

**A SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF DETERMINANTS OF CHILD
LABOUR IN SHUJABAD CITY DISTRICT MULTAN PAKISTAN**



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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

QUAID-I-AZAM UNIVERSITY

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**A thesis submitted to the department of sociology, Quaid-i-Azam
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ABSTRACT

Child labour is generating a significant amount of coverage and discussion throughout the globe. It is more prevailed in developing and underdeveloping countries as compared to the developed ones. Pakistan is facing severe challenges in this regard as well. The present study endeavours to understand the determinants of child labour in Tehsil Shujabad District Multan Pakistan. A sample of 200 respondents was chosen for the study. Semi-structured interviews were conducted from male children between 5-15 years. Simple random sampling in this quantitative study was utilized. Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) was utilized to analyze the data. The present research wants to understand the relationship between child labour and poverty, parental education and illiteracy. Present study also explores the different forms of child labour in Tehsil Shujabad District Multan Pakistan. The present study results show that the probability of child labour increases by large size of family, low Income of family, and low parental education level. Awareness should arise among parents regarding child rights to have a better socio-psychological and physical well-being. Government should introduce new educational programs and policies in Tehsil Shujabad District Multan Pakistan regarding family size and well-being of children.

CHAPTER 01
INTRODUCTION

God has bestowed the gift of insight and discretion upon humans, allowing them to consider the signs of the universe and draw conclusions. That is why they have made remarkable progress in many fields by revealing the secret truth about it and its structure. Heaven's followers are children. They are God's most stunning and pure creation. They are both internally and externally innocent. They are, without a doubt, the world's beauty. We experience a special kind of early morning joy as children put on different outfits and begin their journey to schools in search of information. However, there are some children who are unable to attend school due to financial constraints; instead, they observe others attending school and may merely wish to learn more. They are pressed to make a living for themselves and their families due to numerous obstacles and difficulties. It's also true that many children play an important role in their families' economic survival; without them, their families will be unable to make ends meet. Children are like a mirror that represents a nation's future picture. Anyone who wants to learn about a country should look at its children. Children are not only a nation's potential, but also a country's strength in reserve. They are crops that will feed the world in the future. . If they are safe and involved, educated and knowledgeable, disciplined and prepared, the nation's future is well insured; if they lack in all of these areas, the nation's future is doomed to disaster. Labor is revered, without a doubt, however it must be demanded from and upon those who profit from it. Misplaced labour is hazardous to the individual who performs it. Rural areas are home to the majority of working children. They can be found in canteens and auto workshops in urban areas. Children are forced to live in extremely dangerous conditions. Child labourers are abused, subjected to dangerous working conditions, and paid a pittance for working long hours. They are members of the unorganised workforce. Child labour is the practise of making children work for a living, either part-time or full-time. Children are robbed of their childhood and their physical and mental growth is harmed as a result of

this activity. Poverty, a shortage of schooling, and the development of the informal economy are all factors that contribute to child labour.

Whether or not the work is undertaken for pay, the actions conducted by people under the age of 18 contribute to the production of a marketable commodity, good, or service. In circumstances where such jobs can be assimilated into economic activity, such as, this involves household work, for example, when a child is unable to attend school because he or she must dedicate his or her entire time to that job in order for his or her parents to work outside the home. In Pakistan, the ILO reported that 15.4% of children aged 10 to 14 worked in 2000. The agricultural sector employed the most of boys who were working, though they are also included in the production process, commerce, and service sectors. Children worked in carpet factories, soccer balls factories, and surgical instrument factories, as well as in automotive workshops, tanneries, and domestic jobs. In agriculture and the brick kiln industry, bonded child labour was used and the making of carpets. In the province of Punjab alone, a baseline survey of the carpet-weaving sector published in 2001 reported that 107065 children aged 5 to 14 were weaving rugs. Those are the ones. Approximately 60% of the participants were female (United States Department of Labour 2002). Many Pakistani children work in the agricultural sector; others work in cities, spinning carpets, producing surgical instruments, and selling sporting goods, among other things. Leather, footwear, and mining are among the other industries where children work (International Textile, Garment, and Leather Workers' Federation Newsletter, Issue No. 1 1994). According to the ILO, 264 million children are engaged in child labour in 2002. In developing economies, approximately 2.5 million children were economically involved. Surgical instrument manufacturing is expected to include more than 2000 vendors. Each vendor shop is expected to employ two children on average. As a result, between 3000 and 4000 children are accused of being involved in the manufacturing process.

The child's birth order has a huge impact on his or her educational and labour decisions. Children from female-headed households are more likely to attend school; the education of the head of household has a positive effect on the

education or schooling of a child. The mother's education is more critical than the father's teaching when it comes to parental parameters. Parental education has a favourable relationship with a child's education and a negative relationship with child labour. Asset ownership has a positive effect on instruction and a negative impact on execution. Children who live in cities are more likely to attend kindergarten. Girls accounted for 27%. The number of economically active children between the ages of 10 and 14 is more than four times that of children between the ages of 5 and 9. The agricultural sector employed 67 percent of children, the manufacturing industry employed 11%, and the wholesale and retail trade, as well as the restaurant and hotel industries, employed 9 and 8% of children, respectively. Manufacturing of matches, explosives, and fireworks, Mica-cutting, soap manufacturing, wool washing, construction industry, manufacturing of slate pencils, and manufacturing of agate goods are all examples of cement manufacturing. The significant factors responsible for child labour, according to survey results, were 1) a large population with a high population growth rate, 2) a large population with a low population growth rate, and 3) a large population with a low population growth rate, 4) Family helpers who are not paid, 5) Discriminatory social attitudes against girls and women, and 6) Limited educational opportunities (Child Labour Survey 1996).

The cost and benefits of education influence selections made by parents for a child regarding education and labour. Globalization increases wage rates uneducated employees in comparison to educated workers in a country with an uneducated population. This decreases the motivation to train the baby while monetary reward push youngster to do labour at the earliest moments. Where the proportion of skilled workers is very poor, child labour is likely to increase.

In a world with a relatively large share of educated people, globalisation, on the other hand, will raise the wage rates of educated workers compared to those of uneducated workers. Reduced child labour is more likely where there is a reasonably well-educated labour force and active social policies. For countries with a large number of uneducated workers, the problem was not so

much globalisation as participation in it. Children's involvement in the family's economic activity is influenced by factors outside the family. In families that depend on their children's contributions to the family income, school sometimes takes a back seat to work. Children who have lived in poverty for a long time are often forced to drop out of school or, at the very least, delay their education in order to help support their families. Child labour is a way for a family to supplement their income during normal times by participating in the labour market. Nonetheless, in Ethiopia, the majority of child labour is done on a family farm rather than for a salary. There is a direct connection between child labour and household poverty. Stopping child labour in South Asia by providing good schools is a good idea. Ray looked at whether there was a connection between child labour hours and poverty, as well as a link with kid's education and a state of poverty. Both hypotheses are supported by Pakistani data, but not by Peruvian data. In Pakistan, the connection between household poverty and child labour is far stronger than in Peru. Perhaps because Pakistani schools are not as good as Peruvian schools, and perhaps because Pakistani families place a lower value on education, especially for girls. Furthermore, unlike Pakistani children, Peruvian children combined schooling with work, and increasing salaries for men greatly reduced the labour of Peruvian girls. In South Asia, providing good schools could help reduce child labour and break the strong connection between poverty and an hour spent in child labour to stop data from both countries confirmed positive impact that additional adult education may have on improving people's lives. In Pakistan, the effect of adult education on child labour is significantly greater than in Peru. The lack of skills and education of one generation leads the next to be uneducated and unskilled too.

1.1 Significance of The Study

Child labour is global issue, and children who create nations are victims. It's important to figure out what triggers child labour and how it affects children's lives. Rather than attending school, many children work in factories, mines, and auto shops, sell food, and serve as domestic servants. The current research gonna attempt to investigate the determinants that influence take part of children in labour in various industries, a contrasting examination of salary disparities and working time of children engaged in different types of child labour, an investigation of the most prevalent type of child labour in the research field.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The following goals are addressed in this study:

1. Determine the respondents' socioeconomic and demographic characteristics
2. Determine which form of child labour is more prevalent in the study field.
3. To determine the most common causes of child labour in a particular type of job.
4. In different types of child labour, analysis of pay disparities and work hours of children is involved.

1.3.Statement of the Problem

Child labour is a worldwide blight; it is not a problem exclusive to one nation or region. Worldwide, this curse is prevailing in different forms. And all the previous literature focuses on the main determinants or the highlighted causes but neglect the basic ones. This study expresses the wholesome about child labour.

CHAPTER NO. 02
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Child labour could have positive effects; it negatively affects children's health and development in some situations. It is mostly a concern in developing countries, but child labour can also be found in developed countries, with some of them engaged in hazardous activities. The researcher identified the profile of child labour in developed and developing countries, as well as the main occupations and their risks, in this paper. The researcher summarised the epidemiologic evidence that certain occupational exposures have a greater impact on child health than on adults, as well as the theoretical questions about the impact of child labour on health. (Fassa et al. 1999).

Blunch and Verner (1999) observed that poverty and child labour are related. He said that poverty and child labour have a positive relationship. Children from poor families are much more likely to participate in child labour than children from non-poor families. However, he concluded that while poverty is not a major determinant of child labour, there are systemic variations in the mechanism underlying child labour between urban and rural locations. The prevalence of child labour rises with age, particularly among girls.

Ray (2000) argued in Peru and Pakistan, child labour participation and its main determinants. It was concluded that income and other associated factors had little impact on children's job input. The group variable, on the other hand, has a huge impact on child labour. Increased public service provision leads to enhanced 'quality of life,' which discourages families from employing their children outside the home and encourages them to attend school. Furthermore, increased adult female education brings least decrease in child labour in both countries, especially in Pakistan. Strong policy interventions in the field of female education aimed at raising awareness, in combination with increased infrastructure investment in basic amenities such as water and electricity, are likely to reduce household dependence on child labour and increase child education. Findings revealed relationship between older males and children is qualitatively distinct from between adult females and children. According to a 2 countries compared outcomes, providing adequate child care and good schools would help to break the near nexus between adult female and child

labour markets that exists in Pakistan and reverse the perverse complementary relationship between them.

Ilahi (2001) studied factors that influence how much time boys and girls devote to education, household, and income-generating activities. It was investigated whether sickness, adult female jobs, facilities, and female headship have different effects on the time usage of boys and girls using panel data from Peru. Girls are more likely to do housework, while boys are more likely to work outside the home. A household's job behaviour reacts to economic incentives and constraints. The econometric results indicated that improvements in household welfare have a greater impact on girls' schooling and jobs than on boys'. Despite the fact that boys and girls have the same educational attainment rates, girl education reacts to improvements in household welfare more than boys' education. Girls, on the other hand, were more likely than boys to shift their home time in response to shifts in adult female jobs and household sickness. Boys and girls' educational achievement suffers as a result of a lack of access to energy resources.

Cigno et al. (2000) described that parental decisions on child labour have increased as a result of globalisation. The cost and benefits of education determine whether a child can work or go to school. Globalization increases the wage rates of uneducated workers in comparison to educated workers in a world with a predominantly uneducated population. This decreases the motivation to train child and increases monetary rewards force the child to do labour on earliest times. According to a version of new trade theory, a country with a mostly uneducated population runs the risk of being shut out of intermediate goods trade with more industrialised countries as the latter enter exclusive clubs. Globalization has the potential to further impoverish countries in which the starting conditions are especially unfavourable. It was discovered that where the percentage of skilled employees is low, child labour is likely to increase. Globalization, on the other hand, would increase the wage rates of educated workers in comparison to those of uneducated workers in world which commences with a relatively huge amount of skilled labour. A relatively well-educated labour force and aggressive social policy tend to be

conducive to a decline in child labour, which is consistent with the theory. The issue for countries with a large number of uneducated workers was not so much globalisation as being able to participate in it.

Using a household survey from rural Ethiopia, researchers looked at the effects of children's involvement in household activities on their education. Children employed in the manufacturing and export industries are often the subject of international concern about child labour. Despite this, the majority of children from third world nations perform without monetary rewards agricultural and domestic work, often at the cost of their schooling. According to the findings of this report, children in rural Ethiopia are forced to perform several tasks that are often beyond their physical capacities, even at the cost of their education. Almost one out of every two children is involved in domestic and farm work while Just one out of every fifth child attends school, with the proportion of girls attending marginally lower than that of boys. The findings also revealed that, in addition to attending school, school-aged children were required to do domestic and farm work. Work practises may be more consistent with school attendance than others, despite the fact that they may hinder children's academic achievement. As a result of the findings, it appears that an incremental approach to child labour will be needed. Rather than completely eliminating child labour, interventions should first try to make the balance of job and school attendance possible (Admassie 2003).

Mehrotra and Biggeri (2002) described the prevalence of child labour, such as manufacturing households. Reason why children work, their working environments, their welfare, and gender issues are all factors to consider. It also sought to express the voices of children working, based on focus group conversations with children. A companion paper looked at the social security needs of families that do this type of work. The determinants of child work all steady status were studied using multi nominal logit analysis. The factors influencing child work hours were investigated using Heckman's selection model. As a result, policy consequences were drawn.

Child labour and national income are related. The aim was to show that at low levels of growth, the relationship between child labour and per capita income

is indefinite. As income rises or falls, child labour will rise or fall. Forecasts of the child labour force participation rate and per capita gross domestic product were made for each country in the study. Using panel data methodology, evidence of an inverted-U, Kuznets-like relationship between the child labour force participation rate and per capita GDP was discovered. The relationship was important for both the overall sample and the sample with per capita GDP reaching \$1000. Keeping all else stable, the forecast results indicated that child labour will continue for several years in the countries on the upward sloping portion of the curve. The per capita GDP growth rates expected to achieve 10% child labour by the target date of 2029 vary between 2% and 15%.

Moehling (2003) studied in the American South, ethnic disparities in family structure contribute to racial differences in children's experiences. . Researchers examined the effect of family structure on children's school attendance and labour market participation using data from the 1900 and 1911 US population censuses contained in the integrated public use micro data set (IPUMS). The IPUMS findings include a one-in-200 random sample of households from the 1900 census, as well as a one-in-250 random sample of families and an oversample of black families in the South from the 1910 censuses. Separation from one or both parents has been linked to lower school attendance and higher labour market participation, particularly among African-Americans. Racial differences in adult literacy, household capital, and school characteristics were found to be much more important in explaining racial gaps in children's activities than racial differences in family structure. According to the researcher, family structure was a major determinant of children's attendance at school and involvement in the labour force in the South. When either or both parents were absent, boys and girls of both races had lower school attendance and higher labour force participation. The patterns and relative magnitudes of these effects varied by race, gender, and age.

Rosati and Rossi (2003) argued whether to send a child to school or not (or both). In Pakistan and Nicaragua, researchers looked into the factors that

influence children's school attendance and artwork. A mathematical model of children's labour supply was used to calculate the school attendance decision and the total number of hours worked at the same time using a full model maximum like-hood estimator. When conditioning on latent states, such as the household's willingness to send the child to work, the model looked at the marginal effects of explanatory variables. In certain cases, the marginal effects were very different across latent states, which has significant policy implications.

Hazarika and Bedi (2003) described schooling competes for children's attention with economic activity, and rising assets to schools, which leads to lower schooling costs, will increase school attendance while reducing child labour. In rural Pakistan, the researcher differentiates between child labour in the home (intra-household) and child labour in the labour market (extra-household), and examines the impact of schooling costs on these two types of child labour.

Children from land-rich families are more likely to work than children from land-poor families. The majority of working children in developed economies were engaged in agricultural work, mostly on family farms. In agrarian societies, land was the most valuable store of wealth, and it was usually distributed unequally. These facts call into question the commonly held belief that child labour originates in the poorest of households. Failure of the credit market would appear to weaken the paradox's influence. Using survey data from rural Pakistan and Ghana, these effects were modelled and estimated. The key finding was that for children, the income disparity remains.

Kar and Guha-Khasnobis (2003) demonstrated how a small open economy engaged in goods and service exchange interacted with the mechanism of household decision-making, where individuals had varying levels of relative risk aversion. The demand for child labour in the limited open economy was primarily decided, and this was compared to the availability of child labour determined by household decisions. The equilibrium child wage was determined endogenously as a fraction of the equilibrium adult wage. Via their impact on the production trend and household labour market decisions, trade

reform policies influence both demand and supply of child labour, as well as the equilibrium child pay. Based on these demand and supply moments produced by various parametric changes, research made recommendations on the incidence of child labour.

Crop shocks, household asset holdings, and child labour are all related. The degree to which transitory income shocks cause increases in child labour was examined, as well as whether household asset holdings reduce these shocks' effects. The data came from a Tanzanian household panel survey. To begin with, it was discovered that crop shocks result in a large increase in child labour, with households with assets being able to mitigate around 80% of this shock. Shocks reduce educational attendance, but households with a normal level of asset holding will completely offset the shock. Poorer households could be using assets as a buffer stock, according to research, luring them in when they're in trouble. The conduct of wealthier households, on the other hand, is consistent with credit storey post-off. Agriculture shocks may be considered the main cause of child labour in this case. (Beegle et al. 2005).

Edmonds and Pavcnik (2004) used household level data from within a developing country to argue the relationship between shifts in the relative price of an exported product and the impact of trade liberalisation on child labour. Child labour was linked to regional and inter-temporal variations in the real price of rice in Vietnam, rounding out national and international rice market integration. Of all price rises, the greatest decreases in child labour are correlated with households that are high net producers. These results revealed that greater market integration is linked to lower child labour rates. Furthermore, the findings indicated that imposing punitive trade restrictions on developing-country exports to eliminate child labour is unlikely to achieve the desired result.

Menon (2004) concluded credit has an effect on a child's education. a complete stop Credit did not increase the likelihood of school attendance for children who work in their families' non-farm enterprises, according to data from Pakistan. Credit obtained for the purpose of investment may reduce the likelihood of schooling for children who are currently employed in the family

business. According to the findings, for every 1000 rupees in credit obtained for nonfarm business purposes, the chances of children working in the home enterprise attending school decreased by around 7%. Children's labour efficiency rises as a result of investment loans, increasing the opportunity cost of schooling.

Ersado (2004) explained Child labour and schooling decisions are influenced by a number of factors. Child schooling and job data were recorded for 3617 and 15467 children aged 10 to 17 in the Nepal and Zimbabwe surveys, respectively. The Peru study included data on child labour and education for 5191 children aged 6 to 17.2. These large-scale household surveys collected data on children who work or do not work, as well as those who go to school or do not go to school, allowing for the modelling of child labour and schooling decisions. It looked at both urban and rural decisions separately in the hopes that differences in subsistence methods and prospects between the two would be reflected in child employment and schooling choices. In all three nations, the effect of poverty on a child is determined by the position of the child. Both urban and rural areas are affected. Parental education levels are important factors in children's jobs and education, decreasing child labour and increasing the likelihood of children remaining in school.

The factors that affect labour participation and children's work on family farms were discussed by Kim and Zepeda (2004). Children's labour supply on family farms in Wisconsin was the subject of the study. On family farms using unitary and cooperative bargaining systems, a two-stage decision-making model was estimated to clarify children's engagement and labour supply. Since the models allow for a different stochastic mechanism for participation and Labour, non-economic considerations were factored into the decision-making process. The realistic implementation entails a relationship between participation and labour supply that is independent of one another. Parents have different preferences on whether or not their children work and how much they work, according to the findings. Concerns regarding children's social development tend to be important in determining whether or not they work, and their economic contribution has a direct impact on whether or not

they work and how well they work. Some factors have a different impact on the two decisions. For example, the higher the parents' educational level, the more likely their children would work, but for fewer hours.

The "Child Labor and School Attendance Determinants The Unobservable Role of the Household" was discovered by Deb and Rosati (2004). A semi-parametric latent class random effects multi nominal logit model was constructed in order to distinguish between observed and unobserved household characteristics as determinants of child labour school attendance and idleness. The majority of activity replacement as a response to covariate changes occurs between going to school and becoming idle, with work proving to be relatively immune. Trinity is a huge household that was previously ignored, masking income and wealth inequalities. When families were grouped into latent types, the three children's behaviours revealed somewhat different intrinsic propensities. Families who are more likely to send their children to school are poorer and have fewer educated parents than those in the other class.

Mull and Kirkhon (2005) looked into the occupational hazards of children resting cocoa in western Ghana in order to create a vocational literacy life skills curriculum and a radio social messaging campaign with a safety component to minimise child agricultural work exposures. An observational study of children aged 9 to 17 was conducted based on personal interviews with agriculture workers' focus groups and direct observation of work practises and events. The job site research included task mapping, a review of work hazards, a review of services, and the use of protective equipment by young people aged 9 to 17. Are you at risk of being exposed to potentially hazardous occupational explorersStrenuous practise, sharp instruments, chemicals, and a complete lack of experience are only a few examples. Inadequate personal protective equipment was frequently reported, as was a lack of proper safety procedures. Among the injuries and illnesses were musculoskeletal conditions, sprains, strains, fractures, eye infections, rashes, and coughing. Children processing cocoa are exposed to physical and chemical risks without adequate training or personal protective equipment.

Child domestic labour in Pakistan's post of the children in the domestic book is not recognised as child labour by society and many governments, but rather as a standard function of humanity, according to Akhtar and Razzaq (2005). The aim of this paper was to present various aspects of this under-appreciated section of the child labour phenomenon. The aim was to highlight the similarities and differences in sizes such as labour market director sticks and their structures, working conditions abuse, and exploitation from all-inclusive and parent-child labour categories, as well as to spell out testable theories that could be tested with future data collection and empirical research on the topic. Does this commonly observed segmentation affect working conditions, crime, abuse, and demand and supply dynamics? While Pakistan's child labour legislation and action plan do not specifically mention child domestic labour, the reality is that the vast majority of children in domestic labour fall into one or more of these categories, either due to the nature of the work they are required to perform, the treatment they receive, or how they came into the situation in which they are in.

Prevalence and types of child labour among Nigerian primary and junior secondary school students. A cross-sectional interview Treaty of 1675 randomly selected public primary and secondary school pupils aged 5 to less than 18 years was conducted in the Sagamu Local Government Area of Ogun State, Nigeria, from October 1998 to September 1999. There were two classes of children: those who served as children and those who did not. Square analysis was used to compare the proportions and probabilities. Parents' pressure to include their children in labor-related tasks was found to be reduced by smaller family sizes, parental education, and family economic enhancement. As a result, in order to reduce the burden on children to play economic roles, it is imperative to protect the girl child, advocate for family size reduction, and promote parental education (Fetuga et al. 2005).

Parikh and Sadoulet (2005) looked into parental occupation has a major effect on child labour. Parents of children have opportunities. It stated that children with self-employed or employer parents are more likely to work than children with employee parents, regardless of the sector of parent operation. It also

stated that children from areas with high average adult employment rates are more likely to work than children from areas with low average adult employment rates. Since it is based on the parents' occupation, labour does not necessarily mean a trade-off with schooling.

Child labour is caused by socioeconomic factors, according to Mehmood et al. (2005). This research was carried out in vehicle and engineering workshops in the tehsil Samundri district of Faisalabad, Pakistan. A total of 120 respondents under the age of 15 were interviewed. Almost half of the respondents were under the age of 14 and had just completed primary school. The majority of the respondents were from rural areas and lived in nuclear families with both parents still alive but low income. Owing to financial difficulties, the majority of the respondents were compelled to work by their parents. Children's educational opportunities should be improved, as should adult employment opportunities, especially in rural areas. Poverty was found to be the leading cause of child labour, led by other factors such as a lack of interest in education, large family size, and compulsive societal conduct.

The relationship between temporary economic migration and child education investment. The possible positive effects of temporary economic migration on human capital accumulation were determined to be important. Furthermore, the gains were even greater for children, resulting in a major reduction in gender disparities in educational access. Significantly, the gains tend to be largely due to increased capital flowing to migrant households. Future migration prospects have no impact on schooling decisions, according to the source. She also discovers no protective effect of migration-induced female headship on girls' educational outcomes. Rather, it seems that female leadership protects boys at the expense of children (Mansuri 2006).

Child labour in cocoa farms and non-enrollment in schools were found to be important, according to Nkamleua and Kiellandb (2006). Furthermore, several children were involved in tasks that were potentially risky or damaging. Gender and age differences in children's involvement in tasks and how labour is distributed were also revealed by the data. The gender and age of children, the schooling of parents, the farmer's roots, household welfare, household size,

the household dependence ratio, and the size of other perennial crop farms are all indicators of econometric performance.

Child labour is linked to urban proximity and household composition, according to Fafchamps and Wahba (2006). The Nepalese Central Bureau of Statistics gathered the data (CBS). Data collection was the aim of the questionnaire and survey methodology. Data was obtained from people aged 5 to 15 years old, resulting in a total of 19,176 people. Children who live in or near urban areas are more likely to attend school and work less overall, but are more likely to be interested in wage work or small business. The greater the significance of the urban centre, the greater the effect. Children do more system in commercialised agriculture areas 3 to 7 hours from the capital. Local labour supply and demand factors, most notably the regional value of agriculture, the parent's education level, and the local wage, were combined to account for urban proximity effects. Child servants, who make up a small percentage of the population, work much harder than other children and tend to be especially vulnerable.

Kambhampati and Rajan (2006) looked at how household child labour is affected by macroeconomic growth and development. Schedule 10 of India's 50th round of the National Sample Survey was used, as well as state-level macro data from a variety of sources. The author investigated whether increased growth would result in a decrease or increase in child labour. The increased growth is thought to have an effect on the market for child labour. Another important factor driving the demand for child workers is education. The degree of state NDP, village incomes, and household income all had a substantial impact on the likelihood of child labour. These variables were viewed as conduits by which development affects the supply side of the child labour market. Contrary to expectations, pro-poor growth appears to increase the likelihood of employment, especially for girls.

In rural Bangladesh, decisions about household education and child labour are made. The study found that poverty and low parental education are linked to lower schooling and more child labour; asset-owning households are more likely to have children combine child labour and schooling; households

choose the same activity for all children in the household, regardless of gender; direct costs have a weak relationship with household decisions; and finally, there is a weak relationship between direct costs and household decisions. Poverty, a lack of parental schooling, and higher child incomes are all identified as major causes of child labour (Shafiq 2007).

Wealth has an effect on child labour. The researcher discovered a connection between land ownership and child labour. This hypothesis was verified by a data set from India that included details on child labour hours. It was discovered that at 3.6 acres of land per family, the turning point beyond which more land leads to a decrease in child labour occurs, which is far below the observed maximum value of land-holding (Basu et al. 2007)

Child labour and educational status of children in coca-growing states versus children in non-growing states. The Peruvian Living Standard Measurement Survey data was used (PLSMS). It gathered information on person and household characteristics. The tasks of children were divided into two categories: domestic and market jobs. According to the key findings of this paper, child labour increased by 18 and 40% in coca-growing states in 1997 and 2000, respectively. Not only has the likelihood of finding work on the job risen, but so has the likelihood of finding work at home. Domestic work increased with greater results for girls in coca-growing states in 2000, rising by 28% for girls and 13% for boys. The findings showed that a decrease in coca production is linked to an increase in the amount of time and effort that children in coca-growing states commit to work both within and outside the home, with no impact on schooling outcomes. Given rural Peru's high school enrollment rates, these findings suggested that children were not dropping out completely, but rather worked part-time (Dammert 2008).

CHAPTER 03
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

The theory basically refers to the set of interconnected prepositions about a social fact or social process that explains how an event or a condition occurs among the people in their surrounding world. There are two types of social facts like static and dynamics, however statics social fact refers to the existing social institutions or buildings of the society while, dynamic social facts refer to the social function or system of the society.

Theoretical frame works refers to the application of existing theory in conducting an empirical research. Theoretical framework gives us a complete guideline about explaining a social or sociological issue.

3.1. Social Stratification Theory

According to social stratification theory people have been stratified into different starts based on their wealth, social class, economy, education, and meritocracy. Some of the critical theorists also see inherited social stratification as a basic component of creating inequality among society's people. So according to Max Webber, the pioneer of this theory, people have been classified into different categories based on their social class, wealth, Income, education, meritocracy, etc. However social mobilization or promotion from one category to another category is also the product or consequence of the change in the above components of social stratification. Without struggle and change in the social class, wealth, education, Income, and meritocracy it could be difficult for a person to change from one category to another category of the society.

3.2 Application of Stratification Theory

The main themes of social stratification theory are, that people have been classified into different categories based on their inherited social class, wealth, Income, education, and meritocracy. On the one side it could be predicted that mobilization of the people from one category to another category is possible if people try to make changes in the components of social stratification while, on the other hand it may also prevent people from changing their social class if there is no meritocracy and fair distribution of Income not available between different people of the society. So, we can effectively apply this theory and we

could also predict or assume both null and alternative hypothesis easily from the same components of social stratification.

3.3. Deviant Sub-Culture Theory

According to this theory people may become marginal/ adopt subculture due to the social standards for social mobilization. It propose that on the one hand every society have been settled some standard for measuring people efficiency to change or promote their social status but on the other hand when people are unable to qualify these social standard for promotion their social class, then they adopt some subculture. So we may also apply this theory on the determinants of child Labours because it also appealing to the same side.

3.4 Application of Deviant Sub-culture Theory

To apply this theory, we can effectively measure the determinants of child Labour in our society. On the one side, the people should be promoted from on social status to another social status based on the social standards for measuring their efficiency. On the other side, we can also assume that what makes people efficiency?. So we can check the determinant of child Labour that how many of them adopts child Labour due to their lack of resources and social standard for measuring people efficiency.

Hypothesis

H1: Children adopts to become child Labourers due to the lack of resources one have for qualifying social standards.

H0: Children do not adopt to become child Labourers due to the lack of resources one have for qualifying social standards.

Hypothesis

H1; Fair distribution of Income and meritocracy can promote people status or social class.

H0; Unfair distribution of Income and meritocracy cannot promote people status or social class

CHAPTER 04
CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION

4.1 Conceptualization

It is the process that contains perfect definitions of topic/concepts.

4.1.1 Child

“Child is a human being under the age of puberty”. (Google)

"A person like a child in interest, judgment etc. or one regarded as immature and childish". (Weber's New World Dictionary)

“An immature or irresponsible person is a child”. (Google)

4.1.2 Labor

“The physical activities (such as dilation of the cervix and contraction of the uterus) involved in giving birth” (Merriam Webster)

“Labor is a work which is done by Proletariat, done for Bourgeois” (Dr. Shafiq)

“Physical or mental hard work, done or going to be done is a labor”. (Dictionary.com)

4.1.3 ChildLabor

“The Labor done by the children, this phenomenon is ChildLabor” (Professor Stewart, Hamburg University)

Term “work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development”. (ILO). “Exploitation of children through any work is ChildLabor. (UNICEF)

4.1.4 Family

"Social unit of two or more persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption and having a shared commitment to the mutual relationship". (Business Dictionary)

Term family defined as “Unit of parents and children living together” (Definitions of Oxford Languages)

4.1.5 Education

"The process of training and developing the knowledge, skill, mind, character etc. thus developed" (Webster New World Dictionary)

"The process of systematic instructions reviewed or given through any institution like school, college or university". (Definitions of Oxford Languages)

4.1.6 Illiteracy

"The inability to read or write is Illiteracy". (Census of Pakistan)

4.1.7 Income

"The money or other gain received, especially in a given period by an individual, corporation, etc. For Labour or services or from property, investment, operations, etc." (Webster's New World Dictionary)

"It is a money received after giving labor, goods or any commodity" which is known as Income. (Investopedia)

4.2 Operationalization

4.2.1 Dependent Variable

The researcher attempted to discover the causes of child labor, due to which this curse is prevailing and our children's future is in danger. Researcher interacted face to face with those children who were working at Auto workshops and as a waiter at canteens. Here one variable "ChildLabor" is a dependent variable which is caused by some others like Socio-Economic aspects: Literacy, Large Family Size, Poverty and Low level of Income.

4.2.2 Independent Variables

4.2.3 Family Size

Family size is an independent variable and Child labor is a dependent variable, it is depending a lot on size of the family. If the size of family will be larger then probability of ChildLabor is high so if the size of family will be smaller then chances of ChildLabor will reduce.

4.2.4 Illiteracy

Same as the family size, illiteracy is also an independent variable so child labor is highly dependent of illiteracy as well. Parents' education contribute a lot in child labor. If the father and mother (both) will be literate, they will definitely make sure their child's education.

4.2.5 Poverty

The main cause of this curse, child labour, is poverty. Poverty is an independent variable, and as poverty rises, so does the incidence of child labour. When there will be more tensions about food, they will not consider education, they'll go to labor. ChildLabor depends upon poverty so lesser the poverty will decrease the child labor.

4.2.6 Unemployment

Like as above all, unemployment is an independent variable and child labor is depending on unemployment. So, if unemployment rate will be high then surely child labor will increase. Lesser the unemployment rate decrease the probabilities of child labor.

CHAPTER 05
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Basically, sociological based research is a logical interpretation of social phenomena through scientific processes. Generally, the research explores the origin of any social phenomena and it is the exploration of the general public state of mind, prepositions of social events.

This research aims to find out or explore the "child Labour participation and discrimination of wages in different sectors a factor analysis approach".

5.1 Universe of the study

All children in Shujabad City, Multan District, who are engaged in child labour.

The universe's population consisted of children aged 5 to 15. In the study region, all of the respondents were boys.

5.2 Sampling Procedure and Sampling Technique

Simple random sampling was used for this study. It is a comprehensive study focused on data gathered from various industries in which children are directly involved. Following population units were established after conducting a benchmark survey: 1) Auto Repair Shop 2) Cafeterias

5.3 Sample Size

Researcher took the sample of 200 respondents and used Purposive approach to get access to those children who were working and directly involved in child labor. The results showed that out of all respondents, which were 200, sixty percent of them working at auto workshops and which is high percentage. And remaining other respondents were involved in working at the canteens as a waiter. Those were forty percent which is quite less amount than those of at auto workshops.

5.4 Tool for Data Collection

From the reviewed literature and other sources, an interview schedule was made to investigate wage differences, socio-economic determinants, and demographic characteristics (rural-urban).

5.5 Techniques for Data Collection

Basically, children were not educated so they could not read anything, so the researcher used the quantitative technique for the “Semi-structure interview”. Researcher interviewed them through face to face interaction

5.6 Pre-Test

Before collecting the data it is essential to test its accuracy. So that no hardships come in near future during research. Then this technique apply in the field firstly on fifteen respondents. Some limitations occurs then researcher rootout them, also some questions were close ended but it was demanding the open end for some questions.

5.7 Tool for data analysis

In the research type “Quantitative” there are many tools, but in this current research, the researcher used Statistical Package for Social Science “SPSS.”

5.8 Techniques for Data Analysis

Data was analyze firstly through software of SPSS and then data analyzed through crosstabulation.

5.9 Ethical Concerns

Being a researcher of social sciences, it is the first and essential duty and responsibility of a researcher to maintain the ethical codes and conducts of research, i.e. to get permission before getting the information or data and the other one is to keep all information confidential.

CHAPTER 06
RESULTS

6.1 RESEARCH RESULTS

Table 1: Distribution process of the respondents regarding their age

Category	Frequency	Percent
5-10	111	55.5
11-15	89	44.5
Total	200	100.0

Table indicates the 55.5% of respondents were lying in the category of 5-10 years age which was quite high ratio of respondents. This is the age of schooling but they involved in child labor. This is so alarming, those parents' who can't afford to make their children educate and they urge them to go to work and earn money.

Table 2: Distribution percentage of the respondents regarding their Gender characteristics

Category	Frequency	Percent
Male	200	100.0

Table describes that all the respondents were male. It has a clear reason, in our culture only male members go out for work and earn money, but females don't go outside for earning they do the household.

Table 03: Distribution percentage of the respondents with respect to their residence

Category	Frequency	Percent
Rural	72	36.0
Urban	128	64.0
Total	200	100.0

Table depicts percentage distribution of the respondents with respect to their residency pattern. From the total number of respondents 36 percent are living in rural areas. And other 64 percent were living in urban areas. There is a huge difference between their residency pattern related to rural and urban areas.

Those children, from urban areas, access more to work because of more opportunities than rural areas children.

Table 04: Distribution percentage of the respondents regarding the family type

Category	Frequency	Percent
Nuclear	145	72.5
Joint	55	27.5
Total	200	100.0

Table indicates distribution percentage of children with respect to the type of family, in which we can clearly see the difference, between the percentage of nuclear family and joint family. 72.5 percent of respondents were living in nuclear families and very low ratio of respondents 27.5 percent of them were living in joint families, it shows that most of them are living in urban areas.

Table 05: Distribution percentage of the respondents regarding the size of family

Category	Frequency	Percent
Up to 5	22	11
6 to 7	45	22.5
8 and above	133	66.5
Total	200	100.0

Table describes distribution percentage of children regarding their family size. Only few 11.5 percent of respondents were lying in the category of having up to 5 members in their family. And 22.5 percent were lying in category of 6 to 7 family members. And the large percentage were having 8 and above members in their family and they were 66 percent.

Table 06: Distribution percentage of the respondents with respect to their educational level of the child

Category	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	129	64.5
Primary	71	35.5
Total	200	100.0

Table depicts distribution percentage of children regarding their educational level of the child. A huge number of respondents were there who were illiterate those were 129 which means that 64.5 percent of them were out side of schooling. And only 35.5 percent respondents were in the category of primary which is alarming situation. Results show that those who are illiterate are more likely to do work. So illiteracy is a main determinant of child labor.

Table 07: Distribution percentage of respondents with respect to their educational level of child's father

Category	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	83	41.5
Primary	47	23.5
Middle	48	24
Matric	22	11
Total	200	100.0

Table describe distribution percentage of respondents with respect to their educational level of child's father and most of their fathers were illiterate almost 41.5 percent were illiterate and 23.5 percent were lying in the category of primary level. And almost same of primary 24 percent were lying in the category of middle level. And only 11 percent were in higher level of education, they were in category of matric level. So results show that those parent who are literate, they urge their children to go to school rather than to go work.

Table 08: Distribution percentage of respondents with respect to educational level of child's mother

Category	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	126	63.0
Primary	30	15.0
Middle	20	10.0
Matric	24	12.0
Total	200	100.0

Table describe distribution percentage of children with respect to their educational level of child's mother and most of their fathers were illiterate almost 63 percent were illiterate and 15 percent were lying in the category of primary level. And almost same of primary 10 percent were lying in the

category of middle level. And only 12 percent were in higher level of education, they were in category of matric level. So results show that those parent who are literate, they urge their children to go to school rather than to go work.

Table 09: Distribution percentage of respondents regarding the siblings' education

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	128	64
No	72	36
Total	200	100.0

Table indicates distribution percentage of children with regarding their siblings' education, many of the sibling are availing education and they were of 64 percent from total. And less number of the respondents were there who's siblings were not getting education which were of 36 percent. Results show that those who are earning, they are paying their sibling's educational expences.

Table 10: Distribution percentage of the respondents with respect to profession of father

Category	Frequency	Percent
Job holders	24	12
Own business	28	14
Laborers	148	74
Total	200	100.0

Table indicates the distribution percentage of children with respect to profession of father. Most of them were laborers their percentage was high. They were of 74 percent. From total number of respondents only few were lying in category of Job holders, they were 12 percent. And others were

owning their own business and they were 14 percent. Results showed that most of the fathers are laborers so they can't afford to make their children educate.

Table 11: Distribution percentage of the respondents with respect to their father's monthly income

Category	Frequency	Percent
Up to 5000	136	68
5001-10000	42	21.0
10000 and above	22	11
Total	200	100.0

Table indicate the distribution percentage of children with respect to salary of father. More fathers were earning up to 5000 only. They were of 68 percent from the total number of respondents. And 21 percent were earning 5001-1000 and very few of them were earning 10000 and above. Only 11 percent were lying in the category of earning 10000 and above. Results showed that those who are earning up to 5000 are in high ratio so they are just meeting their only basic needs, they can't afford the education of their children.

Table 12; Distribution percentage of the respondents with respect to earning member of family

Category	Frequency	Percent
Zero	96	48.0
One	78	39.0
Two	24	12.0
Three	2	1.0
Total	200	100.0

Table depicts distribution percentage of respondents with respect to their earning member of family. Majority of the respondents were having zero earning members in their family, they were alone handling their family. They

were of 48 percent. 39 percent were having one member in their family. 12 percent of respondents were having two member in family who were earning. But there was very small amount who were having three earning members in family. They were only 1 percent.

Table 13: Distribution percentage of the child regarding their involvement in work

Category	Frequency	Percent
Yes	200	100.0

The table represents the number of children who are interested in work, with the findings revealing that 100% of children are involved in work. Since all of the respondents were working in various fields.

Table 14: Distribution percentage of the respondents with respect to the child's type of work

Category	Frequency	Percent
Electrician	20	10.0
Welding	36	18.0
Motor mechanics	61	30.5
Table managing	83	41.5
Total	200	100.0

Table describes distribution percentage of respondents with respect to the child's work. 10 percent of the children were associated with first part as electrician, 18% of respondents were lying in category of welding sector in the field. 30.5 percent of the children were involved in the motor mechanics and 41.5 percent of the respondents were engaged in the table managing and working as waiters.

Results clearly describing that most of the children are involved in low wage job, working in table managing and just because its easy and they have no other choice.

Table 15: Distribution percent of the respondents with respect to how much time before they start working

Category	Frequency	Percent
6 month and below	86	43.0
6 month-1 year	44	22.0
1 year and above	70	35.0
Total	200	100.0

The table depicted the distribution of percent of respondents in terms of how much time they have before starting work. 43 percent of those polled said they had worked as a child labourer 6 months and below. And 22 percent had joined the working field 6 month-1 year and it was quietly less number than those who joined it 6 month and below. Others 35 percent of respondents had joined 1 year and above the work field. It shows that most of them joined the field just 6 month and below.

Table 16: Distribution percentage of the respondents with respect to their field of work

Category	Frequency	Percent
Auto workshop	123	61.5
Canteen	77	38.5
Total	200	100.0

Table showed distribution percentage with respect to their field of work. Most of them were working in auto workshops almost 61.5 percent of respondents were involved in the auto workshops labor. And remaining 38.5 percent engaged in the canteens as waiters, which is much less than auto workshops workers.

Table 17: Distribution percentage of the respondents with respect to their reason for selection of this profession

Category	Frequency	Percent
Parents assign	69	34.5
I like this profession	46	23.0
It is easy to work	16	8.0
No other choice	70	35.0
Total	200	100.0

The percentage of respondents who choose this occupation as a result of their reasons is shown in the table. Majority of the respondents were based in classification of parents assign they were 34.5 percent. It means they were not there with their own will. 23 percent like this profession. 8 percent said it is easy to work rather than going to school and study. 35 percent of respondents had no other choice.

Table 18: Distribution percentage of the respondents regarding their causes for labour

Category	Frequency	Percent
To earn money	126	63.0
To be skilled in this profession	32	16.0
Not interested in study	42	21.0
Total	200	100.0

Table shows distribution percentage of respondents regarding their causes for work. 63 percent of respondents were there in work field to earn money. And 16 percent of children were there in childlabor just because to be skilled in this

profession. And other 21 percent of the respondents were not interested in studies, so they join work field just to avoid study.

Table 19: Distribution percentage of the respondents regarding who encourage them to labour

Category	Frequency	Percent
Parents	166	83.0
Sibling	4	2.0
Own choice	30	15.0
Total	200	100.0

Table depicts distribution percentage of respondents regarding who encourage them to work. Most of the respondents were forced by their parents. They were 83 percent of the total number of respondents. Very less number of the respondents were there in working field due to their siblings, brother and sister, only 2 percent were they who joined this profession because of siblings. 15 percent of the respondents were there to work because of their own interest. Again majority is forced by their parents.

Table 20: Distribution percentage of the children with respect to their timing at job environment

Category	Frequency	Percent
Early in the morning	195	97.5
Afternoon	5	2.5
Total	200	100.0

Table depicts distribution percentage of the children with respect to their timing at workplace. Majority of the children were coming to their workplace early in the morning, they were of 97.5 percent which is huge number. And only few 2.5 percent of the respondents were coming to their workplace in afternoon, they were enrolled in schools as well. They studying and working at

the same time. In morning they were going to schools and in afternoon they were going to work.

Table 21: Distribution percentage of the respondents regarding their working hours at job environment

Category	Frequency	Percent
5 to 10 hours	55	27.5
11 to 15 hours	145	72.5
Total	200	100.0

Table depicts the distribution percentage of respondents regarding their working hours at workplace. Some of them 27.5 percent of the total respondents were working 5 to 10 hours at the workplace. And majority of the children were spending 11 to 15 hours at the place of their work. It was quite high ratio, 72.5 percent children were spending 11 to fifteen hours at job environment.

Table 22: Distribution percentage of the respondents regarding guidance given them during work

Category	Frequency	Percent
Owner	22	11.0
Senior worker	82	41.0
Fellow worker	32	16.0
Nobody	64	32.0
Total	200	100.0

Table describes distribution percentage of respondents regarding guidance given them during work. It is clear that less number of owners were assisting their employers. Only 11 percent of them were assisting. Majority of the children were getting help from seniors workers, and 41 percent of children

were getting help from seniors. 16 percent of children were getting help from their own fellow workers. But there was some amount of those children as well who getting assistance from nobody. They were 32 percent of the total number.

Table 23: Distribution percentage of the respondents regarding time provided them to recreate during work

Category	Frequency	Percent
1 to 2 hour	145	72.5
3 to 4 hour	6	3.0
No time for recreation	49	24.5
Total	200	100.0

Table indicates distribution percentage of respondents regarding time provided them to recreate during work. Majority of the children were getting very less time to recreation, they were of 72.5 percent. They were getting 1 to 2 hours for rest. But only 3 percent children were getting 3 to 4 hours for recreation. And there were some children who were getting no time for recreation. They were of 24.5 percent.

Table 24: Distribution percentage of the respondents regarding their allocation of spare time in different activities

Category	Frequency	Percent
Lunch and gossip	140	70.0
Rest	11	5.5
No spare time	49	24.5
Total	200	100.0

Table depicts distribution percentage of respondents regarding their allocation of spare time in different activities. Majority of the respondents were spending their free time in having lunch and gossips. They were of 70 percent of total number out of 200 respondents. Only 5.5 percent of them were having rest in

that time. 24.5 percentt of the children were having no spare time to recreate themselves or have any sort of rest.

Table 25: Distribution percentage of the respondents regarding time they spend with their family members

Category	Frequency	Percent
Up to 10 hours daily	180	90.0
10 to 15 hours daily	8	4.0
Visit home once in a weak	12	6.0
Total	200	100.0

The percentage of respondents who spend time with their family members is shown in the table. The majority of children, nearly 90%, spend up to 10 hours a day with their own family members. Just about 4% of respondents say they spend 10 to 15 hours a day with their families. There are also 6% of those children who live with their parents and only see their families once in a while.

Table 26: Distribution percent of the respondents regarding the time they spend with their friends

Category	Frequency	Percent
1 hour daily	59	29.5
2 hours daily	74	37.0
Weekly	67	33.5
Total	200	100.0

Table depicts distribution percentage of respondents regarding time they spend with their friends. This table indicates that there is a balance in percentage between all categories. 29.5 percent spend 1 hour with their friends. 37 percent of respondents spend 2 hours daily with friends. And those who spend time with friends weekly are 33.5 percent.

Table 27: Distribution percentage of the respondents regarding holidays provided to them

Category	Frequency	Percent
Friday	122	61.0
Saturday and Sunday	61	30.5
Sunday	17	8.5
Total	200	100.0

Table indicates distribution percentage of respondents regarding holidays provided to them. Majority of the children 61 percent of the total got only Friday as a holiday. They have only on day off. 30.5 percent of the respondents have two holidays in their working plan, Saturday and Sunday. And there are 8.5 percent children they have a holiday on Sunday.

Table 28: Distribution percentage of the respondents regarding amount of wages

Category	Frequency	Percent
Up to 100	120	60.0
101 to 200	69	34.5
200 and above	11	5.5
Total	200	100.0

Table depicts distribution percentage of respondents regarding how much they are earning. Majority of the children are getting their wage up to 100. They are of 60% of total number of children. 34.5 percent of the children are getting 101 to 200 in the name of their wage. There are very small amount of children who are getting quite high amount. They are of 5.5 percent and they are getting 200 and above.

6.2 Research Hypothesis Testing

H₀; There is no connection between father occupation and Child Labour (regarding working field of child)

H₁; There is a connection between father occupation and Child Labour (regarding working field of child)

Cross tabulation between Father's occupation and working field of child

Working field of child	Father's occupation			Total
	Labour	Own business	Job holder	
Auto Workshop	92 (46%)	10 (5%)	18 (9%)	120 (60%)
Canteen	55 (27.5%)	17 (8.5%)	8 (4%)	80 (40%)
Total	147 (73.5%)	27 (13.5%)	26 (13%)	200

Chi-Square=7.264 d.f. =2 P value=0.026 Gamma value= 0.391

Table indicates the bond between fathers' Occupation and Child Labor. Data shows that, 73.5 percent father of respondents belonged to the Occupation of labor. And 92 percent of their children were working in auto workshops, 27.5 percent were at Canteens. And there was very less amount of children who were in this category whose father's were not from Labor community. They were 13 percent and 13.5 percent.

Result is showing that the Value of P is Zero, 0.026 it is proving that result is important and also the value of Gamma is 0.391 it depicts direct connection between Occupation of Father and Child Labor.

H₀; There is no connection between father's education and child Labour (regarding working field of child)

H₁; There is a connection between father's education and child Labour (regarding working field of child)

Cross tabulation between Father's Education and working field of child

Working field of child	Father's Education				Total
	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Matric	
Workshop	43 (21.5%)	37 (18.5%)	32 (16%)	8 (4%)	120 (60%)
Canteen	40 (20%)	10 (5%)	15 (7.5%)	15 (7.5%)	80 (40%)
Total	83 (41.5%)	47 (23.5%)	47 (23.5%)	23 (11.5%)	200

Chi-Square= 16.561 d.f. =3 P-value =0.001 gamma value =-0.272

Table depicts connection between father's education and child labor. Data shows that majority of the Father 41.5 percent were illiterate and 21.5 percent children are employed in auto workshops and 20 percent are working as waiters at canteens. It is very clear that child labor will definitely increase with the high rate of illiteracy.

Result indicating the value of P is Zero 0.001 it is proving that result is important. Value of Gamma -0.272 so its negative connection between the education of father and Child Labor

H₀; There is no connection between mother's education and child Labour (regarding working field of child)

H₁; There is a connection between mother's education and child Labour (regarding working field of child)

Cross tabulation between Mother's Education and working field of child

Working field of child	Mother's Education				Total
	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	Matric	
Workshop	80 (40%)	20 (10%)	12 (6%)	8 (4%)	120 (60%)
Canteen	46 (23%)	10 (5%)	8 (4%)	16 (8%)	80 (40%)
Total	126 (63%)	30 (15%)	20 (10%)	24 (12%)	200

Chi-Square= 8.379 d.f. =3 P-value =0.04 gamma value =-0.43

Table indicate connection between education of mother and Child Labor. Data depicts that 63 percent of mothers were illiterate. 40 percent children were working at workshops, 23 percent at Canteens. Low level education is negatively connected to Child Labor.

Data shows the connection between children and education of mothers. The value of P is Zero 0.04 so result is si important. The value of Gamma -0.434 which shows negative connection between Child Labor and Mothers' education.

H₀; There is no connection between family size and child Labour (regarding working field of child)

H₁; There is a connection between family size and child Labour (regarding working field of child)

Cross tabulation between Size of family and working field of child

Working field of child	Size of family			Total
	Up to 5	6 to 7	8 and above	
Auto Workshop	6 (3%)	34 (17%)	80 (40%)	120 (60%)
Canteen	17 (8.5%)	11 (5.5%)	52 (26%)	80 (40%)
Total	23 (11.5%)	45 (22.5%)	132 (66%)	200

Chi-Square=15.579 d.f. =2 P value=0.000 Gamma value= 0.346

Table indicates connection between Size of Family and child labor. Data indicates, many of families 66% are of 8 members and above and 40 percent children were working in auto workshops, 26 percent at Canteens. So larger Size of Family is connected to child labor.

Data is proving that Size of Family and Child Labor are connected. The Value of P is Zero 0.00 so result is so important, Value of Gamma 0.346 which depicts direct connection between the Size of Family and Child Labor.

CHAPTER 07
DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

7.1 Discussion

The current study has shown the determinants of child Labour due to which our children are involve in this curse of child labour in Shujabad City, district Multan.

Social stratification theory of Max Weber. According to social stratification theory people have been stratified into different starts based on their wealth, social class, economy, education, and meritocracy. Some of the critical theorists also see inherited social stratification as a basic component of creation inequality among society's people. So according to Max Webber, the pioneer of this theory, people have been classified into different categories based on their social class, wealth, Income, education, and meritocracy.

Major findings of this research are;

Majority of the children 55 percent were in the age of 5 to 10 and 45 percent of the children were in the 11 to 5 age category from all children. All the children which researcher interview for his research were male child due to some cultural reasons. From all the children, 63.5 percent were from urban areas and 36.5 percent were from rural areas. Most of the schildren were having the larger size of their families. Some were havig more than 8 and above. Those who were having smaller size of their families were in smaller oercentage. Majority of the respondents' fathers were not educated, they were illiterate, some of them were primary, middle and in matric level with the percentage of 41.5, 23.5, 23.5 and 11.5 respectively. Same was the case with mothers of the respondents. They also were not literate, majority was illiterate some were in the level of primary, middle and matric category, with percentage 63, 15,20 and 12 percent respectively.

The most important aspect of the study, on which all the future of children is majorly depending is the Occupation of the children's father. If the father is laborer then child will never go to schooling. So if father is a businessman or job holder, then children have more chances to pursue his studies. From data it is cleared that children are just workling only for the sake of money, to meet their needs and to support their families. They also want to increase the wage

rates. The majority of the children want that children go to school rather doing any work, which is hazardous for them.

7.2 Conclusion

The aim of this quantitative study was to look into "child labour participation and wage discrimination in different sectors using a factor analysis approach." The research also looks into respondents' socioeconomic and demographic characteristics, as well as the causes of child labour participation and wage disparities across industries, as well as the form of child labour is more prevalent in the study field. Data was collected using a semi-structured interview schedule.

The hypothesis formulated for the present study:

Child Labor will increase if the Size of family will be large. If the Income of the family will be low then Child Labor's probability will be higher. Education of parents is very very significant, if father and mother will be literate then Child Labor will be reduced. Addingly the Occupation of the child's father is also very important, if he is doing something better then child labor chance will definitely reduced.

All the data was analyzed by the software named as "SPSS" Statistical Package for Social Sciences. Then researcher go through data by Chi-Square, it was done for the testing of Hypothesis. Result showed that Larger Size of Family, high ratio of Poverty and increasing rate of Illiteracy and 3rd class level of education are the determinants of Child Labor.

Majority of the children are employed in Auto Workshops they were of 60 percent. Which was very familiar way of child labor it was quite famous among children. The process of getting wages is some sort of different. Some of them were getting on daily bases and some on weekly bases.

7.3 Suggestion

- Equal job opportunities
- Investing in education
- Positive role of NGO's
- Awareness rising among parents
- Family size should be reduced

7.4 Recommendation

In this research researcher focused targeted area and some major points, it is not sufficient because it's a broader idea. A lot of work needed to be done further. Some major sectors are still remaining this curse is happening and child labor increasing day by day, those are carpet industry, Shoe industry, newspaper sector and bricks industry.

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