

PERCEPTION AND SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF CHILD LABOUR IN FAISALABAD DISTRICT

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Abstract

Purpose: — Child labour is a global problem, but in developing and weak economies the severity of the problem is relatively high. The complex situation of child labour can be estimated from the fact that there are about 152 million children in child labour worldwide. About half of them, 72.5 million children, work in hazardous sectors that threaten children's health, safety and moral development. Every child has the right to enjoy their childhood to the fullest. However, due to hard work, children are not able to enjoy the best part of their lives, which severely affects the mental and emotional health of children. In a developing country like Pakistan, as the population grows, so does poverty. Along with employment, inflation, socio-economic and financial problems are also increasing and due to these serious problems, the rate of child labour is also increasing at an alarming rate. The situation arising out of COVID-19 has also increased child labour globally. In line with Goal 8 Sustainable Development Goal 8.7, we aim to eliminate all forms of child labour by 2025, including forced labour, modern forms of slavery and human trafficking.

Design: A cross sectional study was conducted among the children working in different places in District Faisalabad and all the consenting children were given questionnaires.

Findings: A total of 155 children took part in the survey, including 16 women and 139 men. Their age range was 8-17 years. A total of 85 respondents (54.8%) were in school at the time while 46 (29.70%) were out of school. 24 respondents (15.5%) never went to school.

Implications: The proposed measures to combat child labour include addressing the issue of domestic poverty, raising public awareness of the evils of child labour and providing free education up to the Primary level and the implementation of child labour laws was the least mentioned.

Keywords: Child Labour, Soci-economic, Determinants, Faisalabad, Pakistan

Introduction

World Child Labour Day is celebrated around the world on June 12 with the determination that concrete steps must be taken to end child labour. Various events, lectures and walks are also organized on the occasion of this day. The purpose of this day is to bring the issues of working children to the attention of the government and those responsible so that the government can take concrete practical steps regarding child labour in the country.

According to the ILO, child labour is a work that deprives children of their childhood aspirations, a dignified and dignified lifestyle and which is detrimental to their physical, mental and moral development and which impedes their compulsory education.

According to the ILO and UNICEF, not all work done by children can be considered child labour. There is a need to differentiate between child labour and child work. If child labour does not adversely affect the child's personal and physical development and education, then such work is not considered child labour. For example, if a child returns from school or works during the school holidays or gets involved in the family business, it will not be considered child labour, but such work is very important for the personal development of children. It not only makes them skilled but also helps them to become competent members of society.

Although child labour exists in both developing and developed countries in one form or another, the only difference is that developed countries have laws on child labour and they are enforced, but child labour in developing countries. Labour laws exist only on paper, their implementation is non-existent and especially children who work in houses, barns, shops are treated like animals, children who are kept at home yes, even if it is said that a little work will be done, but they are also asked to do all kinds of work, even at a very meager salary.

According to the Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Children (SPARC), an organization working for the protection of children's rights in Pakistan, about 12 million children work in the country. 6 million of them are under 10 years old.

An estimated 168 million children worldwide are forced to work, according to the International Labour Organization (ILO), a UN agency. These are children under the age of 18. Child labour is also on the rise in Pakistan.

A report by the International Labour Organization (ILO) states that "Around 73 million children between the ages of 10 and 14 work worldwide when children spend hours in hotels, farms, factories, factories, when they do physical labour in kilns, houses and on the streets, the feeling of getting education in their minds becomes less and less. Child labour destroys their development, education and their childhood and future." In our neighboring country India, many organizations are working to prevent child labour, but still the number of such children in India is about one crore. According to a report by the Development Reporting Cell, the total number of "child labourers" in Pakistan is 56 per cent boys and 27 per cent minors, most of whom are from Punjab. The report said that in every region of the world, children are not only deprived of basic rights like education but also have to work for 8 to 18 hours for a few hundred rupees. 8 million children in the world are living in slavery and every year, 1.2 million children are trafficked for labour and sexual activity. According to an investigative report by the Media Forum in Pakistan, the incidence of child sexual abuse and murder has increased by 70 (seventy) percent in the last few years. The country ranks fourth in the world in terms of violence. As far as India is concerned, a law was passed in October 2006 against child labour, under which child labour under the age of 14 is punishable by two years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs 20,000. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has been quoted as saying that 7.5 million children are currently working in labour camps around the world, with one in eight children working in unsafe human and dangerous conditions, while the International Labour Organization (ILO). According to the world, there are 250 million child labourers between the ages of 5 and 14, including 140 million boys and 110 million girls. Asia leads

in number of child labourers 61% of child labourers are in Asia. In developed countries 2.5 million children are part of child labour force. In Pakistan (5 to 14 years) 83% children are part of child labour force The total child labour force of the country is 73% boys and 27% girls (while Pakistan's total force is 700,000). About 60% of this force is in Punjab alone (while 75% of the forces are from Punjab). Half of the child labourers in Pakistan work at least 35 hours a week while 13% of the child labourers work 56 hours or more. 2 million children in the world are involved in various industries in a very dangerous environment, while 7% of the total child labour force is injured while working during a serious illness and under different conditions. Twenty-five percent of children experience this situation at some point. Seven percent of children who are sexually abused are said to be children who work in factories, homes, workshops, hotels, kilns, farms and construction units. And are sexually assaulted while on duty. According to a UNICEF report, there have been 1,384 heartbreaking incidents of child sexual abuse in Malik Aziz this year, of which 830 were in Punjab, 440 in Sindh and 75 in NWFP. Last year, 324 children were gang-raped. Events occurred. The official data collected on child labour was from 18 years ago, with 73% of boys and 27% of girls being victims of child labour. Child labour refers to the hard work and employment of adolescents and young children. That is, the child should be deprived of his right to education and entertainment and put to work at an early age. Child labour is the most important issue for children. Child labour rates are very high in third world countries and global child labour figures are alarming. According to the Pakistan Labour Force Survey, the unemployment rate in 1996-1997 was 6.1%. Which rose to 7.8 % in 2002, but the governments that came to power did not take any significant steps. In contrast, neighboring India, where the unemployment rate was 9.40% in 2009, has averaged 6% in Pakistan. Which was 6.5% in 2013 and 6% in 2017.

Child labour between the ages of 5 and 14 is widespread in Pakistan. However, there are no reliable and comprehensive data on this age group to address this issue. Although the Labour Force Survey, the main source of labour market statistics, contains information on the labour force over the age of 10, there are no studies on the nature and extent of child labour between the ages of 10 and 14. Therefore, this study was conducted using microdata from three Labour Force Surveys from 1990-91 to 1992-93 to fill this gap. Studies show that the number of child workers aged 10-14 years increased from 1.8 million in 1990-91 to 2 million in 1992-93. Girls grow faster than boys. The sector structure shows that at the national and rural levels, agriculture has the largest number of children, followed by services, while the service sector dominates in urban areas. In terms of employment status, most children are unpaid family helpers. The employment model shows that most of them work in agriculture and production. Data shows that about three-quarters work longer than the usual 35 hours per week. It was found that independent surveys of households and firms are needed to gain a deeper understanding of the socio-economic characteristics of child labour, particularly between the ages of 5 and 14 years, and the hazardous work they do.

Globally, between 1960 and 2003, the incidence of child labour fell from 25 % to 10 %, according to the World Bank. Nevertheless, the total number of child labourers is high,

with UNICEF and the ILO acknowledging that an estimated 168 million children between the ages of 5 and 17 worldwide were involved in child labour in 2013. According to a new report by the International Labour Organization (ILO) and UNICEF, the number of child labourers worldwide has risen to 160 million due to the effects of COVID-19, an increase of 8.4 million over the past four years. A report released on the eve of the International Day against Child Labour on June 14 warns that, for the first time in 20 years, progress in efforts to end child labour has stalled. Between 2000 and 2016, there was a 94 million reductions in child labour. The report notes a significant increase in the number of children between the ages of 5 and 11 in child labour, which now accounts for more than half of the world's total. The number of children aged 5 to 17 involved in hazardous work has increased from 6.5 million to 79 million since 2016. The number of child labourers in agriculture is 70% (112 million), in services 20% (31.4 million) and in industry 10% (16.5 million). About 28% of children between the ages of 5 and 11 and 35% of children between the ages of 12 and 14 are out of school due to child labour. Boys of all ages have more child labour than girls. When household chores are performed for 21 hours or more each week, the child labour rate increases. The prevalence of child labour in rural areas (14%) is three times higher than in urban areas (5%). Increasing investment in rural development and good works in agriculture are essential. We are at a critical juncture and much depends on how we think. The report warns that an additional nine million children could go into child labour by the end of 2022 as a result of a global epidemic. According to the report, the number could rise to 46 million if they do not have access to critical social security coverage. Additional economic shocks and school closures due to COVID-19 mean that already child labour victims may work longer hours or worse, while many other vulnerable families lose jobs and incomes.

Table 1: Child Labour in Pakistan

Province	Total No. of Children in Age Group of 5-14 years (millions)	Total No. of Economically Active Children in Age Group of 5-14 years (millions)	Ratio of Child Labour
Punjab	22.63	1.94	8.60%
Sindh	8.62	0.3	3.50%
NWFP	6.71	1.06	15.80%
Baluchistan	2.07	0.01	0.50%
Total for Pakistan	40.03	3.31	8.30%

Literature Review

The aim of this chapter is to review the empirical and theoretical literature related to the present study. A view of this chapter is to interpret the present study within the framework of the previously conducted studies. For the present study, researcher found a wide range of literature in different books, newspapers, articles and previous researches.

White, B. (1994) Using examples from the Netherlands and Indonesia, this article examines how the issue of child labour has been perceived and addressed, from the early days of public awareness of these issues to the present day. National and international responses to the problem of child labour reflect a set of assumptions that are almost entirely at odds with the views and preferences of children themselves. Paradoxically, the powerful lobbies in some of the world's richest countries, are unable to enforce, and in some cases relax, their own child labour laws, trying to pressure developing countries to tighten and/or enforce their laws under the threat of various form of sanctions or boycotts. This increasingly active threat makes exporting countries strongly discouraged from acknowledging the existence of child labour, for example through protection laws or other measures to promote the improvement of child labour conditions.

Barki et al., (1998) shows that child labour remains one of the main problems affecting Pakistan and its children. Pakistan has enacted laws to curb child labour and slave labour – but those laws are widely ignored, and some 11 million children between the ages of four and fourteen continue to run factories across the country, often under brutal and strict conditions. The Pakistani government enacted the Child Labour Act 1991 which prohibits the employment of children under the age of 14 and anyone who employs them is punished, imprisoned and fined. There are some cultural differences between the four provinces of Pakistan, not all determinants are the same in the provinces that lead to the supply of child labour.

Barki and Fasih (1998), reported that due to cultural and demographic differences between the four provinces, we hypothesized that the determinants of child labour may differ between provinces. The focus of our research is also to look at the factors that differentiate and lead to the provision of child labour between Sukur and Multan. Most of the children help their parents in their daily life. Since children are hardly responsible for their own decisions, it is important to understand the factors that influence parents' decisions to send their children to school or work.

According to research of Fassa et al., (1999), Seeing child labour can have a positive effect, but in some situations it has a negative effect on a child's health and development. This is a big problem in developing countries. However, it is possible to observe child labour in developed countries and only a few of them work in hazardous work. In this study, researchers reveal the profile of child labour in developed and underdeveloped countries as well as the main occupations and threats to them. In addition, this study summarizes the epidemiological evidence for the greater effect of low occupational exposure on children's health, while comparing adult concerns and theoretical concerns about the health effects of child labour. However, researchers describe strategies that can be used to combat the dangerous threat of child labour.

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Canagarajah and Nielsen (1999) reported that child labour is widespread in developing countries. The ILO estimates for developing countries that the total number of working children aged 5 to 14 years is 250 million. Of these, 120 million are working full time and 24 million are under 10 years of age. In absolute terms, child labour is most prevalent in Asia, with around 150 million working children living in Asia. In Asia and Latin America, which are more urbanized, child labour is also considered an urban phenomenon. Child workers are equally exposed to the hazards faced by older workers in parallel conditions, but are more fatally affected because of their different anatomical, physiological and psychological characteristics. Unlike adults, children do not resist union coercion. For these poor households, who live near subsistence levels and are forced to send their children to school instead of work, exogenous shocks (such as poor harvests) will have an unjustifiably severe impact on their well-being, according to the National Child Labour Survey. In 1996 the total number of children in Pakistan between the ages of 5 and 14 years was 40 million by the Federal Statistical Office in collaboration with the ILO. The total number of financially active children across Pakistan stands at 3.3 million (8.3% of the total number of children). The majority of working children (73%) were observed among boys, while 27% was observed among girls. The majority of child labourers (58.6% or 1.94 million) are found in Punjab. The study also reports that the participation of children in rural work is almost eight times higher than in urban areas. Nearly a third of working children can read and write, boys are better educated than girls and urban children are better than rural children. The employment situation in a broad category shows that almost 70% of working children are unpaid family helpers. Considerable differences are found in employment status in urban and rural areas. In rural areas, a third of working children work as unpaid family members, in cities a third. Nearly 46% of working children work more than 35 hours a week, and most work 56 hours or more. According to most of the parents interviewed, children work as temporary workers in household-related businesses.

According to research of Myers, W. E. (1999), International attention to the problem of child labour in recent years has given rise to new values, actors and ideas and thereby broadened the diversity of thought and action in relation to child labour. There has been a significant expansion of the debate, including a reassessment of the diversity of situations and contexts of children's work and the different impacts on the children involved. The increasing interest of economists and social scientists and the new

empirical findings of their research approach shed light on the nature and social ecology of child labour. The legal orientation resulting from the near-universal adoption of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child places more emphasis on what happens to children, and children's own ideas about their work become more accessible and influential. Traditional methods of dealing with child labour have been discredited as ineffective, but there are still no tried and tested alternatives to replace them. Meanwhile, focusing on ending the worst forms of child labour would probably be the most logical strategy.

Cigno et al., (2002) consider the analogy with the international increase in child labour. Parents' decisions about whether their child should work or go to school depend on the costs and benefits of education. In a country that began with a highly illiterate workforce, globalization has raised the wages of the uneducated relative to the educated. This reduces children's incentives for education and strengthens children's developmental incentives to work as early as possible. On the other hand, in countries starting with a relatively high proportion of educated workers, globalization will increase the wage rates of workers associated with uneducated children.

Jafarey, S., and Lahiri, S. (2002) The interaction between credit markets, trade sanctions, and the incidence of child labour is considered as a model for two households that are good and not rich. Both poverty and poor quality of education are other important determinants of child labour. The incidence of child labour decreases as we move from restricted lending to the case where poor households are free to borrow from the rich and then to the case of perfect international credit markets. Trafficking sanctions can increase child labour, particularly in poor households, an opportunity that diminishes as access to credit increases.

Khan (2003) analyze the determinants of child labour, especially when socioeconomic variables influence parents' decisions to use child time. The document is econometric in nature and the primary data were analyzed using a sequential constraint model. It has been found that children come from wealthy families and are more likely to go to school and work less with educated parents. The existence of a significant gender gap in children's education and many explanatory variables support the idea that parents prefer the education of their sons over the education of their daughters. In contrast, it was found that school attendance was negatively and child labour was positively correlated with household size.

Beegle et al., (2004) Assessing the causal effects of child labour participation on socioeconomic outcomes such as education, wages and health, again using panel data and strategy instrumental variables. You see much higher earnings for adults who worked as children. In the long term, they estimate that at age 30, the loss of income due to loss of education outweighs the benefits associated with child labour.

Beegle and Dehejia (2004) Use panel data from Vietnam and strategy instrumental variables to assess the impact of child labour involvement on five-year outcomes. They found a significant negative effect of child labour on school participation and later educational success.

Dessy, S. E., and Pallage, S. (2005) the measurable problem of prohibiting the worst forms of child labour in poor countries is unlikely to improve welfare. We show that harmful forms of child labour play an economic role: by keeping child labour wages high enough, they enable the accumulation of human capital in poor countries. Unless appropriate mechanisms are in place to mitigate the decline in child labour wages caused by reduced employment opportunities for children, a ban on harmful forms of child labour is unlikely to be desirable. We conduct our analysis in a simple model of parental investment in children's education.

Mahmood, et al., (2005) presented research that found that socioeconomic factors perpetuate child labour. In the automotive and technology sectors, the majority of respondents are forced to work by their parents because of their financial condition. In addition, it turns out that poverty is an important factor in child labour caused by several other causes such as lack of interest in education, extended family and destructive social behavior.

Beegle et al., (2006) found that there is a positive and significant relationship between the level of household wealth and the use of child labour. This is surprising at first (because child labour is usually portrayed in a negative relationship with household wealth); but under agricultural conditions positive associations can be rationalized. Rural households with larger farms tend to require higher levels of child labour than their children. In Vietnam, data show that the opening and closing of household stores is associated with an increase in child labour.

Emerson and Knabb (2006) stated that poverty alone may not be the main cause of child labour. In their paper, they present a model that offers different methods by which child labour can be passed down from generation to generation in families; possible difference. "Opportunity" is defined broadly to include such things as differences in the quality of education, access to high-paying jobs, access to information about the return of education, and prejudice against certain groups in the economy. To date, little effort has been made to systematically examine the causes of child labour in order to identify the factors that might lead to its reduction and eventual elimination.

Togunde, D., and Carter, A. (2006) Interviewed with 1,535 urban children (ages 8-14) in Nigeria, this study introduces two new measures of child labour – child ownership of businesses and profit control – to complement the traditional use of child labour time and to promote a broader understanding of children. . work. It examines the causes of child labour and how these interventions differ depending on the socioeconomic status of the parents. Examining these relationships is important for a deeper understanding of the different models of child labour and for clarifying the cultural and economic socialization of children. Our results show that children of parents with higher socioeconomic status are more likely to own a business than help their parents. These children are also more likely to retain and spend their income. Our results also provide strong support for the poverty hypothesis and socialization theory, which are often used to explain child labour in developing societies. Moreover, our results show that children of parents with higher socioeconomic status work fewer hours. These findings are important for regulating child labour and mitigating its consequences.

Joelle (2010) reported that “across countries, the average labour force level increases with rural population size, female labour force participation and fertility, while it decreases with increasing GDP per capita, the share of public spending on education as a percentage of gross national income, life expectancy and share of the labour force in industry or agriculture.

Maitra and Ray (2010) used data from three countries, Peru, Pakistan and Ghana, to study child labour and schooling. They argue that poverty is the main cause of child labour. Pakistan's findings also draw attention to the need to target households living below the poverty line.

Awan et al., (2011) concluded that the determinants of the supply of child labour, arguing that factors such as poor maternal education, education of the head of household, large family size, low family income and low child education encourage children to work, which often interfere with their development. The results show that low family income tempts children to do hazardous work. Parents of child labourers are mostly unemployed or underemployed and are in dire need of secure work and income.

Research Methodology

Faisalabad is one of the important district of Punjab with approximately 3,203,846 populations. The growing rate of Faisalabad is 2.23%, respectively. The area of the Faisalabad District is 6,500 square Kilometers. A cross sectional study was conducted among the children working in different places in District Faisalabad and all the consenting children were given questionnaires. A sample of 155 Children was drawn through sample random sampling techniques the children of the district Faisalabad. Convenient sampling was used in exploratory research, where the researcher is interested in getting an expensive approximation of the truth. As the name implies the sample is selected because they are convenient. This non probability method is often used in preliminary research effort to get gross estimate for the results, without increasing the cost or time required to select a random sample. It can deliver accurate result when the population is homogeneous. A sample is a smaller representative of a larger whole. The basic requirement for a sample is that it must be representative and also adequate. It will represent the characteristics of the population and enable us to draw conclusions about the characteristics of the population.

Results and Discussion

Table 2

		Education		
		illiteracy	Below Primary	Primary
Age	Below 8 Years	12	9	3
	8 to 9 Years	1	2	2
	10 to 11 Years	2	5	45
	12 to 13 Years	10	10	19
	14 to 15 Years	6	8	21

Table 3

		Frequency	Mean	SD	AOR (95%)	P- value
Gender						
	Male	(92.3%) 143	1.08	.268	1.28(0.9-2.3)	0.144
	Female	(7.7%) 12				
Age						
	Below 8 Years	(15.5%) 24	3.3613	1.298 7	1.30(1.23 – 2.7)	0.001
	8 to 9 Years	(3.2%) 5				
	10 to 11 Years	(33.5%) 52				
	12 to 13 Years	(25.2%) 39				
	14 to 15 Years	(22.6%) 35				
Education						
	illiteracy	(20%) 31	2.3806	0.799 9	2.23(1.76 –3.01)	0.001
	Below Primary	(21.9%) 34				
	Primary	(58.1%) 90				
How long have you been working for?						
	Less than 6 month	(20%) 31	2.7161	1.132 4	1.56(1.02 –2.25)	0.12
	1 Year	(21.9%) 34				
	2 Years	(24.5%) 38				
	More 3 Years	(33.5%) 52				

For how many hours a day are you working?						
	8 Hours	(36.8%) 57	2.3032	1.2760	1.12(2.20 –2.98)	0.145
	10 Hours	(29.7%) 46				
	14 Hours	(33.5%) 52				
Why are you working?						
	Poverty	(75.5%) 117	1.2452	0.4315	2.35(2.45 –3.17)	0.001
	Earn Money	(24.5%) 38				
What do you like about your work?						
	loyalty	(24.5%) 38	1.8735	0.3784	1.07(1.79 –2.27)	0.123
	Hard work	(14.2%) 22				
	Respect	(61.3%) 95				
What do you like most your life?						
	Play Game	(24.5%) 38	1.9645	0.2875	1.89(2.11 –3.98)	0.171
	Don't Known	(75.5%) 117				

Table 2 shows that children between the ages of 8 and 15 are mostly illiterate. A total 31 (20%) Respondent out of 155 children were illiterate. Children between the ages of eight and fifteen are educated below the primary level and total 34 (21.9%) Respondent out of 155 children were educated below the primary level. A total of 90 (58.06%) children were educated the primary.

When asked how long you have been working as a labourer, the answer of 20% was less than 6 months, 21.5% and 24.5% of the children were working for one and two years respectively. The number of those working for more than three years is 33.5%. How many hours a day do they work? In response, 36.8 % of the children said that it consisted of eight hours a day, while 29.7 % had ten hours and 33.5 % had 14 hours of work. When asked why he is working at this age. So 75.5% blamed poverty, while only 24.5% said they were working to make money. What do you like most about your work? 24.5 % children rated honesty the best, 14.2 % rated hard work and 61.3 % rated honor as the best. When children were asked what they liked most about their lives, 24.5 %t said game and 75.5 % said they were unaware of it.

Moreover, having an age with an adjusted od ratio 1.30(95% CI; 1.23 – 2.7), attended illiteracy and below primary and primary level education adjusted odds ratio 2.23(95% CI; 1.76 –3.01) and having a reason of work is Poverty adjusted od ratio of 2.35(95% CI; 2.45 –3.17) where significantly associated with child Lahour.

Poverty is the biggest cause of child labour in our country. People employ their children from an early age to support their families. On the other hand, lack of knowledge and numbers is also a major cause of child labour

COVID-19 situation

Pakistan's ever-growing population is thriving in an economy with many ups and downs. Pakistan's population does not reap the benefits of its economic growth evenly.

Pakistan's economy faces high levels of illicit income and wealth distribution and poverty. The number of children living in multidimensional poverty due to the Covid-19 epidemic has reached 1.2 billion, according to a new UNICEF and Save the Children analysis of children living in deprivation in low- and middle-income countries. That's a 15 % increase, or an additional 150 million children since the outbreak earlier this year.

To understand the difference between wealth and the poverty situation, many facts about the poverty scenario in Pakistan will be considered. The first and foremost fact about poverty in Pakistan is that Pakistan's poverty has increased by more than 40% in the last two years. By the end of 2020, population poverty has risen from 69 million to 87 million, according to Business Recorder. Numerically, the value of poverty of 87 million is really higher than the current population of 220.86 million in Pakistan.

The economic crisis in Pakistan has increased significantly in the last two years. By the end of 2018, the budget deficit had reached 18 billion dollars, limiting government spending. Economic growth has resulted in a gradual increase, which has further restricted the country's economic activity with Covid-19 epidemics. As a result, the government has spent less on welfare projects, limiting aid and assistance to the poor. As a result, it suffers from a poor population, which exacerbates Pakistan's poverty rate. Poverty-stricken population in Pakistan has been hit hard by the epidemic. Most women, children, people with disabilities and the elderly are heavily affected in the poor population. They suffer from poor health and malnutrition and are at high risk of contracting the Covid-19 epidemic. As part of a UN recommendation, this section of the population should be given maximum access to health care due to poor health.

Covid-19 Secretariat has been set up in the Planning Commission of Pakistan to overcome the economic crisis caused by epidemic diseases through the United Nations Development Program. It aims to develop social reforms for coronavirus-infected citizens and the poor.

Despite strict child labour laws in Pakistan, another serious scenario of poverty is clear. It spreads as part of unconnected child labour services, which are willing to work to support their families during the economic crisis. However, due to the special laws and regulations passed against it, child labour has been largely eliminated in effective employment.

Considering the dire situation of poverty in Pakistan, the government of Pakistan has launched various relief schemes to alleviate poverty. The Prime Minister of Pakistan, Imran Khan, has adopted a strategy for poverty alleviation under the Poverty Alleviation and Social Security Division. Its various programs aim to provide relief and protection to the poor. They provide financial assistance to poor people, and take care of the needs of poor orphanages. Some programs aim to increase the nutrition of people in need and their assets and to exploit society economically. This program has been a source of social welfare programs. The government is active in its efforts to tackle the poverty crisis caused by the Covid-19 epidemic.

In Pakistan, usually those parents who cannot bear the burden of their children's education or for some reason are not able to earn on their own or their earnings are low but more people are responsible for sustenance, then these parents make their children

younger. Apply at work at an early age. Sometimes a lack of parental education and awareness also causes this problem. Some people think that the purpose of education is to earn a living. So these parents leave their children as students in a factory, a motor mechanic or any other craft from an early age so that the child can earn a living quickly. Child labour is common in poor and backward countries. The lack of interest in these issues at the government level is causing the problem to grow rapidly. The Pakistan Bureau of Statistics last compiled child labour statistics in a survey in 1996, which estimated that there were 3.3 million child labourers in the country.

Poverty, illiteracy and early deaths await world's

Based on current trends, by 2030, 69 million children under the age of five will die mainly from preventative causes, 167 million children will live in poverty and 730 million women will marry underage. The Sustainable Development Goals unless the world pays more attention to the plight of the most vulnerable children, according to a report released by UNICEF.

Significant progress has been made in saving children's lives, getting children into school and lifting people out of poverty, the report said. Globally, the under-five mortality rate has more than halved since 1990, with boys and girls enrolled in primary school equally in 129 countries and about half living in extreme poverty worldwide. It happened in the 90s of the last century.

But this progress is neither good nor fair. The poorest children are twice as likely to die before their fifth birthday and suffer from chronic malnutrition as the richest. In much of South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa, children of uneducated mothers are nearly three times more likely to die before the age of five than children of mothers with secondary education. And girls from the poorest families have twice as many children as girls from rich families.

There is no bleaker prospect than in sub-Saharan Africa, where at least 247 million children, or 2 in 3, live in multidimensional poverty without needing to survive and thrive, and where about 60 percent of the world's children are aged 20 years. the poorest fifth graders are under 24 years of age. According to current trends, the projects in the report will become sub-Saharan Africa by 2030. About half of the 69 million children who die before their fifth birthday are from preventable causes. More than half of the 60 million primary school age children are not in school and 9 out of 10 children live in extreme poverty.

Concussion

Here it is the duty of the society, the government to support their parents for their education, health and food instead of taking hard work from them. Parental support means arranging employment for them so that they can earn a reasonable income to educate your children.

Social protection programs need to be promoted in a more coherent and targeted manner to ensure the rehabilitation of the weaker sections. The labour inspection system needs to be further strengthened so that existing laws on child labour can be effectively enforced. It should be noted that local bodies and local people can help the government in the

monitoring process. To eliminate labour, governments need to move forward with long-term plans, civil society and government institutions need to form strategic partnerships, and move in the same direction together.

Social security, comprehensive fiscal policies, investment in social services, and employment and labour market interventions to help families are key to lifting children out of poverty and preventing further devastation. This includes increasing access to quality healthcare and providing children with the tools and technology they need to continue their education from a distance.

There is a need for the government to publicize the existing laws on child labour so that the public can be made to believe that they are committing illegal acts by employing children. At the same time, there is a need to set up a helpline where conscious citizens can assist government agencies by reporting the presence of child labour, especially domestic child labour. Concrete steps will have to be taken to ensure payment of the minimum wage. Women's economic empowerment can also help prevent children from entering child labour.

Recommendations

1. The current government's support and cooperation with various NGOs dealing with child labour issues should be appreciated and need further emphasis.
2. There is a need for adequate child-friendly laws and regulations for the protection and well-being of children, with an emphasis on proper implementation and ongoing monitoring.
3. Proposals for a sustainable approach to the elimination of child labour, including eliminating harmful forms of child labour; better education; Child labour should be considered as an indicator of poverty and the elimination of child labour should be part of the national poverty alleviation program; rural unemployment should be addressed by more industrial agriculture to reduce labour flows in urban areas and thereby reduce poverty; promotion of population control programs; and compulsory education laws must be implemented under appropriate conditions, especially for girls More research also has to be done from a child centered perspective as no one else can explain the situation better than the child Labourers themselves.

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