

SOCIO-ECONOMIC DETERMINANTS OF CHILD LABOR IN AUTO CAR REPAIRING WORKSHOPS IN TEHSILE: FEROZWALA, DISTRICT: SHEIKHUPURA-PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This study was undertaken to identify the socio, economic factors, which are responsible to enforce the child to do work in auto car repairing workshops in Tehsil: Ferozwala, District: Sheikhupura-Pakistan. For this purpose, 100 respondents under 18 years of age were randomly selected from all over the Tehsile. A comprehensive interviewing schedule was designed to collect the required information. Almost two third respondents were under 16 to 18 years, belonged to the rural areas. Almost one and half respondents had attained middle education. Majority of the respondents' father were alive but with low income and living in combine / joint family system. Majority of the respondents were not willing to work, but their parents motivated / forced them for working due to financial problems. There is a need to enhance educational facilities of children and employment opportunities for the head of family as well as possible. So that child labour would be controlled and our society put forward towards development. Finally, some suggestions are given at the end of paper for the better future of the children.

KEYWORDS: Socio, Economic & Cultural Problems of Child Labour

INTRODUCTION

According to **Nelson Mandela** "Children are the flowers of heaven and purest creation of God. They are the most beautiful creation of the God".

Now-a-Days Child labour is a widespread global issue. According to Pasha, G. R. and Iqbal, M. et. al (2001, summer) that "Child labour all over the world has increased rapidly in the recent years". But it is mostly to be seemed in under-developed countries. Pakistan is under developed country and has a bulk of population. Khan (2010) pointed out that "**Pakistan is one of the most populated countries in the world**". Among the total population of Pakistan almost half population is consist on the children. Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child's report (2013, May) elaborates the same point that "**Children comprise 48% of the population of Pakistan**".

A child means 'a baby' who is below the eighteen years old. According to the Voice of Journalists' report (2016, May 26) that "A '**child**' as anyone below the age of 18, and '**child Labour**' as some type of work performed by **children below age 18**". Child labour refers to the children, who miss their childhood and are not able to have the basic necessities which a child should have. For getting the basic necessities, they work somewhere else. According to Hasan and Saleem (2013) that "**The term 'Child Labor' is used for employment of children below a certain age, which is considered illegal by law and custom.**" Rena (2009) also defined the child labour that "**child labour is defined as all children below 18 in harmful occupations or work activities in the labour market or their own household**". In

Pakistan, there are hundred millions of children, who are working in different fields like agriculture sector, home based work, in shops and factories for earning their daily meats.

Pakistan is also a signatory of human right but has no good record of human rights from the early stage. In present scenario, there are almost 3 million children, who are working in different fields, due to socio, economic & culture factors. Khalid & Shahnaz (2004) strengthen the same point of view that **“there are 3.3 million children working between the ages of 5 and 14 years in Pakistan”**. Among those worker 10 percent are between the ages of 10 to 14 years. Weiner (1991) illustrate that **“In Pakistan, 10 percent of all workers is between the ages of 10 and 14 years”**.

Child Labour in our society is growing very fast. There are different socio, economic & culture factors which are responsible for spreading it. Among those factors poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, lack of family planning, dissatisfaction from education system, absence of social security and many others are included. Osment (2014) also Illustrate the same point of view that **“There are several factors that force children to work such as inadequate economic growth, poverty, unemployment over population and lack of education and health care”**. Among these factors poverty is the main factor to spread this social evil. Longford (1995) point out that **“Poverty is the main reason of child labour”**.

Every child has the basic right by birth. Sadruddin (2011) defined the Child Rights as **“The rights, which are concerned both with the protection of the individual child and with the creation of the conditions in which all children can develop to their full potential.”** Beside of that a huge majority of the children are neglected because they are belonging to the poor families. The mostly poor families are consists of 5 to 7 children. Their family head can't fulfill the basic needs of their family members. So their family head used their children as supporting hand for removing the poverty. Poddar and Verma et al. also illustrate the same point that **“Child labour is economic asset for parents of poor families for parents of poor families.”** Another place Osment (2014) also reflected the same point of view that **“The main cause that induces children to work is poverty. These children work for their survival and their families”**.

It is the government responsibility to provide the basic rights to the children and should save them from all those factors which are responsible for child labour. **As per the Constitution of Pakistan, the state is responsible for protecting the rights of women and children.** (Ref: Article 35 of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan). But our beloved country Pakistan is still being run under laws, which restored the fundamental freedom. According to the Mahmood et al. (2005) that **“Pakistan has recently passed laws greatly limiting child labor and indentured servitude, but those laws are universally ignored”**.

According to the CathyH (2014, January 10) **Pakistan is still among the top ten countries with the child labor issues.** In present scenario our government is failed to provide the basic rights to its citizen especially children, because in Pakistan, just policies are making for their betterment instead of its proper implementation. Fasih, (2007, November) reflect the same point of view that **“At the same time, legislation may not be very effective unless it is implemented properly”**. In this critical situation no one country can get development because the children are the future of any nation. If a child is suffering for any disease then one nation can chase their mention targets at the right time. For the betterment of the society, we should facilitate and give the more opportunities to the children, so that they can bring positive change in the society.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The study was conducted with the following objectives, which make the child to do work for its survival to meet the bread and also suggest some points through which we / a society can eliminate the child labour.

- To study the social, economic and cultural problems faced by the children during working in auto workshops.
- To study about their family system, size and its social, economic problems.
- To study about their parental qualification and their role in the children life. (if they are alive)
- To study about the respondents' total working hours in a week and about their salary which they gain after that.

METHODOLOGY

According to the nature, it is descriptive study. The population of the study was all Union Councils of Tehsil: Ferozwala, District: Sheikhpura-Pakistan. In Tehsil: Ferozwala, there are 21 Union Councils, among these Union Council 06 are urban and 15 are Rural. After the selection of the study area, the author selected quantitative research methods and then design a questioner, which was consists on twenty four questions. For the checking of the questionnaire, the author pretest it on the five children. The author left those questions from the questionnaire in which he felt some flaps so he made it some necessary amendments, and also included the open hand questions among those. After the competition of the questionnaire, ten Union Councils (five from urban and five from rural) were selected with simple random sampling technique. Among those Union Councils one hundred children were interviewed. The present study was concentrated to inquire about the main reasons of the Child Labour in car repairing workshops.

Data:

Table 1: Respondents Were Distributed According to Sex

Sex	F	%
Boy	100	100
Girl	---	---
Total	100	100

Table 2: Respondents Were Distributed According to their Age Wise

Age (In Years)	F	%
8 to11	01	01
12 to 15	33	33
16 to 18	66	66
Total	100	100

Table 3: Respondents Were Distributed According to Their Qualification / Educational Status

Education	F	%
Illiterate	---	---
Primary	06	06
Read Holy Quran	10	10
Middle	49	49
Matric	35	35
Total	100	100

Table 4: Respondents Were Distributed According to their Family Back Ground

Family background	F	%
Urban	34	34
Rural	66	66
Total	100	100

Table 5: Respondents Were Distributed According to the Total Distance between Their Home and Working Place

Distance (Km)	F	%
1 km	06	06
2 km	21	21
3 km	06	06
More than 5 km	67	67
Total	100	100

Table 6: Respondents Were Distributed According to the Using Source to Reach Their Destination (Workshop)

Source	F	%
By feet	67	67
On cycle	33	33
On motor cycle	---	---
Total	100	100

Table 7: Respondents Were Distributed According to Their Father Status

Father's status	F	%
Alive	74	74
Died	26	26
Total	100	100

Table 8: Respondents Were Distributed According to Their Father Medical Status (If He is Alive)

Father's Medical Status	F	%
Physical Handicap	25	34
Mentally ill	10	14
Healthy	37	50
Weak	02	02
Total	74	100

Table 9: Respondents Were Distributed According to Their Father' Qualification (If He is Alive)

Education	F	%
Illiterate	15	20
Primary	02	03
Middle	19	26
Matric	37	50
Intermediate	01	01
Graduate	---	---
Total	74	100

Table 10: Respondents Were Distributed Regarding the Job of Their Father (If He Is Capable To Work)

Father is Working Anywhere	F	%
Yes	37	50
No	37	50
Total	74	100

Table 11: Respondents Were Distributed Regarding Their Father's Profession

Father's Profession	F	%
Work in a shop	19	51
Work in a private hospital	10	27
Work in a factory	07	19
Govt. servant	01	03
Total	37	100

Table 12: Respondents Were Distributed According to Their Father's Monthly Income

Monthly Income (In Rupees)	F	%
5000 to 8000	03	08
8000 to 10000	10	27
10000 to 12000	19	51
12000 to 15000	04	11
More than 15000	01	03
Total	37	100

Table 13: Respondents were Distributed Regarding the Reasons for not doing Work anywhere of their Father (If he is Capable to Work)

Reasons behind	F	%
He is Habitual scamper	08	100
Total	08	100

Table 14: Respondents were distributed according to their mother status

Mother's status	F	%
Alive	51	51
Died	49	49
Total	100	100

Table 15: Respondents Were Distributed According To His/her Mother Medical Status

Mother's medical status	F	%
Physical Handicap	02	04
Healthy	48	94
Weak	01	02
Total	51	100

Table 16: Respondents Were Distributed According to Their Mother's Qualification (If She Is Alive)

Education	F	%
Illiterate	17	33
Read Holy Quran	04	08
Primary	03	06
Middle	10	20
Matric	17	33
Total	51	100

Table 17: Respondents Were Distributed According to Their Mother's Job Status (If She Is Healthy)

Working field	F	%
Work in a factory as a Labour	10	20
Work in a shop (as sweeper)	08	15
Work in public sector	03	06
House wife	30	59
Total	51	100

Table 18: Respondents Were Distributed According to Their Mother's Monthly Income (If She is Working Anywhere)

Monthly Income (In Rupees)	F	%
3000-5000	--	--
5000-7000	19	90
7000-9000	02	10
More than 9000	--	--
Total	21	100

Table 19: Respondents Were Distributed According to Their Family's Living Status

Family Status	F	%
Combine / Joint Family system	88	88
Nuclear Family system	12	12
Total	100	100

Table 20: Respondents Were Distributed According to their Family Members' Size

Family Size	F	%
05 members	10	10
08 members	16	16
10 members	32	32
12 members	16	16
More than 12 members	26	26
Total	100	100

Table 21: Respondents Were Distributed Regarding the Number of Their Sisters, Whom Are Living With Them

No. of Sister	F	%
One sister	15	15
Two sisters	25	25
Three sisters	10	10
Four sisters	32	32
Five sisters	15	15
Six sisters	02	02
Have no sister	01	01
Total	100	100

Table 22: Respondents Were Distributed Regarding to the Total Number of Working Sisters

No. of Working Sisters	F	%
One Sister	26	26
Two Sisters	20	20
Three Sisters	17	17
Four Sisters	06	06
Five Sisters	10	10
Six Sisters	01	01
No one Sister	20	20
Total	100	100

Table 23: Respondents Were Distributed Regarding to the Number of Brothers Whom Are Living Along You

No. of Brothers	F	%
One brother	26	26
Two brothers	20	20
Three brothers	10	10

Four brothers	10	10
Five brothers	02	02
Have no brother	32	32
Total	100	100

Table 24: Respondents Were Distributed Regarding to the Number of Working Brothers

No. of Working Brothers	F	%
One brother	47	47
Two brothers	19	19
Three brothers	27	27
Four brothers	05	05
No one brother	02	02
Total	100	100

Table 25: Respondents Were Distributed Regarding How Many Family Members Are Working To Earn Meat among the Total Family Members

Working Members in the Family	F	%
02 Members	20	20
03 to 04 Members	02	02
05 to 06 Members	20	20
No one is working instead of you	10	10
All family members are working anywhere for earn the daily meat	48	48
Total	100	100

Table 26: Respondents Were Distributed According to Their Experience in This Field

Working Experience	F	%
From the last Six month	32	32
From the last one year	23	23
From the last two years	23	23
From the last three years	11	11
From the last four year	08	08
Just a few days ago start working	03	03
Total	100	100

Table 27: Respondents Were Distributed Regarding to Their Willingness to Work

Willingness to Work	F	%
Yes	17	17
No	83	83
Total	100	100

Table 28: Respondents Were Distributed Regarding the Reasons, Which Were Enforced, Them to do Work (If They Have No Interest to Do Work)

Reasons	F	%
Due to financial problem	62	75
Large family size	09	11
Have no interest in study	12	14
Total	83	100

Table 29: Respondents Were Distributed According About That Person, Who Was Enforced, Him to Do Work

Factor	F	%
Self	20	20
Parents	72	72
Brother	01	01
Friends	07	07
Total	100	100

Table 30: Respondents Were Distributed According to Their Weekly Working Hours

No of Hours (Per Week)	F	%
Up to 30 Hours	01	01
30-40 Hours	03	03
40-50 Hours	32	32
50-60 Hours	52	52
Above to 60 Hours	12	12
Total	100	100

Table 31: Respondents Were Distributed According to the Way of Their Salary Which They Gain After the Work

Salary	F	%
On Daily basis (at the end of the Day)	83	83
On Weekly basis	11	11
Just performed your duties as volunteer / as a trainee	06	06
Total	100	100

Table 32: Respondents Were Distributed According to Their Total Monthly Income (Which They Gain After the Work)

Monthly Payment (in rupees)	F	%
Less than 1000	04	04
1000 – 2000	10	11
2000 – 3000	49	52
Above 3000	31	33
Total	94	100

Table 33: Respondents Were Distributed According to whole Family Members' Income (In a Month)

Monthly Payment (In Rupees)	F	%
Less than 10000	04	04
10000-15000	08	08
15000-18000	15	15
18000-20000	53	53
More than 20000	20	20
Total	100	100

Table 34: Respondents Were Distributed According to Save Some Money for Raining Days

Saving Rupees (For Raining Days)	f	%
Yes	16	16
No	84	84
Total	100	100

Table 35: Respondents Were Distributed According to the Saving Some Money (In a Month)

Saving (in Rupees)	F	%
800-1000	04	25
1000-1500	09	56
1500-2000	03	19
Total	16	100

Table 36: Respondents Were Distributed According to Have No Saving for Raining Days

Reasons	F	%
The salary which he has received is very low	28	33
The whole money is used to earn meat and daily needs	35	42
To support the whole family / anyone others	21	25
Total	84	100

Table 37: Respondents Were Distributed According to Have Interest to Get Education

Interest to Get Education	F	%
Yes	76	76
No	24	24
Total	100	100

Table 38: Respondents Were Distributed According if They Have a Change to Get Education Then What You Want to Become In Future

Profession	F	%
Businessman	25	33
Government servant	38	50
Bank officer	04	05
Engineer	09	11
Total	76	100

STUDY FINDING

- The respondents were distributed according to the gender wise. All the respondents (100%) are boys. (Table No. 1)
- The respondents were distributed according to their age wise. Exactly two third (66%) among the total are under 16 to 18 years and one third (33%) are under 12 to 15 years. Only one percent is under 08 to 11 years. (Table No. 2)
- The respondents were distributed regarding their qualification. Almost one and half (49%) respondents were middle passed, (35%) were Matric. A very little ratio among the total (10%) and (6%) were Read Holy Quran and primary passed. (Table No. 3)
- The respondents were distributed according to their family back ground. Exactly two third respondents (66%) were belonged to rural areas and remaining (34%) were belonged to Urban. (Table No. 4)
- The respondents were distributed regarding the total distance between their home and working place. From the total respondents two third majority (67%) home' distance are more than 5 km, (21%) respondents home' distance is 2 km and the remaining (06) each home distance is 3 km and 1 km. (Table No. 5)
- The respondents were distributed regarding using the source to reach their workshop. From the total of the

respondents, almost two third majority (67%) said they reached workshop by using their own feet. And exactly one third (33%) reached their workshop by using bicycle. (Table No. 6)

- The respondents were distributed according to their father status. From the total respondents one fourth (26%) said their father had died and the remaining (74%) said their father are alive. Among those respondents, who said their father are alive, exactly one and half respondents (50%) said that their father is healthy (34%) said that their father is physical handicap. A little ratio (14%) and (02%) said that their father is mentally ill and weak. (Table No. 7 and 8)
- The respondents were distributed regarding their father's qualification (if he is alive). From the total respondents, who said their father is alive. Exactly one and half (50%) respondents said their father's qualification is matric, (26%) said their father's has middle passed and one fifth (20%) are illiterate. while a small ratio (03%) and (01%) has primary passed and Intermediate. (Table No. 9)
- The respondents were distributed according to their father's job status (If they are capable to work). From the total respondents (whom father is alive), exactly half of the respondents (50%) said that their father is working anywhere and remaining half (50%) said their father is not working anywhere. From the total respondents, who said their father is working anywhere. Almost one and half (51%) respondents said their father is working in a shop, (27%) said their father is working in a private hospital. And around one fifth (19%) respondents of the total said their father is working in factory, and remaining (03%) respondent of the total said their father is working as government servant. Form the total respondents according to their father's monthly income, whom are working somewhere else, nearly half of the respondents (51%) said their father's monthly income is 10000 to 12000, (27%) respondents said their father's monthly income is 8000 to 10000. And a very little ratio among the total (11%) and (8%) said that their father's monthly income is 12000 to 15000 and 5000 to 80000. (Table No. 10. 11 and 12)
- The respondents were distributed according to the reasons for not doing work anywhere of their father. Exactly (100%) respondents said that their father is habitual scamper and just want to enjoy their life. So they didn't work anywhere. (Table No. 13)
- The respondents were distributed according to their mother status. From the total respondents, around about one and half respondents (49%) said their mother has died and remaining (51%) respondents said their mother is alive. From the total respondents, who said their mother is alive, a huge majority of the respondents (94%) said that their mother is healthy and very little ratio (04%) and (02%) said that their mother is physical handicap and weak. (Table No. 14 and 15)
- The respondents were distributed regarding the qualification of their Mother. From the total respondents, who said their mother is alive, exactly one third (33%) each respondents said their mother is illiterate and matric passed. And exactly one fifth (20%) said their mother is middle passed. Very little ratio among the total respondents (08%) and (06%) said their mother have read holy Quran and Primary passed. (Table No. 16)
- The respondents were distributed according to their mother's job status (If she is healthy). From the total respondents, more than half (59%) said that their mother is not working anywhere because she is just house wife,

(20%) said that their mother is working in a factory as a labour, and remaining (15%) and (06%) said their mother is working as sweeper in a shop and work in public sector. For, the total respondents, (who said their mother is working) were distributed according to their mother's monthly income. A huge ratio of the respondents (90%) said their mother's monthly income is 5000 to 7000. And a very little ratio among the total (10%) said their mother's monthly income is 7000 to 9000. (Table No. 17 and 18)

- According to the distribution of respondents regarding the family's living status, a huge majority (88%) said they are living in Combine / Joint Family system and remaining (12%) they are in nuclear Family system. (Table No. 19)
- The respondents were distributed according to their family size. Nearly one third (32%) respondents said that their family is contained on 10 members, (26%) said that their family is contained on more than 12 members, (16%) each said their family is contained on 08 and 12 members. While a small ratio (10%) said their family is contained on 05 members. (Table No. 20)
- The respondents were distributed according to the number of their sisters (whom are living with them). Nearly one third (32%) respondents said that they have four sisters, exactly one fourth of the total (25%) have two sisters, (15%) each have five sisters and one sister, (10%) have three sisters, (02%) have six sisters and remaining (01%) have no sister. Among the total respondents, who have sisters, were distribution according to the total number of working sisters. Around about one fourth (26%) respondents said that their only one sister is working in the field, (20%) each said that their two sisters are working and no one sister is working in the field, and (17%) said that their three sisters have been working in the field, while (06%) and (01%) said their four sisters and six sisters are working in the field. (Table No. 21 and 22)
- The respondents were distributed according to the number of brothers (whom are living with them). Nearly one third (32%) said that they are just single boy in his family, around about one fourth (26%) have one brother, (20%) have two brothers, (10%) each have three and four brothers, while very rare ratio (02%) have five brother. Among the total respondents (who have brothers and those brothers are working in the field for earning their meats). Nearly half (47%) respondents said that their only one brother is working along with him, (27%) said that their three brothers are working, (19%) said their two brothers are working, while (05%) and (02%) said that their four brothers and no one brother are working in the field. (Table No. 23 and 24)
- The respondents were distributed regarding the total working family members. From the total respondents, almost one and half (48%) respondents said their all family members are working anywhere to earn daily meats. And exactly one fifth (20%) respondents each said their only two family members and five to six family members are working. A very little ration among the total (10%) said no one is working instead of him and remaining (02%) said only three to four family members are working. (Table No. 25)
- The respondents were distributed regarding their experience in this field. From the total of the respondents, almost one third (32%) respondents said that they are working from the last Six months. (23%) each said that they are working from the last one year and last two years. (11%) and (08%) respondents said that they are working from the last three years, and four years. A very little ratio of the respondents said that they start work just a few days

ago. (Table No. 26)

- The respondents were distributed regarding to their willingness to work. From the total respondents (17%) have shown their willing for doing work and remaining (83%) have no. From the total respondents, who have no willing to do work in auto car workshop, exactly third fourth (75%) respondents said they were working due to financial problems. A very little ratio (14%) and (11%) said they were working due to large family and have no interest in study. (Table No. 27 and 28)
- The respondents were distributed regarding the motivation for doing work in car repairing workshops. Form the total respondents, nearly third fourth (72%) said they were motivated by their parents and exactly one fifth (20%) said they were motivated by own self and remaining very little ratio (07%) and (01%) said they were motivated by friends and by brother. (Table No. 29)
- The respondents were distributed regarding their weekly working hours. From the total respondents, around about one and half (52%) said they are working 50 to 60 hours in a week. Nearly one third (32%) respondents said they have working 40 to 50 hours in a week, (12%) said they have working 60 to70 Hours. Remaining very little ratio (03%) and (01%) said their working hours are 30 to 40 Hours and Up to 30 Hours in a week. (Table No. 30)
- The respondents were distribution regarding their salary, which they have gain after the work. From the total respondents, a huge majority (83%) said they have gained their salary at the end of the day. A little ratio (11%) have gained their salary on weekly basis and very little ration (06%) said they are serving their duties as volunteer because at this time they are just trainee. (Table No. 31)
- The respondents were distribution regarding their total monthly income, which they have gained after the work. From the total respondents, nearly one and half (52%) said their monthly income is 2000 to 3000 rupees. Exactly one third (33%) said their total monthly income is above to 3000 rupees. Remaining very little ratio (11%) and (04%) said their monthly income is 1000 to 2000 rupees and less than 1000 rupees. (Table No. 32)
- The respondents were distributed regarding to the whole family members' income. From the total respondents, nearly one and half (53%) respondents said their whole family income is 18000 to 20000 rupees. Exactly one fifth of the respondents (20%) said their whole family income is more than 20000. (15%) said their whole family income is 15000 to 18000. And very little ratio, (08%) and (04%) said their family monthly income is 10000 to 15000 and less than 10000. (Table No. 33)
- The respondents were distribution according to the saving some money for raining days. (16%) said they have saving some money for raining days and Majority (84%) said they have no. From the total respondents who have saving some money for raining days, around about one and half (56%) said their monthly saving is 1000 to 1500 rupees, exactly one fourth of the respondents (25%) said their monthly saving is 800 to 1000 rupees and remaining (19%) said their monthly saving is 1500 to 2000 rupees. And among the total respondents, who have no saving some money for raining days, exactly one third (33%) respondents said their money is very low, (42%) said their salary is used to earn meat and daily needs and remaining one fourth (25%) respondents said they are support to the whole family so that they can't save money for raining days. (Table No. 34, 35 and 36)

- From the total respondents, a huge majority (76%) said they have interested to get education and remaining (24%) said they have no. Among those respondents (who have interest in education), exactly one and half (50%) said, they want to become Government Servant, if they have chance to get education. Exactly one third (33%) respondents said they want to become Businessman and remaining (11%) and (05%) said they want to become Engineer and Bank Officer. (Table No. 37 and 38)

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Pakistan is a signatory of human right and also introduced legislation to eliminate child labour. In present study, it has been observed that mostly children are working in car repairing workshops due to different socio; economic factors e.g. Poverty, illiteracy, population growth etc. If any child starts work from his early age then he can't get the basic education. Without education no one nation can't achieve their mention targets at the time, so education is the best antidote against child labour and also the key for the better future of the nation. It is our govt. responsibility to provide basic education to its citizen. In this regards, our new govt. have just make some new policies but all is veined due to the other socio, economic factors. For bring positively change in society, our govt. should also take notice on those socio, economic factors, which are directly responsible for increasing the child labour.

CONCLUSIONS

According to the Nelson Mandela that "There can be no keener revelation of a society's soul than the way in which it treats its children."

Child labour has become a serious issue for developing and under developing countries. Basically children labour is not allowed by the international law. Pakistan is stand among the under-developed countries' line. In Pakistan, a hug majority of people is living below the poverty line. They have no much resource for the fulfillment of their family' basic needs. So they used their children for removing the fulfillment of their family's daily needs. Actually, the children can play an important role for the development of a nation. So our government is trying to control this social evil. Pasha, G. R. and Iqbal, M. et. al (2001, summer) elaborated the same point of view that "Government of Pakistan is trying to curb this evil". Which is concern with the development of the nation. If any government is failed to control this social evil then no one nation can more survive on the map of the world.

RECOMMENDATION

Children are the future of the nation. However in the study area, mostly children are deprived from the basic needs of life. So they are bound to work in different fields for getting their daily ends and meets. For controlling this social evil (child labour), our govt. should take bold steps regarding this.

- The following are some recommendations through which we can control this social evil.
- It is government responsibility to provide the basic rights to every child and protect him from all social evils. In addition, the education system should be reshaping according to national targets and also encouraged the child's parents to give education to their children.
- The govt. should increase the employment opportunities for the adults' family members so that child labour can be reduced.

- The govt. should take action some remedies measures against the child labour. e.g., should be taken action against those employers who employee under 14 years aged children. So that Child labor should be eliminating form the society.
- Education awareness must be raised through different campaigns, i.e: media campaign, through community awareness etc. for eliminating the child labour.
- The orphans and other deserving children are also the part of the society. They have no helping hand in the raining days from the society. So it is the govt. responsibility to fulfill their financially needs on prolonged basis.

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