

Causes of Child Labour and Its Impact on The Life of Children:
Case Study of Hyderabad, Sindh, Pakistan

Hassan Bakhsh Noonari*

Abstract

This paper examines the main causes of child labor. Total sample size is sixty children working in different categories of work have been selected for this study. All the respondents were male and having age 08 – 16 years. The result of this study reveals that 35% respondents working at hotel/tea stalls, 25% working at General Store, 15% working at Auto workshops/Garage, 15% working as a Photo Stat Worker and 10% working at Juice Corners. child labour is an ongoing, increasing, extravagant, demoralized, and large occurrence which destroys kids fully as emotionally, socially, physically and psychologically child labours present in all societies, in developed, developing and underdeveloped countries. This study is designed to discover the reasons of child labour and its effects on child's life. Both qualitative and quantitative techniques have been used as a research design. This study explores that poverty, low earnings of family, death of parents is the main cause of child's labor. They also work more hours on small wages/remuneration. Mostly children aren't happy with their jobs and wages.

Keywords: Causes of child labor, impact on children's life, District Hyderabad, Sindh, Pakistan.

1. INTRODUCTION

Pakistan is a growing country and it has many social problems. Child labour is one of the maximum alarming social problems of Pakistan, in factories, houses, and shops in fact in lots of fields adolescents are operating. Child labour idea is spreading rapidly. So this concept leads me to conduct the research on working children. To recognise the motives behind their work to realize how labour impacts their lifestyles as a whole and to discover parent's mindset towards child / labourer (Maryam Naz, 2012).

A working child is one who surrenders oneself to work, paid or free, rather than being at the school at a delicate and developmental phase of his or her life. The youngsters up to age of 14 years, who are occupied with work, denied of the chances of advancement are called child work (Ahmed, 2004) child work is likewise characterized as crafted by kids under conditions that meddle with the physical improvement, instruction and amusement which they require (Gupta, 1999).

The central areas absorbing kid work inside the nation are creation, delivering, exchange, farming, creation, and administrations. Infant work inside the assembling district (little scope and casual locale) is resolved inside the games business, careful things undertaking, bungalow industry, synthetic endeavour, energy looms, footwear industry, bidi making, fisheries, cover weaving, designing and iron stores, furniture and furniture. Inside the creation zone newborn child work is occupied with stone quarrying, developing and road development, metal stores, and the block oven industry. Inside the conveyance zone, youngster work is found in auto workshops, administration stations, and in carports as partners, watchmen, loaders, and cleaners. Inside the change quarter, its miles situated as save collaborators and street transporters. The agribusiness area retains newborn child work in fisheries, ranger service, dairy and chicken cultivating, and farming work. Inside the

* Lecturer in Political Science, Government Sachal Sarmast Arts & Commerce College, Tilak Incline, Hyderabad

contributions territory little child work is resolved as home workers, shoemakers, watch producers, circuit repairmen, mechanics, painters, tin packers, paper pickers, and refuse pickers. It is found in hotels and cafés as supplier young men, in clothing shops, hairdresser stores, fitting and weaving stores as pleasantly.

2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Children are contemplated as fate of any nation. Verily, it best transforms into reasonable with arrangement of sound and proficient climate to adolescents. Generally, impressions of little child efforts might be followed in unmistakable quite a while. In crude social orders, adolescents had been additionally associated with some sort of efforts. In past due nineteenth and mid 20th century's, for the span of the financial insurgency, kids had been additionally enrolled for compositions in Europe. Inside the most progressive social orders, kid difficult work might be found in particular conditions. Besides, commercialization may furthermore energize kid difficult work. Thus, this notice centred the metropolitan city and its business areas to discover the commonness of kid work. It's far disturbing that kid work is rehearsed in most refined units of society which are overwhelmingly encircled by instructed people and furthermore underneath the harsh reconnaissance of government offices who are racing to end kid work.

3. LIMITATION OF STUDY

The researcher was only limited to areas of District Hyderabad. The study was also limited to working children only and parent's of these children were not included in this research.

4. OBJECTIVES

1. To explore the causes of child labour in Pakistan?
2. To explore effect of labour on child's life in Pakistan?
3. To find out the attitude of parents/family members towards child labour.

5. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. What are the causes of child labour in Pakistan?
2. What is the effect of labour on children's life in Pakistan?
3. What is the attitude of parents towards child labour in Pakistan?

6. LITERATURE REVIEW

Udry (2003) in his work "Child Labor" showed that helpless families send their youngsters to work substantially more and it adds to destitution and by this way school achievement goes low by age to age.

Toor (2005) in his work "Child Labour's connection with education and Poverty in Pakistan portrayed that neediness and monetary hardship are two primary exercises because of which little kids haul out for work under extremely cruel and perilous condition. Guardians include their youngsters for work because of family monetary neediness.

Sajjad Akhtar et al (2005) "Child Domestic Labour in Pakistan: Overview, Issues And testable Hypothesis" reveals that child domestic labour leads many kinds of abuses like

verbal, physical, and sexual abuse or harassment. Beaten and shouting on children is very common form of punishment which children faced when they have done any mistake, due to work slowly or doing work badly.

Rena (2004) "The Child Labour in Developing Countries - A Challenge to Millennium Development Goals" states that child labour occurs due to the poverty and unemployment.

Kulsoom (2009) "Child Labour at District Level: A Case Study Of Rawalpindi" describe that major cause of child labour is poverty. They earn much less as compared to adult. Children's low wages are very beneficial for poor family.

Shaukat (2011) describe that mostly children due to poverty go for work because they have to survive. Discrimination include gender, race or religion play its part that why some children goes for work. There is no option of school for man children. Education is much expensive for poor families so working children parents think that education is not beneficial and not relate to their children future life.

Lim (2002) underscoring on linkages contends that, monetarily discouraged and unpredictable conditions for example powerless and unpredictable financial framework, exorbitant joblessness expenses and expansion impacts in families entering destitution which thusly finishes in kid work.

Strauss and Thomas (1995) pushing on the parental tutoring contend that parental long periods of tutoring plays a gigantic capacity in diminishing the youngster work event.

Behrman et.al, (1999) seen out that macroeconomic precariousness has played out a significant situation inside the low preparing fulfilment level in the mid Eighties for the Latin American and Caribbean countries. Duryea (1998) reasoned that decides joblessness diminishes the chance of evaluation improvement huge numbers of the youths. Jacoby and Skoufias (1997) running on the insights of country India offer proof that father and mother pull out children from school for the length of unexpected decrease in yield pay.

Baland and Robinson (2000) contend that if guardians depend on that the family benefits will increment in future they may acquire against that future pay. Yet, in the event that the credit commercial centre isn't well working, negative family needs to rely upon baby work the internal guide accessible to them.

Blunch et.al, (2002) gazing at the linkages between infant work and neediness inferred that youngster work reacts to destitution inside the snappy run, anyway not eventually.

Nafees et. al. (2012) pointed toward investigating to be had writing on youngster work in Karachi, surveying the exercises of different associations working for baby work and to get knowledge of newborn child workers.

Rena (2009) said that danger of little child work is developing and its affiliation is destitution can't be denied especially in developing global areas.

Akmal Hussain (1986) states in his study "Economic. Growth, Poverty and the kid" that during Pakistan and plenty of different developing countries because of poverty children cross outside for work.

Shahnaz Hamid (1994) present in her look at "An evaluation of urban child Labour: a few Determinants of Labour and Us conditions" that poverty is a primary issue that affect child labour.

7. SURVEY

Overview is viewed as a typical and prevalent technique in logical finding for business and the executive's investigation. This statement is supported on the grounds that this technique permits the gathering of expansive information from a sizeable population in an incredibly practical way. Overview strategy for the most part dependent on survey; anyway survey isn't the main information accumulation tool for study. Organized perceptions and organized meetings might be utilized too (Saunders et al. 2012). Keeping in view the significance and importance of survey method with the present study researcher has selected survey questionnaire method.

8. UNIVERSE O F THE STUDY

Universe o f the existing study is areas of Hyderabad District. Children are working in Hyderabad District as a domestic workers, commercial employees, shopkeepers, tailor, waiter, servant, factory employee, milkman, timber cutter, electrician, and mechanics and paintings in accommodations and eating places. Universe of this have a look at consist of areas of Latifabad, Qasimabad, Hirabad and Taluka Hyderabad. The primary focus is at the causes o f child labour and its impact on kids that how paintings can have an effect on their socially, mentally, emotionally and physical circumstance.

9. SAMPLING AND SAMPLE SIZE

In the present research 50 children were selected who were concerned in labour. In this research statistical methods used to analyze data accumulate from respondents which include percentage, suggest, coding, and tabulation, in this connection random sampling technique has been used.

10. DATA COLLECTION AND DATA EXPRESSION

Data collected from the field and after using the statistical methods, there is the need of statistical presentation o f data, SPSS 22 version is used to analyze the data.

11. STATISTICAL METHODS O F DATA ANALYSIS

In present research statistical methods used to analyze data collect from respondents which include descriptive statistics.

12. DATA PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

In this section the data were presented, analyzed and discussed to find out the result.

TABLE 1 AGES OF RESPONDENTS

Ages	No. of Respondents	Percentage
(a) 08 – 10	12	20
(b) 11 – 13	18	30
(c) 14 – 16	30	50
Total	60	100

Table 1 demonstrates that majority of respondents (50%) are between ages of 14 – 16 years, 30% child workers are between 11 – 13 years and remaining 20% are between 08 – 10 years.

TABLE 2 NATURE OF WORK

Nature of Work	No. of Respondents	Percentage
(a) Auto Workshop / Garage	09	15
(b) Juice Corner	06	10
(c) General store	15	25
(d) Hotel/Tea Stall	21	35
(e) Photo Stat worker	09	15
Total	60	100

Table 2 is related with the respondent's type of work. Above table shows that 35% respondents work at hotel/tea stalls, 25% working, 15% at auto workshop/Garages, 15% are working as photo stat worker and 10% are engaged at Juice Corners.

TABLE 3 FATHERS' OCCUPATION OF RESPONDENTS

	No. of Respondents	Percentage
(a) Daily Paid Worker (Labor)	24	40
(b) Gardner	18	30
(c) Watch Man	06	10
(d) Not Working	00	00
(e) Deceased	12	20
Total	60	100

Above table 3 is about the occupation of respondent's fathers. It is indicated that fathers of 40% respondents are daily paid worker. Fathers' of 30% respondents are gardener. Fathers of 20% of respondents are not alive; fathers of 10% of the children are working as a watch man.

TABLE 4 CAUSES OF CHILD LABOR

	No. of Respondents	Percentage
(a) Poverty	36	60
(b) Illness of parents	12	20
(c) Death of father	07	12
(d) Lack of interest in education	05	08
Total	60	100

Above table 4 demonstrates that the majority of the respondents (60%) are of the opinion that uppermost reason behind the child labour is poverty. Due to poverty the parents of the children send their children for work for domestic economy.

TABLE 5 SIBLINGS OF RESPONDENT

	No. of Respondents	Percentage
(a) 2 – 4	36	60
(b) 5 – 7	15	25
(c) 8 – 10	09	15
Total	60	100

Table 5 reveals that 60% of the respondents have 2 – 4 siblings. 25% respondents have siblings in 5 – 7 and 15% have 8 – 10 siblings.

TABLE 6 FATHER'S MONTHLY INCOME

	No. of Respondents	Percentage
(a) Less than 5000	21	35
(b) 5000 to 10,000	21	35
(c) 10,001 to 15,000	09	15
(d) More than 15,000	09	15
Total	60	100

Above table 6 is related with the earnings of the respondent's father, it indicates that 35% fathers of the respondents are earnings less than 5,000, 35% of the respondent's father are earning in the range of 5,000 – 10,000, 15% in between 10,001 – 15,000 and 15% are earning more than 15,000.

TABLE 7 WORKING HOURS

	No. of Respondents	Percentage
(a) 4 – 6	02	03
(b) 7 – 9	22	37
(c) 10 – 12	30	50
(d) 13 – 15	03	05
(e) 16 – 18	03	05
Total	60	100

Table 7 is about the working hours of respondents, which shows that 50% of the respondents are working 10 – 12 hours, 38% working 7 – 9 hours, 5% working 13 – 15 hours, 5% are working 16 – 18 and only 03% working 4 – 6 hours every day.

TABLE 8 EARNINGS OF RESPONDENT'S

	No. of Respondents	Percentage
(a) 3,000 - 5,000	05	08
(b) 5,001 - 7,000	07	12
(c) 7,001 - 9,000	15	25
(d) More than 9,000	33	55
Total	60	100

Table 8 reveals that 55% respondents are earning more than 9,000, 25% respondents are earning between 7,001 - 9,000, 12% of the respondents are earning in the range of 5,001 – 7,000 and 8% are earning in between 3,000 – 5,000.

TABLE 9 RESPONDENTS ARE TAKING LESS PAY ACCORDING TO THEIR WORK

	No. of Respondents	Percentage
(a) Yes	45	75
(b) No	15	25
Total	60	100

Table 9 demonstrates that 75% respondent's are not satisfied with their salary, whereas 25% of the respondents showed satisfaction with their salary. During the survey it is also observed that in the age of inflation it is quite difficult to fulfil the basic needs of their family. In spite of that they are doing their job because of no other source of income.

TABLE 10 RESIDENTIAL STATUS OF RESPONDENT

	No. of Respondents	Percentage
(a) Own	18	30
(b) Rented	42	70
Total	60	100

As for as residential status of respondent's, the table 10 shows that 40% of the respondents are residing in rented house, 30% have their own residence and 30% of the respondents have a slum type of residence.

13. CONCLUSIONS

The present research aimed to find the causes and consequences of child labor with the objectives to spotlight the main causes of child exertions, to explore the effect of hard work on child's life and to understand the mindset of mother and father toward their child's labor work. It has also been concluded that there are numerous causes because of which youngsters sent for work. Major reasons are the poverty. Illiteracy bounded exertions, lack of interest in education, huge family size, demise of parents, unemployment, contamination of mother and father, migration. Majority of the youngsters work due to poverty their family profits could be very low and no longer enough for his or her families. Mostly the parents of these working youngsters are illiterate and illiteracy is also a cause of child labor. It is further concluded that mostly the poor parents send their children for the work in the early age.

In short from the findings of this study it is observed that the child labor is a curse for the youngsters but children itself and their families are bound to be paintings because they're human beings they need to be stay, consume that is why to fulfill their desires they work ultimately they paintings for his or her survival.

14. SUGGESTIONS

As for as child labor in Hyderabad is concern an attentive role of the on the government is required to address child labor. Following are some suggestions for the elimination child labor.

1. Free and fare education system can play a vital role for the elimination of child labor in this regard there is a dire need of awareness. Civil society NGOs, Government and all other stake holders needs to come forward and play their role.
2. Mostly poverty is the main cause of child labor therefore, some schemes needs to be introduced for the children belonging to poor families and they may be provided

- financial assistance for the purpose of part time their own business after schooling.
3. It is also suggested that the children of deceased government employees may be provided employment on the deceased quota without any delay. Because delay at the part of the government discourage the children and they ultimately select the way of earning for the fulfillment of their financial needs.
 4. There is also an immense need of amendment in laws and regulations of child labor and also strict implementation of these rules and regulations.

REFERENCES

1. Ahmed A (2004) Child labours in India: A Politico- Legal Study. Pp 18. Kalpaz Publications Pvt Ltd, New Delhi.
2. Akmal Hussain (1986), 'Economic Growth, Poverty and the Child. Working Paper ' Harvard law school Cambridge mass.
3. Baland J. M. and Robinson J.A. (2000). Is Child labor Inefficient? Journal of Political Economy, Chicago Press, Vol. 108, No. 4, pp-663-679, August.
4. Behrman, J. R., Duryea, S. and Szekely, M. (1999). Schooling Investments and Aggregate Conditions: A Household Survey-Based Approach for Latin America and the Caribbean. Inter-American Development Bank, Research Department, Working Paper No. 407, Washington, D.C.
5. Blunch, N., Canagarajah S. and Goyal S. (2002). Short and Long-Term Impacts of Economic Policies on Child Labor and Schooling in Ghana, Social Protection Discussion Paper No. 0212. World Bank, Washington DC.
6. Christopher Udry (2003), "Child Labour' Yate university economic growth centre discussion paper, no 856.
7. Duryea, S. (1998). Children's Advancement through School in Brazil: The Role of Transitory Shock to Household Income. Inter-American Development Bank, Office of the Chief Economist, Working Paper No. 376 (July), Washington, D.C.
8. Gupta R (1999) Female child labour in domestic work. M.Sc Thesis, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana.
9. Imran Ashraf Toor (2005), "Child Labour Link with Literacy and Poverty in Pakistan" the Lahore journal of economics 10:1 pp 15-32.
10. Jacoby, H. G. and Skoufias, E. (1997). Risk, Financial Markets, and Human Capital in a Developing Country. Review of Economic Studies, Vol. 64, No. 3, pp. 311-335.
11. Lim. J. A. (2002). Regional Review: Child Labor. Strengthening the Role of Labor Standards in Selected Developing Member Countries. ADB/ILO RETA Project No. 5887.
12. Nafees, A. A., Khan, K. S., Fatmi, Z., Aslam, M. (2012). Situation analysis of child labor in Karachi, Pakistan: a qualitative study. Journal of Pakistan Medical Association, 62(10), 1075-1082.
13. Naz. M (2012), "Causes of Child Labor; Its Affects On Child's Life", Master of Science Thesis, Department of Sociology, Faculty of Social Sciences International Islamic University Islamabad, Pakistan.
14. Raffia Kulsoom (2009), "Child Labour at District Level: Evidence from Rawalpindi" Fatimah Jinnah women university Islamabad.
15. Ravinder Rena (2004) "The Child Labour in Developing Counties. A Challenge to Millennium Development Goals" Indus Journal of Management-V and Social Sciences vol. 3, no I.
16. Rena, R. (2009) the Child Labor in Developing Countries: A Challenge to Millennium Development Goals. Indus Journal of Management & Social Sciences, 3(1):1-8 (Spring 2009)
17. Sajjad Akhtar and Saadiya Razzaq (2005), "Child Domestic Labour in Pakistan, Overview', Issues and Testable Hypotheses" Centre for Research on Poverty Reduction and Income Distribution Islamabad.

18. Saunders, M., Lewis P. and Thornhill, A. (2012) "Research Methods for Business Students", 6th ed. London: Prentice Hall.
19. Shahnaz hamid (1994), ' 'A Micro Analysis o f Urban Child Labour, Some Determinants of Labour and Its Condition" research paper, the Pakistan development review 33:4 part 2 pp 1249-1271.'
20. Strauss, J., Thomas, D., (1995). Human Resources: Empirical Modeling of Household And Family Decisions, In: Behrman, J., Srinivasan, T. N., (Eds), Handbook of Development Economics, Vol. 3A, Elsevier Science.
21. Syed Sulman Shaukat (2011), "Child Labour in Pakistan" Dadabhay Institute of Higher Education North Nazimabad.