

**Factors Affecting Child Labor in Coal Mines: (A case
study of District Dukki)**



By

Sheraz Ahmad Khan

Department of sociology

Quaid-i-Azam University

Islamabad, Pakistan

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This thesis was submitted to the Department of Sociology, Quaid-i-Azam
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in sociology

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Sheraz Ahmad Khan

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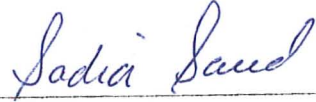
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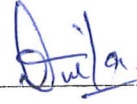
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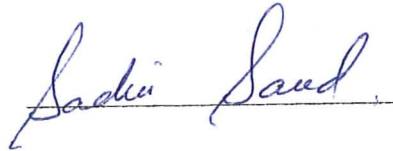
This is to certify that we have read the thesis submitted by Mr. Sheraz Ahmed Khan, it is our judgment that this thesis is of sufficient standard to warrant its acceptance by the Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad for the award of the Degree of "M.Sc in Sociology".

Committee

1. Dr. Sadia Saeed
Supervisor
2. Dr. Aneela Afzal
External Examiner
3. Dr. Sadia Saeed
Chairperson Dept. of Sociology







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Abstract

Child labor is a far reaching and developing wonder in developing countries. In this globalized world it is considered one of the major and most interesting issue for every academician, professionals and media people both electronic and printed. Child labor is considered a work that repudiates children of their childhood and productive activity like games etc, and harsh to their physiological and psychological improvement. The literature which was studied on child labor explores that unemployment in developing countries, low level of income, poverty and various other reasons are the main causes of child labor like occupational structural set up, social relation of production, unavailability of cheap labor, socio-cultural reasons and their educational system, parental decisions and their preferences, absence of social security. The researcher has chosen the coal mines of district Dukki for the data collection about the conditions of child labour because in that district child often does economic activities in coal mines. Researcher has collected data from 10 respondents. The researcher has used purposive sampling and qualitative research method. This research method was used because the researcher wanted to analyze the main reasons of the production of the child labor which could be understood through in-depth interviews from the target population. The data was analyzed through thematic analysis. The results of the study were that, low education, poor family, poverty, unemployment and family debts are the main reasons of the child labor in district Dukki. The study was concluded, that child labor is badly affecting the children and deprived the children from their basic right of education.

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Chapter No.1
INTRODUCTION

According to UNICEF (2012) all the children whose age are below 12 years and engaged in the economic activities are considered as a child labor, these age children work more than light work then it will be considered as a child labor. The light work means which is neither deprive a child from education nor harmful to health. Some works, like working in coal mines is one of the harmful work for child labour, it is so dangerous even it cause of death.

However, it was also reported (UNICEF 2014) that the child labor is derived from the education and also from their childhood life. This is considered the serious violation of human rights. Child labor addresses the poverty and inequality in the low-income countries such as in Asia and in Africa. Further it is reported that in the whole world about 168 million children from age 5 to 11 are engaged in child labor and their percentage is 11 percent of all children. Most of these children are involved in economic activities because of the poverty.

The report of the child right organization convention of the right (CRC 2011) recognized certain rights of children. According to (UNICEF, 2011) that children have sheltered from economic exploitations, and from all those works which dangerous and effect the child education and their health. Father to protect the physical, mental moral and social development of children. The ratio of the child labor was 215 million before 2008. The report of International Labor Organization (ILO) gave evidence in the improvement of the work that has been reduced this ratio from 215 to 168 million from 2008 to 2012.

According to the report (Bhalotra 2003, p.4-5) that about sixty percent of child below legal working age are worked in Asia in which fifty two percent are male, and thirty three percent child labor are believed from Sub-Saharan Africa. These child labor are mostly present in low-income countries. It was also described that 2 percent (page 5) of the world child labor is doing economic activities in the developed world.

Asia is in the highest ratio on child labor because of the dense population (Pavenik, 2005). It was recognized that 127.3 (p. 201-202) million children are active economically which is almost 61 percent of the whole child labor. The main

cause of the highest child labor in Asia is poverty. Child works in informal sectors such as in agriculture or in mines. These children are deprived from education and form proper health care. The wages of these children are much less than the adult wages that's why its demand in the open market is more than the adult labor. There are 16.7 million children in South-Asia in which 10.3 million children are actively participated in economic activities. These children belongs from poor or developing countries of Asia that includes Pakistan India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan and Maldives. The highest range of child labor is from India which is almost 5.8 million and followed by the neighbor country Bangladesh where 5.0 million child are labor. While in Pakistan round about 3.4 million children are labor and Nepal have 2.0 million. These children works in agricultural sectors and secondly, they work in the family unites(ILO, 2013).

Human rights commission Pakistan(ILO, 2012) have reported that in Pakistan 3.3 million children are indulge in this social issue. This report found certain reasons due to which children got started labor. Among these reasons some are, poverty, large family size where the parents becomes unable to provide basic facilities to all of their children, lake of awareness or illiteracy.

The constitution of Pakistan respected the child rights. And according to this constitution no child is allowed to do employment in any factory, mine or any place that have hazardous whose age have below 14. The 18th amendment of the constitution have taken strict action on child labor in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK)but unfortunately it was not adopted by all the provinces. Punjab and have passed bill against child labor in the provincial assembles but this bill was remained in action in Sindh and Baluchistan assembly.

According to the report of SEHR (Hussain, 2013)60 percent children are active in Baluchistan as a child labor. These children are out of schools and also have no proper health care. There is no proper legislation in the provincial assembly about the solution of child labor in Baluchistan. Most of the children work in agriculture and in coal mines. They are mostly Afghan migrants, they were migrated at the time of war. These afghan migrants face poverty which compel them to send their children to the informal sectors to participate in the economic activities and to

earn for families. Secondly, these children are the only source for their families to earn because the elder male members are either lost their lives in war or became disable to earn.

Child labor is considered a normal problem in Baluchistan. It is because in Baluchistan most of the children working in different kinds of activities. Some children are working in construction sites, while some are working in coal mines and majority of them are indulge in garbage collectors and garages. It affects mental, physical, moral and social children, including some serious problems, such as the sale and trafficking of children. A report was given by ILO in 2013, according to this report up to five hundred children are working in coal mines in district Loralahi. Further the Human Resource Society (SEHR) conducted a survey and put forward a report that more the 10,000 children are working in Quetta. It was declared that if child becomes that victim of child labor, it would harshly and negatively effects the education of children. They gave the statistics that among 3.6 million children 2.3 million are deprived of getting education and are engaged in various kind of activities and the dominant work is garages and they are working for the strength of their elder. In Baluchistan majority of the parents are uneducated and their total focus is on earning money. Mostly the elder of family thinks that money is everything and getting of education is worthless process.

Some parents are also aware from the importance of education that, but still they are not allowing their children to go to school because they are unable to afford the educational expenses. Mostly people of Baluchistan are poor and unable to provide uniforms, books, shoes, books and other those things required for a children to get education in smooth environment. Due to un-affordability of these resource to their children to get education, they send their children to work and earn money for survival of their family. The provincial government is ignorant from this problem and they not take any action to eradicate this problem from society. Thus to reduce this evil government should strive to reduces child laboring from Baluchistan (Altaf, 2017).

The main reasons for child labor are poverty, the attitude of parents and the lack of



alternative opportunities. Children under 14 and even 8 in some cases work in coal mines, it is interesting to note that most of the children migrated from K.P and Baluchistan shares a lower proportion of child labor and 3.3 million children worked as a laborer across the whole country. In these 3.3 million children Baluchistan have 16 percent. When 18th amendment made in the constitution, so child labor was became a question. The international labor organization along with the stakeholders, consisted upon controlling organization, lawyers, journalist, politicians, and lawmakers put forward the child labor prohibition act and then directed it to the authorized department. This act will soon be submitted to the Assembly of Baluchistan for legal approval (Baloch 2013). The locale of study was Tehsil Duki district Loralai, Baluchistan. Where there were scores of coal mines in the area and child labor in those mines could be easily found.

Another study conducted by (Silachi 2017) He stated that several children explained different reasons for their work in the mines, such as the economic constraints of families, the lack of availability of adults in their families or the diminished capacity of their elderly parents, etc., for employers, who request the use of any other social security. The general environment of child labor was exploitation. The unhygienic environment, the sexual abuse and the child's lesser focus on childcare were part of the child's life when he worked in the coal mines, while the depressive attitude of society in general was inattentive and not paid because of consideration to the issue of child labor in coal mines.

In this regard Ali Karamat and Rana Ijaz Ali Khan (2003) stated that children working in Coal Mines are exploited by paying them low rewards while working all the day without any kind of rest. The employment also treat them in a dreadful and discriminative way. These small children work all the day to support their families. Therefore, at the end of the day they only get 500 -800 rupees, while making absentees their wages are reduced, most of the child labor in coal mining entailing injuries, imputation and sometime serious injuries that lead to the loss of their lives, as careful measures were not taken in the mines, and the immaturity of young labor is exploited by the owners. Exploitation and child labor has very close relationship with each other that can be based over

religious, ethnic, cultural, educational, economical issues, in coal mining the children were exploited by taking the advantage of their miserable ability, those children belong to very poor and self-effacing families which are not able to give good education to their child that's why they compel their child towards coal mining to keep the contact of soul and body.

Bhatty (1998) stated that exploitation of children by sexually is generally hidden or it last openly denied issue in Pakistan. The issue of child sexual exploitation is masked in Pakistan that this is happened due to family revenge. Even the victims are not complaint against the convict for his act because of the fear of family honor. Almost all class of children are on the red line of this phenomenon, but those children who are working in coal mines, living in the streets, working in the hotels, workshops, employment in transport industry, those working in restournts and internally displace placed people vulnerable to this social problem. It shows that majority of the children who were sexually exploited belongs from labor class, means that most of the child who are working as a labor in different places are vulnerable to this problem in Pakistan.

Corbin (2015) in his book stated that in the mines, it is commonly found that senior labor also use young labor for sexual desire, mostly the senior labor fulfill his desire when there is nobody there, after working when the owner go to home for lunch, the senior labor call the young one to come back inside the mine for sexual purpose a senior labor and deputes another senior labor to keep an eye and when the first one fulfills his desire then the second one goes for the fulfillment of sexual desire. By this way child become habitual of sex and thus this habit becomes impossible for the victim to leave.

In "Tehsil Duki" most of other people who were buying coal from the owner of mine, also use children for sexual abuse, mostly the people were coming to the mine with the reference of the owner just for developing relations with the young child laborers and children were offered money, mobile phones, cloths, shoes, etc. When the relations were developed, they used the children with the help of senior coal miners for sexual desire.

Coal mining in Baluchistan is carried out by private entrepreneurs and is respected by the 1923 Coal Mining Act, but the workers work twelve to fifteen hours a day and seven days a week, which is completely contrary to the done. The monthly income of workers is estimated between four thousand and eight thousand rupees, which is the lowest monthly income in the world linked to the extraction of coal, in case of accident or death the family of workers receives a lump sum of two rupees that cannot be the cost of human life since it has been observed in their work that the families of mine workers do not receive payment, such as retirement, economic benefits, the provisional fund or the donation system, other kinds of diseases are common in workers of coal mines such as tuberculosis, bronchitis, asthma, pneumoconiosis, pulmonary diseases. Breast diseases, dangerous and pious gases, chest problems, vulnerable land mines, rain effects, micro-dust, asthma and respiratory problems, although all workers are subject to many diseases and do not even receive basic health services such as emergency tools and first aid, lenses, small practices mainly affect the eyes, which damage the eyes slowly, the vibration of the machines affects the nervous system, this is well understood by engineers, but do not pay attention (Qambrani 2017).

According to the labour rights, from 2010 to 2016, over 228 coal miners died in countless accidents and were injured. In fatal accidents and lack of medical facilities, doctors are left helpless, except to amputate their body parts. The victims are disabled and immerse their lives in the darkness of discouragement and trust in others. Salaries are low and it is difficult for them to keep the soul and the body together. They are also deprived of basic services such as drinking water, medical facilities, housing, sanitary food and basic education for their children (Silachi 2017).

Children were employed in huge numbers as Mait Cooley's meaning to clean the coal from clay called Mait Cooley. This was a laborious job continued under sun from sunrise to sunset and sometime even continued it through the night because it paid very less and yet there was no other option. They would carry out the cleaning through simple tools such as hammers and most of children injured the hand in the process. With long duration of sitting posture, the

children also complained of backaches that could lead to significant and permanent problems later in their lives. People from some specific territories worked in the coal mines despite of other sources of income because people of Swat, Afghanistan, Killa Saifullah have comprised the labor force of coal mining and their earnings were better than any other profession, while the natives of the locale were very less in number in the work force. The job of coal miners was very tough because they worked in the depth of mines in a dark and unhealthy environment, in coal mining, the labors were exposed to the explosion of gases and the collapse of mines, which could put their lives in danger. Majority of the coal miners were suffered respiratory diseases and bone diseases but despite of all the facts which were clear to them, they worked in coal mines. According to the government rule in case of death of a labor during the working in the mine, fifty percent of the money would be given to miners from government and fifty percent from the owner. But neither the government nor the owners gave money to the labors in certain death cases.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Child works existed all around the globe in various shapes and structure. In any case, there might be high increasing nations because of the absence of instruction offices and other social administrations. Likewise, the coal mine isn't free from this hard movement. In coal mines numerous kids were enjoyed this movement and are not ready to forswear this action since it is the main wellspring of pay for these children.

1.2 Objective of the study

The objective of the study provides the researcher to restrict this focus on the important and most required aspects while in the field of study. The adoption of the strategy had been the most wanted help line for the anthropologists and sociologists. The objectives of the study were very carefully drafted and designed keeping in view the goals of research in accordance with the research topic. A study was designed to investigate the phenomena of child labor in coal mines with the following objective.

1. To examine the impact of financial issues on children working in coal

mines of Dukki.

2. To investigate how children are treated by coal mines owners.
3. To study how children's get socialization and personality is effecting by child labor.

1.3 Significance of the Study

In Pakistan a large number of children are turn child labor in coal mining. Low status, illiteracy and poverty push children to work in coal mines wherein they often work under exploitative and vulnerable condition most of the involving life risk. The issue of child labor in coal mining is invisible in nature. Although many children are engaged in coal mining therefore society does not give any importance to the issue of child labor in coal mining.

The aim of this research is to dig out the factors leading to child labor and The connotation is to bring out the factors leading to child labor and generate the sense of wariness among the people of society to refrain from using child as a labor in long run. This study will also motivate the government to make implementations protecting the health and wages of exiting child labor and make primary education compulsory for them. Further the study elaborate the important factors responsible to compel a child for laboring and ultimately it helps those people who makes planes and implement them for the welfare of children. Study also recommends strategies in the light of findings for those agencies involved in the wellbeing of child labor in District Dukki.

Chapter No.2
REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

2.1.1 Reasons of Child Labor

Child labor has been defined by international labor organization (ILO), According to them child labor is a labor that keep child deprived from their childhood, dignity and potential and have harmful for their physical and mental development. Those children working in coal mines were unaware of their future, because they all left their education in childhood. Further they also defend the phenomena again that child laboring effect child mentally and physically and keep child in harmful situation. It also effect the schooling of children because of their duty and mostly they remained without education. (ILO 2013).

Similarly, According to Ghayur (1996), Poverty is not said to be the sole cause of child labor beside this, there are many other reasons as mention above, these all reason increase the rate of child labor in a society. Older age groups are paid much in comparison to children because growing age accumulates more physical strength and capacity. Less education and worst education system was responsible for that, while the attitude of parents also put a bad effect on a child personality.

According to the report of International Labor Organization, (ILO-2003) Unemployment underdevelopment, poverty, education system and educational institution, different attitude of parent's and lack of social security mechanism is the basic cause of child labor. The cause of child labor is a result of several factors such as occupational structural set up, social relation of production, availability of cheap labor, socio-cultural reasons and their educational system, parental decisions and their preferences, absence of social security and commonly it is due to the increasing rate of poverty. Child labor has very much less wages than the adult labor which is also one of the main reason for its demand in the open markets. We cannot say the poverty is the only cause of child labor but we can say that among all other consequences that are responsible for child labor, poverty is also one among them.

Moreover, According to Khalid and Shahnaz (2004) opinion; The socio-economic structure the working class promotes increase involvement of the child

labor force. Different modes of exploitation and unhealthy working conditions have resulted in their plight. They are ill fed, ill clad and ill housed. Illiteracy, unemployment, poverty, population pressure, family disorganization due to divorces, loss of parents are the important causes of child labor.

In the same way, According to the Briere (1992) the main reason for child labor is their parents who can't provide the basic needs that is why they work, same was the case in Dukimany parents could not provide the basic needs to their children that moved them towards coal mines as laborers.

Correspondingly study was conducted by Corbin (2015), according to this study that 81% of children who are working in the childhood stage mostly belongs from lower class or poor families. Their families are unable maintain their economic condition that is why their children are working to contribute their part in family income and reduce burden from the shoulders of their parents. Further this study said that due to the poor economic condition most of the child work instead of schooling.

2.1.2 Impact of Child Labour on Children

According to the mining act Pakistan , a child having age below 12 year is prohibited to work, but in coal mines such rules don't exist; contractor see his own interest and the small children are paid meager wages. The children working in coal mines face different problems by working in hazardous environment, as the bone of children is very soft as compared to adult coal miners so they are easily affected. Due to working in coal mines, they became a hub of diseases such as chest infection, backbone disease, hepatitis c, fatigue T.B, lung disease and kidney disease.

According to the study of (Baland & Robinson 2000) under act of child labor, no person who is not completed his seventeen years cannot be employed unless a certificate is issued by the medical officer about his fitness. If any person violated this, so he will be kept in custody.

Similarly, Trattner (1970) Strenuous work at a young age has its consequence on the child's development both physically and mentally. Physically, they are not suited

to long hours of strenuous and monotonous work. Their bodies suffer from the effect of fatigue and exertion much more quickly than those of adults do. A large number of them are suffering from malnutrition, which lowers their resistance even further and makes them all the more vulnerable to disease the practice of child labor is economically the men are always providing how brave and macho they are women don't have that problems we want condition to be safe and we refuse to work in a selection if it is dangerous sound, psychological disastrous and physically as well a morally dangerous and harmful for any society.

Bhatty (1998) stated that It is worth knowing about two various aspects of child labor, according to Social sciences encyclopedia, 1979 the term child labor is interpreted in two different ways first as an economic practice and secondly a social evil.

Additionally, Bhatty (1998) in the first context it signifies that the employment of children is gainful occupation, adding labor income to their family. In these second context the term child labor is now more generally used in assessing the nature and the extent of the social evil. It is necessary to take into account the character of the job in which the children are engaged, the danger to which they are expose, and the opportunities of development, which they have been denied, thus child labor in a restricted sense means the employment of children in gainful occupation which danger their health and denies the opportunities of development 1979.

According Avais, Wassan and Erum, (2014) the child labor is interpreted in two ways, Economic practice, and Social evil. As per first interpretation, children are working to increase the family income, and the second interpretation expresses the need to look at the nature and extent of the work the child is doing. The searching fact is that these small children get to work in hazardous conditions even in this age is the most formative period of their lives. They have to work in the age of playing.

Correspondingly, a study conducted by Caplan (1953) Child labor in general and

specifically is a complex socio-economic problem. The major law that deals with children employment in Pakistan is the employment of children act 1991. It prohibits the employment under 18 year children in any occupations and processes. In addition, the ECA regulates the working children terms and conditions of work in establishments that include a shop, coal mines, workshops and commercial establishments. Apart from the constitution of Pakistan article 11(3), prohibits the employment of children under the age of 18 years in working in coal mines, the mines act 1923 prohibits the employment of the children in coal mines.

Moreover, a study conducted by (Ahmed 1991) stated that State parties shall respect and ensure the rights set forth in present convention to each children within their jurisdiction without discrimination of any kind irrespective of child's or his her parents or legal guardian race, color, sex. Language, religion, political or other opinion, national ethnic, or social origin property, birth" (National Laws on Labor, Social Security and related human rights)

Similarly, (Chernichovsky 1985) stated that mining act limits the child age under 15 years, who are not allowed to work in coal mine, because the children are unable to cope with such dangerous environment. So due to the absence of mining act and rule and regulation the children having age of 10 years work at coal mine, these children work at coal mine because of financial weakness, and there is no one to raise voice against the children that are working in the mine, Coal worker don't have education nor do they have any awareness of their rights. They face the extreme exploitation by the owners. The absence of Labor Unions makes these labors vulnerable to such abuse.

In the same way, (Basu & Van 1998) in their study stated that since labors are paid for hourly work, they can exceed their working time. It is written in coal mining act that a coal miners will work for only 8 hours in a day but due to absence of mining rules and greed to earn more money, the coal miners work more than 8 hours. They work more than 8 hours in order to extract more coal sack. Because they wanted to earn more and more money, they considered their selves only for the work that is why mostly coal miners spent 1 year as well. There are

some miners who work day and night as Mat Cooley.

Another study conducted by Hartly (Hartly 2004) A recent Western Australian review into extended working hours across industry, in the context of Australia wide data, found that the mining industry has the highest average weekly hours across all mining industry has the highest average weekly hours across all sectors considered. In 2003, the average hours per week in the mining sector in Western Australia were 48.8. Result from research in the United Kingdom similarly shows the mining industry to be characterized by pervasive long working hours, ranking the mining industry second after agriculture in terms of numbers of employees working above 48 hours and 60 hours per week

Similarly, it was also (Khalid . & Shahnaz 2004) stated in their study in international labor organization and convention of 1973 in the article 'child labor the legal aspects' set the minimum working age 15 years, while according to the labor act of Pakistan (employment of children's act 1991) makes it legal to employ children in certain occupation like cloth printing, fire work, auto workshop and manufacturing of machines etc. as per mines act of 1923 it has been stated that a child who has not completed his 18 years cannot work in a mine without the special permission. Children are often forced to work in order to supplement the family income.

Likewise on of the study (Jillani 1997) stated that In case of mines, and work involving hazardous occupations and processes, this age should not be lower than 18 years. This raising of age in these sectors is necessary due to the involvement of health hazards and the risks of personal injury, there should be no expectations in such cases like the one stating that a child can indulge in these occupations and processes provided it is being carried on with the help of family or in a school established, assisted or recognized by the government. This exception in the 1991 act is absurd as these occupations and processes remain then employers can continue to take the defense that children are working only with families.

It also pointed out that there was a positive relationship between child labor and

poverty and negative relationship between child schooling and poverty in case of Pakistan. But in Duki there was no rules and regulation of mines act, mostly children which were working in coal mines were under 18 years of age. This is the age of children to get education but due to absence of rules and regulation a lot of children waste their whole life in the coal mines.

Weak rules and regulations which are prevalent in Duki were the main reason for low child school enrolment. Proportion of children who ever attended school was higher in Tehsil Duki. Mostly children have left the schools in the age of 10 and then indulged in the work in coal mines.

Moreover, Bhatti, (1998) stated that Child labor should not be permitted below the age of 18 years. However, due to reasons beyond the control of a government and mentioned earlier, the age may be lowered it should in any case not be less than 16 years by which age a child should at least have completed secondary education.

According to the international labor organization (ILO 2003) Children are often forced to work in order to support their family income. The need for children to support their families a proportion of children is coming from rural areas. The work of children under the age of 18 are not legal, due to absence of rules and regulation a lot of children working in coal mines, for the coal owner's child labor is very cheap and easily assessable. Children at work in economic activity are broad concepts that encompass most productive activity of children including unpaid and illegal work as well as work in the informal sector.

In addition Ghayur (Ghayur 1996) stated that Children are the most unprivileged and exposed to violence and exploitation child abuse is physical, sexual, emotional mistreatment, or neglect of children. Child abuse can occur in child's home, in the organizations schools or communities where the child interacts with. The child abuse also take place at coal mine as in coal mine mostly the small children face mostly sexual and physical abuse. There are four major categories of child abuse; neglect, physical abuse and child sexual abuse.

Similarly one of the study (Hartley 2004) stated that Millions of children are

subjected to violence, exploitation and abuse including the worst forms of child labor in communities, schools and institution; during armed conflict; and to harmful practices such as female genital mutilation cutting and child marriage. Millions more, not yet victims, also remain without adequate protection.

According to another study (Jallani 1997) there are no medical facilities available for coalminers; there are only infrastructures of hospitals. However, the persons who are hired by the government do not know anything about medical, as they do not have any legal degree. So there is rule that is fit to work in coalmine, due to absence of medical facility the miners did not under gothrough medicalreport.

Hence it has been analyzed from the above literature, that unemployment, poverty, insufficient educational institutions, lack of awareness are the main reason of child labor. This literature also explores those children who are working as child labor faces a lot sexual abuse, harassment. Therefore, it has been concluded that children working as child labor in district Duki coal mines are in very sever, conditions and facing a lot sexualabuse.

2.1.3 Assumptions

Child labor is a sort of work that frequently denies children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and harmful to physical and mentaldevelopment.

Unemployment underdevelopment, poverty, education system and educational institution, different attitude of parent's society and absence of social security mechanism is the cause of child labor are the major causes of childlabor.

occupational structural set up, social relation of production, availability of cheap labor, socio-cultural reasons and their educational system, parental decisions and their preferences,absence of social security and commonly it is due to the increasing rate of poverty are the factors that pushes the children to indulge into child labor.

Chapter No.3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Relative Deprivation Theory

One of the basic sociological theory called relative deprivation theory developed in 1940 by sociologist Samuel A Stouffer. In his theory Samuel argued that when individual wants to attain goals blocked by the forces of society, so he/she felt sense of deprivation of their rights. When these feelings arouse the individual becomes disgruntled. Further Samuel through his theory illustrate the difference between egoistic deprivation and fraternal deprivation. According to him egoistic deprivation is that where individual feel the sense of deprivation regarding their basic rights in comparison of others in society. While fraternal deprivation is that deprivation where friends group members felt deprivation regarding the necessities of life. In last Samuel in his theory stated that felling of deprivation among individuals provide them the reason that there is no justice and fairness in society regarding their rights.

In the same way, this theory can be analyzed with present research. The child labor is being deprived from the basic necessities such as health and education. They are in a poor condition that they are compel to earn for the survival of their families and that's why they have sacrificed their rights to education and health. They do more than light works, for instance work in coal mines is harmful for health but they have no alternative which compel them to work with it.

3.1.1 Application of Theory

The Relative Deprivation Theory of Samuel A Stouffer fit in the scenario that exists in the coal mine of district Dukki. In coal mine of district Dukki, most of the labor is children. These children are forced to work in the coal mines because when their family unable to fulfill their desire they just pushed them to work as child labor. The Causes behind their work in coal mines are Unemployment, underdevelopment, poverty, education system and educational institution, different attitude of parent's society and absence of social security mechanism. The factors affecting child labor in coal mines are occupational structural set up, social relation of production, availability of cheap labor, socio-cultural reasons and their educational system, parental decisions and their preferences, absence of social security and commonly it is due to the increasing rate of poverty. Those children who worked in the

coal mines are divided into two age groups. Coal mines owner, took heavy work, between the ages of 12-14 children. Children in the coal mines are exploited by different types of abuses, such as sexual abuse, physical abuse, etc. Most of the child labor in coal mines faces physical abuse from the owner. Majority of the children that work in coal mines are exploited by owner of the coal mines. They took a lot of work from the children with different harsh attitudes. The owner has fixed very small wages for their work. In net shell, labor is considering very valuable surplus, however, child labor is prohibited in all over the world. Those children who work in coal mines are treated badly and it has negative impact on children. Most of the children because of child labor feel deprived from their basic.

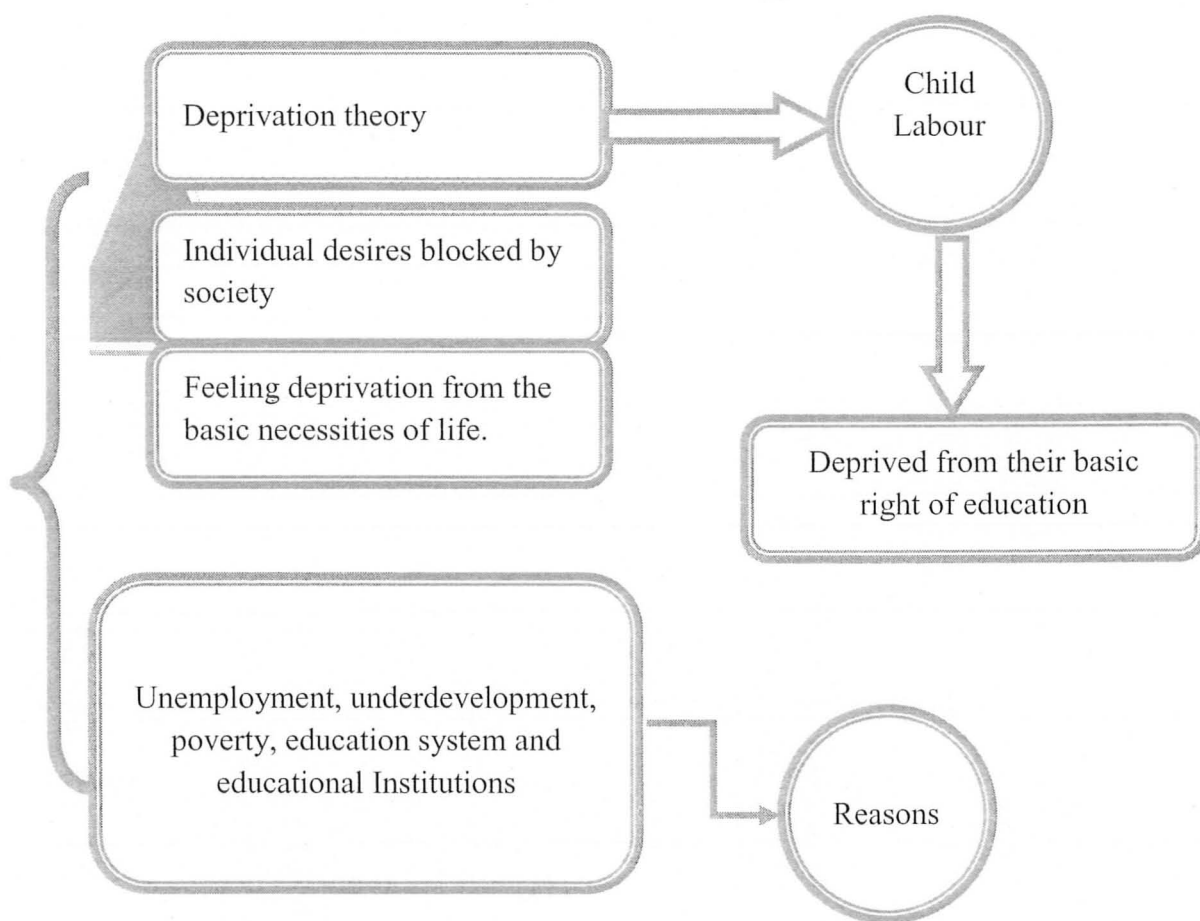


Figure 3.1 Application of the Relative Deprivation Theory

3.2 Explanation of Model

This model explains when the children's desire is blocked by the society and is derived from the basic right of education, and then they indulge themselves into the child labor. The reasons behind child labor are unemployment, underdevelopment, poverty, insufficient education system and lack of educational institutions. Child labor is a process which is affected by different factors. In the child labor children are deprived from their basic rights or we can say the children's desire are blocked by the society or its norms, for example children are deprived from their basic rights like education and health facilities. The reason of the deprivation from education can be unemployment, underdevelopment of society, poverty and the education system prevailing in that society. After this, the children indulge themselves into child labor.

3.3 prepositions

1. Low education for children in Dukki indicates that children deprived from basic necessities of life, among these basic necessities education is of prime importance.
2. Different causes and factors push the children to involve in child labor that snatch the right of living a healthy life from children.

Chapter No.4

CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION

4.1 conceptualization

The process of breaking down a concepts for the purpose of costing its meaning is called is conceptualization. A variable have different context, so it is essential to indicate the attached meaning of variables that are used in the research work.

4.1.1 Child Labor

Child labor has been defined by international labor organization (ILO), According to them child labor is a labor that keep child deprived from their childhood, dignity and potential and have harmful for their physical and mental development. Those children working in coal mines were unaware of their future, because they all left their education in childhood. Further they also defend the phenomena again that child laboring effect child mentally and physically and keep child in harmful situation. It also effect the schooling of children because of their duity and mostly they remained without education. (ILO 2013).

Edmonds, (2007) defined child labor that invoke images of children chained into factories, sold as a slaves or factored into prostitution. In the same way (ITUC, 2008) defines that, child labor is a work that deprived child from their childhood stage and effect their potential and dignity and provide harmful consequences on their physical and mental development.

4.1.2 Illiteracy

Illiteracy can be defined as a condition or state of being illiterate or uneducated and more specifically the inability to read or write. In this research study illiteracy has been operationalized that the lack of basic education in rural areas.

However, in a broad sense, illiteracy was defined that it means when a person cannot read or write. UNESCO defines illiteracy as “measured by assessing reading, writing and mathematical skills in the various domains of social life which influence a person identity and insertion into society. From this view, literacy involves not only reading and writing but also the acquisition of the skills necessary for effective and productive performance within society” (UNESCO 2011).

4.1.3 Poverty

Poverty refers to the condition of having little or no money, goods, or means of support, condition of being poor. For the present study, this term was operationalized as the low income level of the people of rural areas

The broad concept of poverty was described in different research articles, in which one of the definition is "Poverty is humiliation, the sense of being dependent on them, and of being forced to accept rudeness, insults, and indifference when we seek help" (Latvia 1998)

4.1.4 Unemployment

Lack of job is called unemployment. It also mean when a person wants to do job, but the job market have unable to provide him/her job is called unemployment.

4.2 Operationalization

Operationalization is the process where research the key concepts and ideas in his own words. Here research explain concept on the paramount of his knowledge.

4.2.1 Child Labor

Child labor is the state where children from below 14 age and active in the economic activities is called child labor. Working Children who are less than the work age which is stated by the international Labour Organization is called child labor.

4.2.2 Illiteracy

Illiteracy refers to the state of being illiterate. A person who could not read or write is called an illiterate person. Illiterate person is the person who have not get formal education form any institution and he has not the ability to read and write.

4.2.3 Poverty

Poverty is the state in which a man is living under the low income. Poverty means the less income regarding to the society. Family who is living under the situation of hand to mouth is called poor family.

4.2.4 Unemployment

Unemployment is the stated where the person who are able to work but do not have job or work to done is called unemployment.

Chapter No. 5
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This research activity was carried out in District Dukki and reason behind choosing this area was, because the numbers of child labor is more in this area. Researcher was the resident of this area therefor researcher felt that data can easily obtained from respondent regarding the factors of child labor. This research was qualitative in nature where purposive sampling was used and data was collected through interview guide.

5.1 universe of the study

This research study was conducted in district Dukki located in Balochistan. The reason behind choosing this universe was that the researcher was the local of that place and knows about the children who work in coal mines.

5.2 Targeted Population

District Dukki is mostly consisted upon slum populations these population shares common traits with one another. The researcher selected targeted population to those children whose age is from 8 years to 14 years and worked in coal mines. The researcher conducted face to face interviews from them and collected authentic data regarding the factors of child labor.

5.3 Sample Frame

The researcher used purposive sampling method for this research. Reason behind selecting purposive sampling was that the problem was unique and needed in-depth information. Further the area was coal mines where everyone was not able to give time for interview that is why researcher selected this sample type and collected data only from those who were able to fulfill the purpose of researcher.

5.4 Sample Size

The total sample size for this research activity was ten respondents. The reason behind selecting ten sample size was that, the researcher conducted face to face interviews in which the researcher asked in-depth questions with more detail information. The data collected from these ten respondents was enough, because researcher felt that conducting more interviews were more respondents was only the repetition of data.

5.5 Tools for DataCollection

For this research work interview guides was used that is the set of open ended questions through researcher collect in-depth information from respondents regarding an issue.

5.6 Techniques for data collection

The researcher personally visited into the field and conducted face to face interviews from respondents. For recording information the researcher used mobile phone recorder and also pen and pages to note that data provided by respondents.

5.7 Data Analysis

The data was analyzed through thematic analysis and first data was coded through qualitative data coding technique and then similar data was merged with one another which was collected from the respondents.

5.8 opportunities and limitations

Conducting study and then collecting data on the factors responsible for child labor in District Dukki was not an easy task, because the topic was sensitive and full of risks. In the beginning researcher was not familiar with the sensitivity of the topic that is why faced a lot of difficulties. Further some respondents were not interested to provide their personal information to the researcher and if they allowed researcher to collect data, but still they insisted to no record their voice nd only use pen and page for recording off data.

The research work also provides certain opportunities for the children as well as for the youngster and aware them regarding the causes of child labor and also the importance of education. They were aware that lack of education will negatively affect their lives.

5.9 EthicalConcerns

Throughout the field work researcher followed ethics and conducted interview and collected data from respondents on the basis of informed consent. No respondent was forced for conducting interview. Further the collected data from respondents

were also kept confidential and they were kept anonymous.

5.10 Field work experience

The researcher got very interesting field work experience in this research. The experience was too much challenging, because conducting research on sensitive topic is not easy task. Further the targeted population of researcher was children and during conducting interview researcher felt that majority of them were shy and was not able to provide information to researcher easily. Thus through counseling researcher first motivated them and then collect data. The researcher also faced hurdles in collecting data in field, because the children were agreed to give data but their family members were not in favor. The spoken language of the area was same as the language of researcher, thus researcher conducted interviews from respondents in their native language. Due to similar language and culture researcher felt very comfortable environment and he also share their imaginary world with the children involved in child laboring.

Chapter No.6
RESULT AND FINDING

6.1 Thematic analysis of data and observation

Themes can be derived from the thematic analysis that is the most important part of the research. The themes could be formed through observation of data. The information obtained from the theme was helpful to draw the results of the research study.

6.2 Family with low income: indulge in child labor

Low income family and low level education theme that comes out through data and observation showed that they are responsible to indulge the children into child labor. These factors have severe influence upon children.

Low income family and low level education theme that comes out through data and observation showed that they are responsible to indulge the children into child labor. These factors have severe influence upon children. For instance the respondent 1, 3, 5, 7 and said that they don't want to work, however, their family's low income pushes them to work and earn their family. These respondents said that, their father is the only earning source and their family size is large. Their father's wages are not sufficient to fulfill the basic need of the families, owing to this they have to work with their parents.

Similarly, respondents 2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 said that they are only the earning source in their families, because among them respondent 2 and 6 fathers are died and their mothers work in people home to earn for their families. The respondents also told that they are elder one in their family, owing to this they have to work with their mother to fulfill the basic needs of their siblings.

However, these respondents showed interest in the studies. They said that if we were from the rich families, and we were able to get education. Among them respondent 2 said that I want to become a doctor, however, I know I have to work for family. Therefore, I cannot fulfill these desires.

6.3 debt and lack of interest in studies: Mechanism Involvement in Child Labor

In most of the case studies of the research family debt and lack of interest of parents were the reasons of absent of education. These reasons were responsible for

the involvement of child in child laboring.

The respondent 1, 3, 6 8, and 10 said that they have to work because their families are under heavy debt. They told that to fulfill the basic needs of the family their families have taken heavy debt. Now they have to work with their parents to come out their families under the burden of heavy debts. Respondent 3 stated that his family is under heavy debt because my father takes drugs. To fulfill his need he has taken money from a lot of people, now I have to work and return the money to the people. These respondents also stated that when they see poor conditions of the families they feel that instead of getting education, they should work and improve their family condition.

Likewise, Respondents 2, 4, 5, 7, and 9 told, that their family's under heavy debt push them to work. These respondents stated that we have less interest in the studies, we want to work and earn a lot of money for the family so that we can see them prosperous. One of the respondent said that, when I will grow up, I will earn a lot of money and will built a home for my family and will educate my siblings so that they can get their education.

Hence it has been stated that family heavy debts keep children away from the education. Owing to the work, the respondents loose interest in studies and instead of getting education they want to earn money and work for their family. Therefore, lack of family interstate and burden of debt leads children to involve in child labor.

6.4 Traditional and child labor: Deprivation of educational rights

In few case studies the respondents replied that their structure of society is traditional and mostly child labor is more among us due which we are deprived from education.

The respondent 2, 4, 5, 8 and 10 provided information that they are far from getting education, because their family structure is traditional and followed traditional way of life where less or we can say no preference is given to education. The respondent also told that among these tradition one of the main reason behind traditional society is that their families wanted to send them to Madrassah and gave preference to religious education. The respondents also told

that we belong from district Duki and in our district there are more religious intuitions as compared to education intuitions.

Likewise the respondents 1, 3, 6, 7 and 9 told that in their area there is no school for girls, however, the schools for boys are also less number. Reason is that, in their area, families prefer the religious education and wanted to make their children, Molvi, Alam etc. One of the respondent said that most of the time Iran away from Madrassah because, my master, beat me with the stick. The respondents also told that their family has very strict rules and if they will not follow them, their families will not support them.

Hence it has been concluded that strict tradition families deprive children from their basic right of education and when children do not go to Madrassah, their family pushes them to work and earn for their families. As a result children feel that their desire to get education is blocked by their family and most of the children become rebel against their families.

6.5 Low parental education: Vicious cycle of illiteracy

Some case studies consisted upon the respondents' responses that the basic reason of their labor in child age is the low education of their parents. Further the vicious cycle of illiteracy means that low education of parents leads to low education of their children. This reason is very bad consequences on the behavioral development of their children.

Thus for instance all the ten respondents said that their parents are illiterate. Their parents did not know the importance of education. The respondents said due to parents' unawareness from the education, we are unable to get our right for education. The respondents told that their family thinks, if they will earn for families, they can easily fulfill family's basic needs. The respondents also told that our parents work in workshop and people homes and when our basic do not fulfill they push us to work and earn for the family.

Similarly, one respondent told, that I have asked my mother that I want to go to school, she said no need to go school. The right on the education is only children of rich people. We cannot even think that we can send our children to school. The

respondents also told that they have interest in the studies however; low parental education pushes us to work and do not education. One respondent told that my father has get education till Matric and when I asked him to get education he said, I am unable to fulfill the needs of the family, you have to work with me and earn for them.

Hence it has been concluded that low parental education, reason of low family income. When family income is low, and parents are unaware about the importance of education then, it is difficult for the children to get education. Therefore, due to lack of education children's behavioral development is very upsetting.

6.6 Culture of Poverty: Pushes to Child labor

Among the all case studies some supported that culture of poverty can be considered one of the important hurdle in getting basic right of education. it is because cultural of poverty pushes children into child labor.

For instance Respondents 2, 5, 8 and 10 were those children whose families were living under extreme poverty and they were hardly able to survive. These respondents told that their family's conditions are very poor and they even cannot give us food for one time. The respondents also told that even there comes a day when they have nothing to eat and they have to spend a night without eating anything. The respondents told that due to the worst family's conditions everyone in the house has to work and earn for the family.

Similarly, the respondents told that family's poor condition is the sole cause and main hurdle in their way to get education. One respondent told that I want to get higher education, however, when I look at my family's poor condition, I always think that why Allah did not change our condition. Why Allah has given too much to the rich people and why don't us. The respondents also told that our parents are also the reason of poverty, because they have given birth to 10, 10 children and did not fulfill basic needs.

6.7 Uneducated Peers: Motive of illiteracy

Most of the case studies have shown that, uneducated peer is also the motive of child labor. Reason is, most of the children have friends, who are uneducated and

working in different shops etc. The influence of peer group pushes the children toward the labor.

For instance, respondents 1, 2, 5, 8 and 9 said that despite the poor family condition, we have friends that are illiterate and never attend the school. The respondents that our friends always told us that there is nothing in study. If you will earn money, everyone will respect you. The respondents also told that most of our peers are older than us, therefore, sometimes they exploited us. The respondents told that because of the uneducated friend company, our family pushes to work and earn for them instead of getting education.

One respondent told that my friend is 10 years older than me and whenever I visit him, he always told me how to use shortcuts in life. The respondent said that most of the time I went with my friend and for stealing things. The respondent told that my friend also takes drugs and most of the time he has invited me to take drugs, however, I have refused.

Hence it has been concluded that, uneducated peers have an influence on the respondents. As uneducated peers did not attend the school that is why most of the time, they pressurize their friends to not go to the school and work with. Therefore, this reason always affects on the children and they are deprived of their basic right of education.

6.8 Cultural Values: Encourages Child Labor

Beside all other factors responsible for child labor culture is also a cause that indulges child in laboring. The Pakistani culture strictly supports and encourages children to learn skills which can be considered a way for child laboring. Pakistani culture claims that children are the asset of Pakistan in economically critical environment or poverty they can play their basic role. Thus these types of cultural values encourage child labor.

For instance, the respondents 2, 4, 8, and 10 told that in their families they are considered the source of income. These respondents said that their families think of them as an asset for the family. The respondent told, despite of our older siblings in the family, our parents insisted that we go and work for them.

Among these respondents two were girls, one said that first my family pushes to go for begging. When I go for begging, most of the time I have faced harassment by the people. She said that, when harassment increased day by day then I decided not to go for begging instead I will go and work in mines and earn for family.

Similarly, another girl told that her father used to take drugs, and to fulfill his need for drugs, my father's pushes all my siblings to go and earn for him. The respondent told that my father has sold out my elder sister, so that he can get enough money and fulfill his need for drugs. The respondent told that some time I think that why Allah is doing all this with us. The respondent told that before working in the coal mines she went to people home for work. The respondent also told that she has faced a lot of sexual harassment, while working at people home. However, she said that in coal mine, she also faced such type of harassment, however, she has to work and earn for family.

Hence, it has been concluded from the above theme that most of the children's families push them to child labor to work for them and fulfill their need of drugs and alcohol. Therefore, children's mental growth in the age of development stopped by their families.

6.9 Internal Migration: Source of Child Labor

Internal migration is also the source of child labor among the children. Due to migration inside the country parents become unable to admit their children in new schools and mostly the children remain education less and involved in laboring to support their families.

For instance Respondents, 1, 5, 8, 9 and 10 were those children whose families were continuously migrated inside the country for their survival. Due to frequent migration their parents were unable to admit them in any school, thus instead of schooling they got started work to support their family economically. The respondents also told that, when their families migrated from one place to another, they have to work for the settlement of their family.

Similarly, one respondent told that they are not the permanent residence of the area. Their family almost most of the time migrated from one place to another.

The respondent told that owing to the migration, they are unable to get education and move from one place to another. The respondent also told that his family's migration did not allow him to get study.

Hence, it has been concluded from the above theme that family's migration also the core reason of child labor. Families' migration pushes children to work and help them to settle at that place.

Similarly focusing on the above results the researcher concluded that, the issue of child labor is a common problem that is existed in developing countries both in their urban areas as well as in rural areas. Child works as street salesperson, restaurant worker, blue collar worker in small manufacturing companies, and in service sector of economy of any country. This study expose and pin down various factors responsible for child labor. Pakistan is in serious situation showing inability of labor market and has remained passive in making efficient trend. A country having roller coaster economy affects this segment along with others especially when we look at child labor and its exploitation. A serious concern of society that has captivated child from his study and pleasant life to hazardous working condition environment which is ultimately physiologically and psychologically harmful for children health. Therefore, children should be sent to school instead of work as labor.

Chapter No 7

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The researcher has conducted the research to find out the factors like poverty, unemployment, lack of education etc. that push the children to work in coal mines. The researchers find out that factors that push the children into child labor are low level of income, and low level of education, family debt and lack of interest in studies, low parental education and culture of poverty are the main factors. From the previous studies it has been explored that unemployment and low level of income are related with each other. If a child's family has low level of income, and they have large family size, so they push their children work and earn for their family.

The reason of poverty was also given by the report of (UNICEF, 2011). It was conducted research in South-Asia and concluded with the argument that the basic problem behind child labor is poverty in the underdeveloped countries. They have low-income which could not fulfil the basic necessities of life that's why they send their children to participate in economic activities and to earn for the families.

Also from the previous studies it has been found out that low level of education and family debt are factors that most of time shoves children to involve in child labor. Like most of the children families have low level of education, therefore they are unaware about the importance of education and they just want their children to work for them. Similarly, most of the children families under heavy debt and to overcome the burden of debt they want their children to work and help the families to dazed that heavy debt.

Similarly from the previous studies, it has also been explored that most of the children families are poor and they are living hand to mouth. To fulfill the basic need of the family, it is necessary that all the members of should work. These factors influence on children and they involved in child labor to work for their families.

After the deep analysis of the problem on the basis of information provided by the respondents it is concluded that there are various factors responsible that compel a child for work. Majority of the respondents argued that for child labor the basic cause is poverty. They respond that Most of Children attended school initially but later, on different accounts, they could not continue their study. Majority of the

children at the Centre gave up education due to extreme poverty, some for poor educational system, and few for non-availability of School. Among the reintegrated students majority started child labor due to parental low income.

The study showed that most of the coal miner treated the children in a very way. The respondents reported that coal miner shout on them and sometime verbally abuse them. The girl respondent told that they have to face physical and sexual violence during their work in coal mine. The respondents also told that during their work their colleagues most of the time exploited them. They took a lot of work from them however, they did not pay them according to their work. The respondent told that due to work in the coal mine our mental growth is zero. We did not even know the meaning of many things.

Hence it has been concluded that various reasons exist behind child labor. Owing to these reasons children feel deprived from their basic right of education and when their desires are blocked by the society, their family pushes them to work and earn for their families. Child labor is a curse for those children who want to get education; however, due to poor family conditions they are unable to fulfill their desire. Owing to work as a child labor, their mental behavioral growth is very pessimistic and most of the time they think that they have to use wrong ways to earn for their families. In short, child labor should be banned, because it can deprive most of the children from their basic right of education.

Conclusion

The crux of the study is that, child labor is one of the burning issues in today's society and mostly this social evil is present in developing countries of the world. We know that prosperity and future development of any country is based on their young and new generation. If the new or young generation have strong and educated then they can build a prosperous and strong nation and can provide success and stability to their nation in each and every step of life. In Pakistan, the year 2015 saw no major developments to overcome child labor. Owing to lack of availability

of updated information about child labor, researchers and policymakers have failed to create any policy on this multicultural issue. The current figures on child labor are based on the projected estimates, which do not provide break up of data so as to highlight the prevalence of underage employment in different sectors. Furthermore, the non-availability of provincially disaggregated data is especially problematic as after the 18th amendment, provinces are responsible for framing legislation and policies on child labor. None of the provincial assemblies passed any resolution in 2015 against child labour. The Federal Employment of Child Act (1991) needs to be revisited and redefined in the backdrop of current situation of the country. The government has yet to develop monitoring tools to check whether the act is being implemented in the provinces or not. This study also highlights the factors effecting child labor in coal mines.

Recommendations

The government needs to comprehensively define child labor so that this multifaceted phenomenon could be tackled at country as well as regional level. This may be done at the federal level keeping in view the child labor definitions opted by the international agencies especially the International Labor Organization.

1. In order to mitigate the limitations of lack of updated dataset, the government needs to launch a yearly survey, which should be Representative of the whole population of the country to find out the exact number of working children and root cause of child labor a socio-economic problem.
2. The provincial governments in line with “Article 25A” of the Constitution of Pakistan should prepare a comprehensive strategy to implement laws banning child labor in their respective provinces. Child labor should be totally banned and rigorous punishment should be made for the employers and the head of household.
3. A proper strategy should be devised to find out the root cause of child labor so that it could be controlled.

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ANNEXURE

INTERVIEW GUIDE

FACTORS EFFECTING CHILD LABOR IN COAL MINES A CASE

STUDY DISTRICT DUKKI

Demographic information

1. Age
2. Gender
3. Place of birth
4. Mother tongue
5. Numbers of siblings/family size
6. Parents occupation
7. Family's monthly income

Educational Profile

1. Parents education
2. Respondent's education
3. Siblings education

Factors behind Child Labor

What are the reasons behind Lack of income?

Causes behind the Lack of awareness about education in family?

In your opinion, what are the reasons behind Lack of educational facilities in your area?

What are the reasons behind Lack of educational institutions in the area? Explain the causes for Lack of interest in studies?

What do think that what causes the Lack of educational environment? What are the causes behind Lack of parental education?

Elaborate the meaning of Traditional society?

Explain the factors behind association with uneducated Peer group/neighbor?

What are the factors of Existence of child labor?

DETAILS OF INTERVIEWS

Case Study 1

The interview with respondent 1 is gone very good. The researcher asked from the respondent that what do you think what the reasons are behind lack of your family income. The respondent said my father is the only source in family and his monthly wages is 50 rupees per day. The family size is large however; earning hand is only in the family. The respondents told that he has no interest in the study because, there is lack of schools and if there are school there is lack of educational facilities. The respondent also told that it's in their family culture to work as child labor because most of his cousins are already working in the coal mines. The respondents also replied on the question about uneducated peer that majority of his friends are uneducated therefore, he has less interest in studies. Upon the asking of question about factors behind child labor, the respondents said that poverty is the main reason.

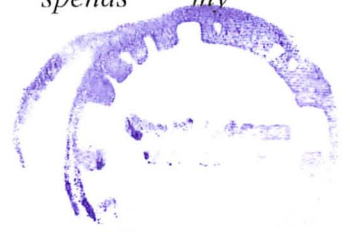
Case Study 2

In another interview from the respondent he said when my family was migrated there was a school and I went there for studies. However, I have found lack of interest in the studies because of the lack of seriousness of teachers. In the beginning I studied in a government school. The education was not good in that school. Teachers remained busy in their gossip with each other in the school time. I could not understand anything. School was half kilometer away from our house and my elder brother takes me there on foot. Fee was 2 rupees, 5 rupees for electricity bill. Uniform cost 200 rupees.

Books were free of cost. My father is a tenant of a land lord and his wage is only 2000 rupees per month. Therefore, I have to leave the school and work with my father to earn for my family. The respondent also told that poverty and lack of good educational institution are the reason of child labor.

Case Study 3

Another interview with the respondent, he told that "*I am a helper in factory. I worked as labor. I started my work when i was 9 year old. My father died in road accident, that's why i start working in factory. My earning is 2500 per month. I give my all earning to my mother. Then my mother spends my*



earning on our basic needs.” Upon asking the treatment of coal mines owner the respondent told if “I absent 1 day, the following day they beat me and shout at me. If we make any mistake they beat us.” The respondent said that he wants to study, but his family condition force him to work in a factory

Case Study 4

In another interview the respondent told “I have been working since two and half years. One of the people in my village gave my father a loan of Rs. 8,000 for my father’s operation and later took me to coal mine in lieu of loan. The coal mine owner said that if I will work in the mine, our lives would improve. We used to work from 7am to 12 pm. He used to keep beating us even as we worked. If we did not return in 5 minutes from bathroom, he used to beat us”. Salaries paid to bonded laborers in ranged from NIL to Rs. 300 per month. The respondent told that he do not want to work however, his families poor condition forced him to work.

Case Study 5

Another interview with respondent he told that he has to work in the mine because his father took drugs and he is the only elder child in the family. The respondent replied that work becomes sometime enemy for me, because I have a headache problem and when I get headache I asked from my supervisor for leave for an hour to sleep. He refused and insisted me to work, if I refused to not work and sleep, my supervisor would beat me. Upon asking the reason behind child labor the respondent told that that first reason is lack of educational institutions in their area. Further he replied that their parents and family members are also not aware about its importance. The respondent told that his family’s worst poor condition is the only cause of his work in mine.

Case Study 6

In another interview from the respondent he said that we have large family members. We have 5 sister and 4 brothers. Our father was died earlier due to which there was no one to work or to support the family financially. Due to this our income were not matting our educational expenses. Upon asking the reason behind child labor the respondent told that there are lack of financial