

## **The Causes and Trends of Child Labor in Balochistan:**

By

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### **Abstract:**

*For several decades it has been observed that, families are forced to get their children to work due to poverty. Resultantly, the world is suffering from alarming problem these-days. Child labor can inflict adverse effects on the children and their families. The work done by children does not always help their families economically. Because not all of them get wages of any kind since a large number of them are slaves or bonded labor. Furthermore, the child labor in bad working conditions results in mental and physical disabilities which disturbs their whole life. Children work gives financial leverage to their families. But in doing so the physical, mental and emotional health of the children is ignored. Their parents remain ignorant of this fact and the children lose their adolescence. This article exemplifies how laws have been framed and adopted in Nigeria and India to eradicate the child labor. However, the child labor and its causes continue to persist in the face of all the efforts. The findings from this study elaborate the factors which drags children to child labor. This study recommends cooperative efforts undertaken by government, society and community to decrease child labor. Very innovative and possible suggestions are given in the end of this study. Quantitative approach of the study will be conducted. The target population will be the children of the age 5 to age 14.*

**Keywords:** Child Labor, Trends of Child Labor, Causes of Child Labor, Child Labor in Balochistan

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### **Introduction:**

Province Balochistan is facing multidimensional unrest, one of its fold is child labor, and rather it is the most burning issue as the future of the nation is disconnected from the grooming that is the need of the hour (Ahmed & Baloch, 2017). Children are found working in artisan class and forced to work as garbage collector, labors and miners at Coalmines, they even work to develop their skill as automobile technician and worker. It results as mental, physical, social and moral degradation and torture in children. A child is to be grown to fit into society physically, mentally and spiritually but child labor affects this development process. Those unattended children are prone to sale, ill-treatment, and even human trafficking. Some investigations reveal that more than 500 children were found working in 2013 as miners in the district of Loralai (ILO, 2009).

Another investigative report reveals that the number of child labor has crossed 10,000 just in the capitol city of Balochistan, Quetta. When a child is put in child labor, his education faces enormous lose, as an estimate out of 3.6 million an approximate of 1.3 million have the rare privilege of attending the formal education in schools. This is a less loss to the individual but an irreversible loss to the nation. It directly and openly refers and reveals that a total of 2.3 million are less privileged or deprived of rare facility like educating themselves (Fatima, 2017). The reasons behind are that their elders need to feed their family and they force the child for child labor. The parents belonged to Balochistan are uneducated themselves then how an uneducated person sends his child to school, the uncertain situation of employment and joblessness is another factor which adds to it. For the hungry and poverty stricken food and money is everything as it the basic necessity which is physiological in nature and essential most. To be educated in a country like Pakistan demands resources to fulfill the basic requirements of schools like clothing, fee structure, stationery items and other miscellaneous requirements like transportation. Even if someone desires to send his child to school these barriers restrict them. As a result the child instead of going to school goes to child labor. It is pertinent to mention that a state organ like provincial government is not ready to pump resources into education department. It is the prime responsibility of provincial government to legislate, fund, implement and facilitate in the aspect left unattended but their priorities are different. Law enforcing agencies need to implement the laws but the unrest shows that state has failed to do the required. As a matter of fact the provincial government needs to shoulder the responsibility for the child labor in the province of Balochistan (Altaf, 2017).

**Background:**

Xiaohui (2010) avers about the state of Pakistan and considers the family background, migration to cities, inflation and poverty, joblessness, illiteracy and orphanage as the main whys and wherefores and grounds of child labor. A relatively hidden and invisible form of child labor is found in domestic life. It is disturbing the very soft fragile fabric of our society. It removes children from healthy and refreshing activities and pushes the children into mental, physical, social and psychological ailments. Resultantly, if the unit of society an individual is disturbed the society also faces the adverse effects. Child labor has become the cancer of the society, and it will possibly lead us to a surgery. Our working class has a total of 11 million children, startlingly 50 percent of them are even as under aged as at the age of 10 years. In 1990 this estimate was first shared by the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan. Roughly it equals top the one quarter of the total workforce present in the country in almost every sector of labor. Condition is even worst when we enter in the privileged city of Sind like Hyderabad, where children enter child labor at the age of 4 or 5. The industry making bangles and other jewelry articles accommodate them at their production units. Their production rate of bangles is almost 800 bangles at the earning of only 40 rupees over the time span of 2 to 3 days. How shameful and embarrassing state of our concerns about the next generation. The children forced to work in the cottage industry of Hyderabad face severe health issues and work in direly poor conditions. Their growth is stunted and they are far removed from the amusements of childhood. The same situations are evidenced from the Mud colonies from all over the Pakistan (Xiaohui, 2010).

**Objectives of the Study:**

- a. To comprehend the diverse tendencies of child labor in Balochistan.
- b. To reveal the grounds that leads a child to child labor in Balochistan.

**Scope of the Study:**

The scope of the study only includes the capital city of Quetta because the only metropolitan of the province is its capital. Furthermore, it is economical hub of the province and almost every kind of child labor is available and in action within the city.

**Hypotheses:**

1. There is an affirmative association amid Poverty and reasons of child labor.
2. There is an affirmative association amid formal educational system and reasons of child labor.

**Delimitation:**

The under discussion topic is a complex and multifaceted marvel. This research paper sets its boundaries around the child labor aged between five to fourteen years. This age group forms the major part of the economic activity of the world. This study is a fight against child labor. It also emphasizes the required legislations for employed children in different sectors of industry weather service or manufacturing sector. This paper specifically points out Pakistan, to describe the enacted policies to counter child labor.

**Significance of the Study:**

The under discussion subject is multifaceted and cohesive marvel, this versatile and assimilated phenomenon needs artistic and skilled treatment. It is evident from the discussion that the communities living below the poverty line far removed from the actual circle of society are more prone and exposed to worst form of child labor.

**Limitation of Study:**

This research paper study is only limited to the children working in the group of children whose age range from five years to fourteen years employed as laborers in any capacity and sector either service or manufacturing and the organizations and non-governmental organizations working for the betterment of the children put into child labor.

**Literature Review:**

As a problem Child labor is amazingly complex, so this paper is constrained. It will analyze the degree and nature of child labor in the range of 5 and 14 years of age. Working children from 5 to 14 who are occupied with monetary exercises far and wide are the most incessant. This examination concentrates on battle for eradication of child labor and the significance of relevant laws. In the current decade, Asia ranks high in terms of child labor in the world. Illustrating, India inhabitants the biggest number of working children in the world, one-third of the children there is child labor and 5 to 15 are occupied with some monetary exercises. Then again, Nigeria has the most noteworthy frequency of child laborers in Africa. The two country encounter the weight of this marvel and the challenges of destroying it (Bhat and Rather, 2009).

Different researchers have defined child labor differently. The term child labor defines to when children are unsafe, destructive to children'

wellbeing, or work is occupied with a work that meddles with instruction. To low wage, long working hours, physical and sexual manhandle. Child labor is viewed as kinds of child labor mishandle that works in awful circumstances and risky occupations. The significance of the time of child labor likewise changes from association to association, and the ILO demands that child labor is hard to characterize. It relies upon the sort of business, the age is under 18 years of age, contingent upon whether the work environment intercedes in children' instructive advancement (ILO: 2004).

Child labor is associated with different types of work including dangers and perils. These children are especially defenseless against agony and wounds of the body that are experiencing medical issues. As per ILO (2012), most child labor is engaged with perilous occupations, for example, horticulture, mining, fabricating, development day mind child labor, local work and fishery. Condition and word related conditions may influence children' wellbeing and advancement. Children working in different fields, for example, agribusiness, industrial facility, local work, sex specialists. Children working in lanes, for example, unlawful exercises, transient laborers, venders, the impacts of work and exercises may differ from nation to nation. The working conditions, age and sex of the children are likewise associated with the distinction(Genicot, Mayda, & Mendola, 2017).

#### **United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989):**

The UN set up the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989. All the countries have marked competition; however, three countries have not. It has been sent to South Sudan, the United Provinces, and Somalia, they haven't approved it yet. Contrary to the ILO's base age tradition, the CRC1989 comprises arrangements for child rights. The CRC1989 comprises 54 arrangements, including globally perceived and generally sanctioned by the present human rights understanding, private, political, financial, social and social rights. The CRC makes province essential instruction obligatory and free, and advances the improvement of optional training including professional preparing. The CRC has five arrangements to help child labor. The meaning of the children determined by Article 1 of the CRC is a man younger than 18. (Article 19) Children should be shielded from savagery and misuse (Article 28), children require assurance from sexual abuse and manhandle. (Article 32) All children must be shielded from risky work environments and abuse frustrating the training of children. (Article 34) has the privilege for all children to

approach essential instruction and has the privilege to be shielded from all types of abuse (Nogler & Pertile, 2016).

#### **Work on International Child Labor:**

Methodologies for destroying child labor have been produced, some of which are inventive in international organization, for example, the International Child Labor Program (IPEC) established in 1992 that concentrated on advancing child labor and instruction. It is a thought. IPEC promptly screens and finds a way to disallow and annihilate the most exceedingly bad types of child labor. IPEC is participating with the administration, businesses and laborers. This program is being held in 15 countries in North Africa, Eastern Europe and Asia particularly in Lebanon. Different accomplices work in an expansive system of associations battling child labor, and incorporate universal offices, for example, government offices, global associations and NGOs that work to destroy child labor, International Save the Children Alliance (ISCA) 1919 Established in 1998, abolitionist bondage globally found in 1998 and world marine for March child labor (Nogler & Pertile, 2016).

#### **Child Labor in Pakistan:**

The results of Pakistan are additionally focusing on the need to target family units beneath the poverty line. Accordingly, they relinquish children's training. The Pakistan government sanctioned the Child Employment Act of 1991, precludes the work of children younger than 14 and forces a fine if the business is rejected, detained and fined. In spite of the fact that there are social contrasts in the four territories of Pakistan, not all determinants are the same in these regions, however are explored by Barki and Fasih (1998). In the four provinces, it is normal that the determinants of child labor will be diverse in each province. The concentration of our examination likewise prompts the supply of child labor amongst Sukkur and Multan, taking a gander at various variables. The larger part of children is helping their individuals in their everyday work. As per ILO evaluates by developing country, the aggregate number of children matured 5 to 14 years of working achieves 250 million. Of these, 120 million full-time individuals and 24 million are under 10 years of age. Child labor is completely the most noticeable in Asia, as there are around 150 million working children in Asia. Child labor is additionally viewed as an urban wonder in Asia and Latin America where it is more urbanized. Child laborers are similarly in charge of the dangers looked by grown-up laborers under parallel conditions; however, are all the more truly influenced because of various anatomical, physiological and mental qualities. Not at all like grown-ups, children don't battle constrained

through union. Outer stuns (e.g. poor collecting) will excessively influence seriously on welfare in the event that they are poor family units near their occupations and have children go to class rather than work (Canagarajah and Nielsen, 2016).

### Research Methodology:

The research methodology used in the paper is an amalgamation of various strategies. Both methods, qualitative and quantitative are in action in the conduct of this research. Different analysis and surveys by multiple organizations on the burning issue of child labor in the province of Balochistan have added real big contribution in this research paper. An amalgamated approach has been chosen by the researcher to complete the research paper. Using multiple methods in in fashion and growing rapidly in almost every field's research and academic choice. More than one ways are used for the statistical collection and to analyze the issues of subject under discussion. The integration of different approaches during the course of study assists in the understanding of the problem. Qualitative and quantitative both kinds are consulted to approach the problem effectively. The sample size of the children working as child labor from Quetta was 200 children. Sample calculator helped to count define the size of the sample. Furthermore, the random sampling helped to carve out the outcomes.

### Results:

#### Research Hypothesis 1:

Decision Rule: Reject  $H_0$  if completed  $t \geq 1.96$

#### Paired Samples Test

	Paired Differences						t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference					
				Lower	Upper				
Pair 1 V1 - V2	.10347	.26019	.01617	.07164	.13531	6.400	258	.000	

**Conclusion:**

Referring to table t, we find that the tabulated value of  $t = 1.96$  with  $df = 258$  at  $\alpha = 0.05$  is smaller than the computed value of  $t = 6.400$ . Therefore, the null hypothesis is rejected and it concluded that there is not a positive relationship between Poverty and causes of child labor.

**Research Hypothesis 2****Paired Samples Test**

	Paired Differences					T	Df	Sig. (2-tailed)
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference				
				Lower	Upper			
Pair 1 V1 - V3	-.01004	.32716	.02033	-.02999	.05007	.494	258	.622

**Conclusion:**

Referring to table t, we find that the tabulated value of  $t = 1.96$  with  $df = 258$  at  $\alpha = 0.05$  is bigger than the computed value of  $t = .494$ . Therefore, the null hypothesis is accepted and it concluded that there is a positive relationship between formal education system and causes of child labor.

**Findings:**

Six major hypotheses and 30 item wise hypotheses were formed to analyze the causes and challenges about child labor.

**Major accepted hypotheses:**

3. There is an affirmative association amid formal educational system and reasons of child labor.

**Major Rejected Hypotheses:**

1. There is an affirmative association amid Poverty and reasons of child labor.

2. There is an affirmative association amid literacy rate and reasons of child labor.



**Conclusions:**

After this study, I have had an opportunity to assess the position and status of child labor in Baluchistan. This issue is one of the normal issues in all Baluchistan. In Baluchistan, children essentially work at construction works, Coalmines, garbage collecting, car-manufacturing plants. It influences youngsters rationally, physically, morally and socially, including significant issues, for example, deals and trafficking of children. As indicated by the report of the ILO, it was accounted that more than 500 children work in Coalmines and Society for Human Resources (SEHR) in the Loralai area in 2013, Quetta has around 10,000 kid workers. It turns into a substantial weight to children's education; around 2.3 million children out of 3.6 million children cannot go to school, coercively working in the garbage forced by their elders.

In Baluchistan, the vast majority of parents are not educated and their concentration is salary. Therefore, they imagine that all the things is money, they do not concentrate on education. Furthermore, the vast majority of guardians cannot accept costly charges and different prerequisites fundamental for school, for example, garbs, books, bags, shoes etc. At that point, they are compelled to send children for work. The state government is not focusing on this issue and the way that the law to extinguish child work is not kept.

**Recommendations:**

- Monitoring of fund on child protection programs need to monitor in strict manners.
- Govt. may provide scholarships to a child who comes for admission in school.
- The Ministry of Labor needs to call attention to "parental laws".
- Labor department must collaborate with rural partners.

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