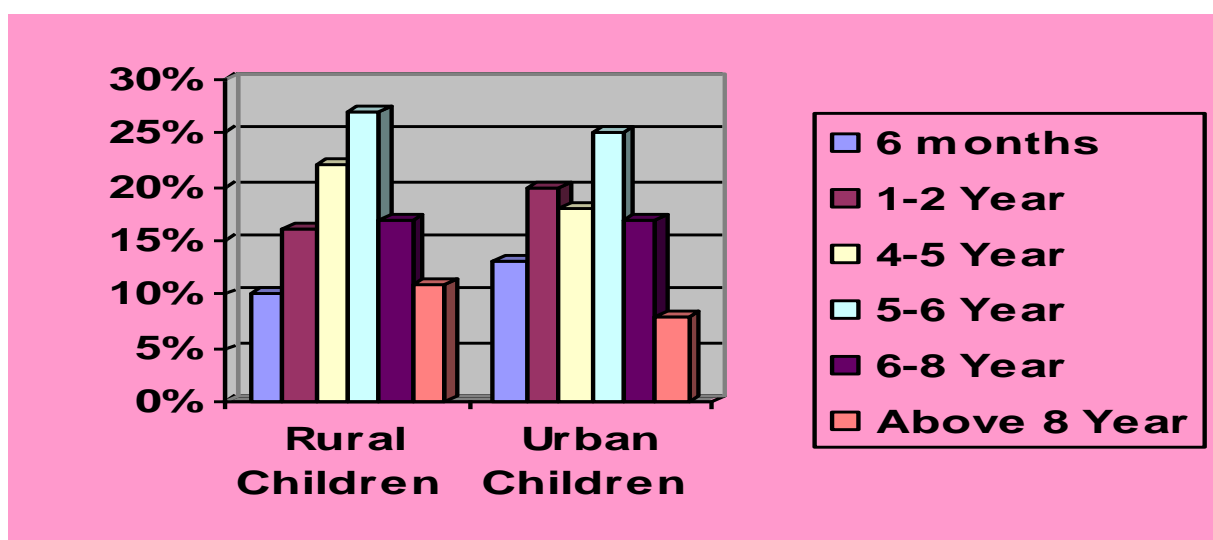


Table 4.3 indicates the children's duration of work. 0.10 children in rural areas are doing work since last 6 months, while 0.13 in urban areas, 0.16 1-2 of years are working in rural areas, while 0.20 in urban areas, 0.22 of 4-5 years are working in rural areas, while 0.18 in urban areas, 0.27 of 5-6 years working in rural areas while 0.25 in urban areas, 0.17 of 7-8 years were working in rural areas while 0.17 in urban areas as far as the proportion is concerned.

While in percentage it was 10% children in rural areas were doing work since last 6 months , while 13% in urban areas, 16% of 1-2 years was doing work in rural areas , 20% in urban areas, 22% of 4-5 years were working in rural areas, while 18% in urban areas, 27% were working 5-6 years were working in rural areas, while 25% in urban areas ,17% 7-8 years in are working in rural areas while 17% in urban areas.

**Table No. 4.4 Daily duration of child's laboring in rural and urban areas**

Q.8- your daily working hours						
Responses		4-6	6-8	8-12	14	24
Rural children	Frequency:	17	28	37	83	35
	^					
	P	0.9	0.14	0.19	0.42	0.18
	Percentage:	9%	14%	19%	42%	18%
Urban children	Frequency:	31	42	75	31	31
	^					
	P	0.11	0.16	0.21	0.38	0.16
	Percentage:	11%	16%	21%	38%	16%

Figure no. 4.4

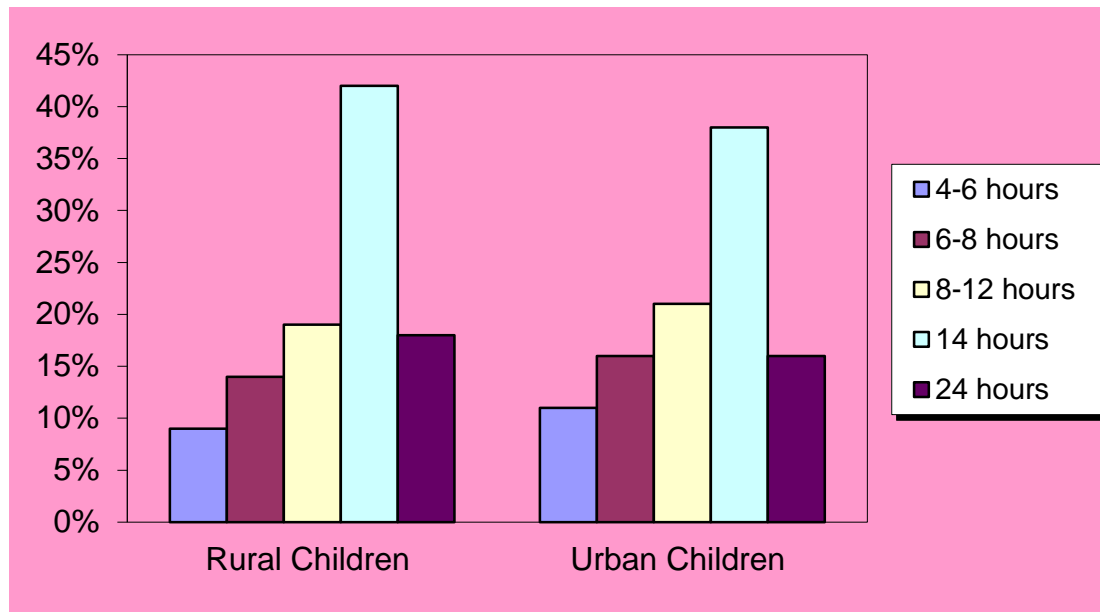


Table 4.4 indicates the ratio of daily duration of children. It was found that 0.09 children were doing work 4-6 hours daily in rural areas, while 0.11 in urban areas, 0.14 were doing work 6-8 hours in rural areas, while 0.16 in urban areas, 0.19 were doing work 8-12 hours in rural areas while 0.38 in urban, and 0.18 were doing work 24 hours in rural areas while 0.16 in urban areas as far as the proportion is concerned.

### 5.1 SUMMARY:

The objectives of the research study were to find out the nature, the main causes of child labor in the District Bahawalpur. Imbed to developed appropriate mechanism with which the programs can be sustained and replicated as best practice. It is also identify the proposal given by parents which can help in eradicating child labor. The previous plans and strategies were also analyzed according to the practices and objective. This study is also aimed to find out the grass root level problem which was the causes of flair plan.

After reviewing the previous plan and strategies and related literature, questionnaire was constructed for data collection. The data was collected form 800 working children and their parents. Delimitations of the researcher during research were also stated. The procedure of the tabulation and technique for data analyzes was also revealed in the study. The analyzes of data interpretations were also mentioned in the previous chapter through tables and graph. Through this analysis, the findings and draw conclusion are presented in fifth chapter. The study was concluded that In Pakistan, the major religion is Islam. Islam is a religion of peace, a complete code of life. It provides solution to all problems of humanity. So, Pakistan has a religious and cultural scenario which speaks about human rights and their duties. But, the ground reality is opposite to the Islamic teachings concerning human rights. Children are small and vulnerable. They must be treated as human being, not as a property. They need love, care, and education. Civil society members and parents to realize their duties about children. This problem can only be solved by showing a commitment to all these child laborers. The first step must be taken by government employees by making their homes free of child domestic labor. This step will improve the situation and it will provide a base to solve the issue. There should be separate different syllabus for working children. This syllabus must be skilled based besides the basic literacy course girls should be taught embroidery and boys should be taught agriculture, some other skills handicrafts, motor mechanics, fish forming etc. the government should revise the roles regarding the responsibilities of labor inspectors. The government of Pakistan has to make its policies according to the ILO labor inspection convention 1947. (No: 81). The main recommendation of this study are the Government of Pakistan carry a Nation child labor survey Immediately to evaluate the current situation of child labor.

It will provide assistance to Government in developing policies. Child labor could be eradicated by providing sources of income and Jobs in local and National level. It could be achieved by providing high quality free compulsory education especially for Girls. . It could be achieved by providing home based industries and without interest loan.

### Findings of children's Data

Ratio of child's satisfactions of job. 28% children were satisfied with present job in rural areas, while 13% in urban areas. 72% unsatisfied in rural areas, while 88% in urban areas.

The ratio of future choice of children .46% children described that they wanted to get education in rural areas, while 37% in urban areas. 9% wanted to work in rural areas 9% in urban areas. 46% wanted to get education with work in rural areas; while 55% in urban areas.

The deprivation of children from education. 20% children were not going to school because of poverty in rural areas, while 28% in urban areas. 32% because of Unawareness of parents in rural areas, while 29% in urban areas. 4% because of unavailability of school in rural areas, while 0% in urban areas. 13% because of lack of interest in rural, while 13% in urban areas. 9% because of fear of teachers in rural areas, while 15% in urban areas. 11% because of bad company in rural areas, while 9% in urban areas. 13% lack of interest of society in rural areas, while 8% in urban areas.

The availability of school was.52% schools were present near home in rural areas, while 63% in urban areas.49% were at distance form home in rural areas, while 37% in urban areas.0% school were not present in rural areas, While 0% school were not present in urban areas.

Children went on work .55% children were sent to work forcefully by parents in rural areas, while 56% in urban areas. 45% by their own will in rural areas, while 44% in urban areas.

The behavior of owner. 19% children say that behavior of owner was good in rural areas, while 20% in urban areas.58% normal behavior in rural areas, while 46% in urban areas.24% bad behave in rural areas, while 35% bad behavior in urban areas.

Time of taking pay was 46% owner gave the money at time in rural areas, while 52% in urban areas. 54% owner did not give the pay at time in rural areas, while 48% areas in urban areas.

The package of children's salary was 15% children were doing work on daily wages in rural areas, while 16% in urban areas. 19% weekly wages in rural areas, while 27% in urban areas, 30% monthly wages in rural areas; while 45% in urban areas. 36% yearly wages in rural areas, while 13% in urban areas

The ratio of monthly income was 45 % children earned 1500 monthly in rural areas, while 47 % in urban areas, 35% earned 2000, 2500 monthly in rural areas, while 38% in urban areas, 21% earned 3000, 3500 monthly in rural areas, while 16% in urban areas.

Which person takes pay from working children? 43% children gaved pay to their father in rural areas, while 40% in urban areas, 32% to their mother in rural areas, while 30% in urban areas, 25% to their guardian in rural areas, while 30% in urban areas.

Children keep money out of salary was 60% children take pocket money out of their pay only 25-30 rupees in rural areas, while 64% in urban areas. 40% take 50-100 rupees in rural areas, while 36% in urban areas.

The use of pocket money was 21% children saved their pocket money in rural areas, while 20% in urban areas, 36% used on themselves in rural areas, while 30% in urban areas, 44% gave that money any other member of family in rural areas, while 50% in urban areas.

### 5.. Recommendations;

Following are the main points that the government must take to provide every child a healthy and normal life.

1. Government should make different strategies for different regions because every region has its own demands and requirements culture and traditions.
2. National plan of action on child labor must be prepared with working children's participation, key stakeholders and policy makers.
3. If parents do not send their children to school, they must be fined and punished as pre set rules and regulations to stop child labor.
4. Subject of Child labor should be made part of syllabus at school level.
5. There should be separate different syllabus for working children. This syllabus must be skilled based .Besides the basic literacy course girls, should be taught embroidery and boys should be taught agriculture, some other skills handicrafts, motor mechanics, fish forming etc.
6. Lectures should be arranged on the importance of girl's education in rural areas by "Ulma" and teachers and learned.
7. Tele film should be made on the benefit of educated girls and show it in rural areas at the eve of culture shows and village fairs.
8. Some character should be developed for the purpose of girl's education, health and food like "Mena" in rural areas.

## References;

1. Alexander, E ., (2006). *Understanding Madrasahs: How threatening are they?* Volume 85 PP-9-15. Islamabad: Pakistan.
2. Amarylis ,T.,(2002). *Appraisal of Child in the Tobacco Industry: Case studies on two locos provinces, A Research Conducted by the Policies Advocacy, Research, Training and Networking Resources and services* ( PART NERS), inc., Washington.
3. Anees, J. & Arshid, M., (2005). *Society for the protection of the Rights of the child, probation, Detention as a last resort*, SPARC, Islamabad : Pakistan.
4. Anees, J., (2007). Society for the protection of the rights of the children, *TheState of Pakistan's Children*, Islamabad: Pakistan.
5. Anita , A. & Johan, B., (2004). *International Labour Organization, Girl Child labour in Agriculture Domestic work and Sexual Exploitation*, vol. 1, international labour office Geneva: Switzerland.
6. Anita. A, & Johan B., (2006). *International Labour Organization, Girls Child labour in Agriculture Domestic work and Sexual Exploitation*, vol. 2,International labour office Geneva: Switzerland.
7. Bhalotra, S. & Heady C., (2003). *Determinants of child farm Labour in Ghana and Pakistan: A comparative study*, Bath University: Ghana.
8. Census Organization, (1999). *District Census report of Bahawalpur*, Islamabad: Pakistan.
9. Ghazanfer, A., (1994). *Child Labour in Pakistan: Child Workers in Asia*, Vol. 10, Islamabad: Pakistan.
10. Haspels, N. & Jankanish, M., (2000). *Action Against Child Labour* page 334-344 Bureau publication ILO. Geneva: Switzerland.
11. Hedy, C., (2002). *Save the Children: Children's Right form and Environmental Perspective Implementations for Action Code 2752*. Stock holm: Sweden.
12. Hedy, C., (2004). *Save the children: Stop Violence Against Children*. Stock holm: Sweden.
13. ILO & IPEC, (2006). *Combating Child Labour through Education and Training* Retrieved (N.D). [http: .www. ipec-pakistan. Org/ projects/ project-01.htm](http://www.ipecc-pakistan.org/projects/project-01.htm).
14. Inter-parliamentary Union, (2002). *Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labour IPU* Geneva: Switzerland.
15. Joseph, Y. M., (2002). Department of Child Labour, *Finding on the Worst Forms of Child Lahore*, Islamabad: Pakistan.
16. Josephy, L., (1999). ILO, *Action Against Child Labour Achievement Lessons Learned and Indication for the Future*. Geneva: Switzerland.
17. Kane, J. & Augustin L.M., (2001). *Thematic Evaluation of ILO/ IPEC programs in Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children: Thailand. Columbia and Nicaragu*. Thematic Evaluation Report. ILO. Geneva: Switzerland.
18. Lavy, V. & Shujaat, Q., (2004). Labour and human Resources Department, *Training kit on Child Labour*, Government of the Punjab Lahore: Pakistan.