

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHALLENGES FACED
BY BONDED LABOR WORKING IN BRICK
KILNS AT SHEIKHUPURA PUNJAB**



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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

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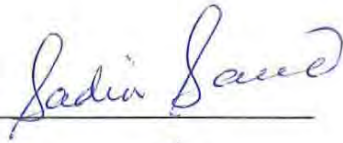
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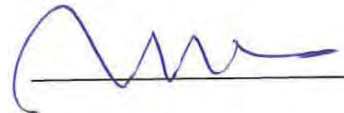
This is to certify that we have read the thesis submitted by Mr. Shehroz Ahmed, it is our judgment that this thesis is of sufficient standard to warrant its acceptance by the Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad for the award of the Degree of "M.Sc in Sociology".

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ABSTRACT

The thesis investigates the Socio-Economic Challenges faced by Bonded Labor Working in Brick Kilns at Sheikhpura Punjab. Though their limited socioeconomic mobility allows for some economic contribution, they also confront a variety of social and economic difficulties as well as psychological ones because of their limited social mobility. Unable to break free is just a result of economic and cultural restraints. To recognize and attract attention to issues that affect this population, social scientists would be in charge. Throughout the study, brick kiln employees in the district of Sheikhpura had their socio-economic and cultural concerns thoroughly examined. As a result, the following general objectives were set: to assess the socio-economic status of brick kiln employees, investigate economic issues of brick kiln employees, identify social problems (such as housing, health, and education), as well as cultural problems (such as secrecy) faced by brick kiln employees. Brick kiln workers in Sheikhpura were the universe and the target audience. As part of this study, 18 brick kilns were selected by using a convenient sampling technique out of 270 brick kilns. A total of 200 working families were included in this study. A detailed critical inspection was held for the better understanding to the actual issue.

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Chapter 01
INTRODUCTION

Lack of education, cultural and religious prejudice, overpopulation, unemployment, and corruption are all examples of socioeconomic challenges that have a negative influence on a person's economic activity.

Bonded labor, often known as debt bondage, is the world's least recognized and most extensively utilized way of enslaving individuals. Even though all three nations have anti-slavery legislation, such labor is most frequent in South Asia, particularly India, Pakistan, and Nepal, where it is interwoven into the caste system or other forms of social stratification. Bonded labor affects migrant labourers in wealthy countries as well. According to the United Nations Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, around 20 million people worldwide are exploited in financial bondage. However, there is still much debate over the number of persons who are enslaved as bonded labourers. Human Rights Watch stated in 1999 that there were 40 million bonded labourers in India, although the Indian government only acknowledged 280,340 in March 1999. Similarly, the Bound Labor Liberation Front (an NGO) in Pakistan estimates that there are 20 million bound labourers in a submission to the UN. According to a representative for the Pakistani government, the overall number of bonded troops is between 5,000 and 7,000. (Submitted to the United Nations Commission on Human Rights Against Slavery.)

Bonded labor is today's version of slavery. Due to debt bondage, when a person's labor is purchased to repay a loan, he or she is enslaved as a bound laborer. Bonded labourers are often abused physically and sexually. They are watched over in several ways (at times through armed guards). Their stories describe a period in history resembling medievalism or slavery, as they are subjugated to a harsh bondage system. Bonded labor refers to a range of forced labor practices in South Asia, most notably in India, such as

"begging" and labor performed because of "caste duty" (Bremar, 2003). Some populations, such as Dalits, are obliged by caste to do particularly unpleasant public tasks, such as clearing dead animals from public spaces in their villages (Bremar, 2003). Bond labor is commonly employed in the agricultural, brick kiln, tanning, and carpet sectors in Pakistan. The Bonded Labor System (Abolition) Act 1992 of the Pakistani Constitution prohibits debt bondage. In addition, Pakistan has accepted International Labor Organization Convention No. 29 on bonded labor. Despite such restrictions, the real working conditions of bonded labourers remain unchanged. According to the PILER bonded labor research, the number of forced sharecroppers in Pakistan ranges from 1.8 to 6.8 million (Muhammad & Aly, 2000).

Bonded labor is the result of a complex set of circumstances. Medical issues, religious ceremonies, dowries, food shortages, or the unexpected loss of a job or source of money may drive a poor worker to seek a loan or advance from an employer or labor agency. Discrimination and social exclusion based on religion, ethnicity, or caste; worker illiteracy and lack of information; employer monopolies on local financial and labor markets; and the dominance of social elites all contribute to the transformation of an economic transaction between a lender and a borrower into a mechanism of social control and subordination. The growth of new forms of bondage is intimately linked to precarity and informality in the labor market. In 2004–05, informal labourers accounted for about 92 percent of India's total employment. According to NCEUS (2007), there appears to be a link between this labor force sector and the 77 percent of jobless individuals "inadequate and terrified, "with a per capita consumption of less than Rs20 (US \$0.50) per day The population of this group increased from 811 million in 1999–2000 to 836 million in 2004–05. While data for other South Asian nations has not been thoroughly investigated,

the presence of informal labourers, in combination with high levels of poverty, produces a high vulnerability to bonded labor. Unorganized workers have limited bargaining power in a climate of chronic underemployment and irregular employment in both the agricultural and non-farm sectors, and they have little option but to accept such abuse.

According to historians, slavery has a history as old as mankind itself. People who hold positions of authority in society have always used their position to exploit the poorest and subject them to oppression and slavery. Even in today's modern civilization, conditions such as slavery exist all over the world, including Pakistan. Women make up more than half of Pakistan's population but do not enjoy a higher social or economic status. Women suffer from serious systemic problems, the most fundamental of which is exploitation. Due to socio-economic difficulties, women are forced to earn their living by doing different types of low-paying jobs in different fields. This is an important topic to explore, and the main objective of this thesis is to assess the socio-economic status of brick kiln workers. the goal of this research effort is to reduce the current biases against women in brick kilns.

Pakistan boasts one in all Asia's biggest brick industries. In city and pre-city areas, it employs historical brick-making processes. Brick furnace employees have a particular manner of life, customs, traditions, and social practices that outline their culture. Sheikhpura, Lahore, and Faisalabad are giant brick-generating towns in Punjab province. Laborers are frequently required to paintings in brick factories and feature so in view that their grandfathers (Asian Development Bank, 2011). While toddler hard work is specially not unusual place in those brick factories in Punjab's metropolitan areas. The gift has a look at will deal with that void via way of means of searching on the socioeconomic

demanding situations that compelled people confront at the same time as running in brick manufacture. The motive of this has a look at is to analyze extra approximately the running situations of bonded households in brick-and-mortar businesses.

Multan has 438 brick kilns (Justice and Peace Commission MSLCP, 2011.P.9), and most of the workers, notably female workers, are bonded laborers who live in appalling conditions. In the case of Southern Punjab, women have the lowest level of individual status. According to Sathar and Kazi's research, women in Southern Punjab have the least access to resources and make the fewest decisions (Sathar & Kazi, 2000: p.102). Women have lost their sense of themselves. This is due to cultural norms and socioeconomic conditions that restrict women's responsibilities. It is often considered that women are forced to work in brick kilns alongside their husbands. Female bonded laborers earn a living alongside their male colleagues in brick kilns. Kilns are where they are born and where they die. Women work in these kilns from dawn to dusk and are obliged to work regardless of weather or other unplanned family concerns. Women workers are occasionally sold because the kiln owners have not paid the advance or peshgi.

Bonded labor is defined as "paintings accomplished in change for a Peshgi (mortgage or advance) in cash, cattle, food, or cloth gadgets to the laborer or his family" (Justice and Peace Commission MSLCP, 2011: 9). Bonded exertions are turning into a prime trouble in Pakistan. It exists withinside the shape of debt bondage, and the brick kiln zone is one of the number one agency in Pakistan in which debt bondage exists (Usman et al.,2015: p.71). Workers are pressured and certain to exertions in kilns regardless of low pay and risky running situations till the peshgi is returned. This form of slavery turned into additionally regarded as "bondage." "Bondage is identified with the aid of using men and

women who use the phrases 'BondwaMazdoor' or 'Bandhak' for diverse styles of carrier," writes Chopra (Chopra, 1982: p.41). According to an e-book produced with the aid of using the Justice and Peace Commission Multan (JPCM), "the prevailing regulation in Pakistan, which legalized coerced exertions towards credit score as bonded exertions, defines bonded exertions as any exertions or carrier furnished below the bonded exertions system." These statements suggest that people take out loans to reinforce their earnings or to fulfill different costs. The binding exertions settlement is probably both oral and written. In numerous cases, 'peshgi' has been visible to develop over time. Bonded personnel are pressured to paintings along their spouses, daughters, and moms in kilns. Laborers are from time to time not able to go back their loans during the direction in their lifetimes, and consequently stay enslaved from era to era.

Poverty is the maximum critical hassle in rising countries. One billion humans withinside the planet stays on much less than one greenback a day. The world's 2.7 billion people make much less than \$2 every day. Every year, eleven million children die. 114 million kids do now no longer end basic education, and 584 million ladies are illiterate. Every year, six million kids die from malnutrition. Every day, 800 million humans, three hundred of whom are kids, move hungry. 2.6 billion humans (forty percentage of the world's population) do now no longer have get admission to primary sanitation, and a thousand million are uncovered to polluted ingesting water (UN Millennium Project, 2002). Why is there one of these excessive degrees of poverty and inequality? Is it the negative's fault that they're negative? Have they made a mistake? Is it their governments' fault that they're on this situation? These poverty problems additionally obstruct the country's progress, however there are different elements that contribute to poverty that should be very well investigated. As a result, similarly

to financial elements, social and political elements can, and often do, play a position in poverty. Inequality in low-profits countries, along with disparities withinside the remedy of ladies and minority groups, demonstrates this thing of poverty. As a result, the wealthy preserve to prosper at the same time as the negative suffer. Globally, financial increase has passed off withinside the final 30 years, but the proportion of destitute humans has additionally increased. In 1960, the profits of 20% of the richest international locations became 30 instances that of 20% of the poorest countries. It became 60 instances better in 1990. Only 20% of the world's sales is acquired through the world's poorest countries, that are domestic to the world's poorest humans. As a result, the disparity among wealthy and negative has increased over the last 3 decades. The profits distribution among the rich and the negative is unequal. Rich humans withinside the one thousand million have a hundred and fifty instances the wealth of impoverished humans withinside the one thousand million. These underprivileged humans have constrained get admission to. They have simply 0.2 percentage get admission to business financial institution loans, 1. three percentage get admission to overseas investment, access to worldwide trade, and 1.7 percentage get admission to worldwide sales (Fernando et al.).

In 1991, Terpak International executed a have a look at the wooden utilized in Pakistan's brick furnace industry. Today, the sector is witnessing large economic, political, and cultural threats, in addition to cultural issues, which can be amassing momentum because the populace bomb explodes in growing international locations including Pakistan, and developing poverty makes dwelling tough. Bonded exertions are certainly considered one among Pakistan's maximum touchy issues. According to USAID (2004), the United States of America has 3500 brick furnaces, with 1/2 of them placed in Punjab. By 2009, there might be a 3% annual

rise, with a complete of 5000 gadgets deliberate withinside the following years.

Pakistan is ranked 177th out of 136 countries withinside the Human Development Index. Bad human beings in Pakistan are seeing the damaging repercussions of terrible human improvement ideas, extensively professionals withinside the easygoing segment, which employs 71. nine percentage of the hard work force (excepting non-cultivation people). The liabilities of clear-cut department people are commonly tied to a loss of financial and criminal affirmation. Like different growing countries, community easygoing department hard work is characterized via way of means of employee abuse due to inadequate operating conditions, along with as lengthy operating hours and coffee wages. The paintings energy middle in comfortable additives includes each trained/prepared and un-told and unskilled brief personnel from rural zones. Aside from girl hard work, infant hard work is widespread in Pakistan's rural areas. The comfortable area is a prime department withinside the Pakistani economy, however the viable the front of the country's managerial sectors is regularly unrelated to the comfortable area, the going with. Square broilers are a part of the comfortable zone, in which each chief and workers call for get entry to proper conventional reinforce, including the asset, checking, and so on (PILER, 2001).

In Pakistan, block production is partially depending on gasoline waste substances and procedures, to be able to boom air pollutants and nursery fuel line outflow, each of which might have a terrible effect at the forex and the environment. Furthermore, the community has socioeconomic troubles which include growing employment, part-time work, housing infrastructure that daunts employment, horrific water and sanitation facilities, insufficient direction, and welfare- associated disadvantages, to call a few. The

vicinity is domestic to several the maximum crucial overall performance artists withinside the improvement sector, however due to its unconventional qualities, its miles accused of being a non-citizen and isn't always identified as an industry. Despite the latest growth withinside the utilization of privately created and imported additional superior production substances, the block stays a fundamental and crucial element of the growing monetary zone. It's noteworthy that even as several Pakistan's proposals had been generic and implemented, there had been no discernible changes. In contrast, aggressive industries which include pottery, ceramic tiles, concrete, and marble have reached the maximum superior approaches and benefits. Every stakeholder has a valid hobby in bolstering their social obligations with the aid of using imparting higher answers to environmental challenges. In 2003, (Gujarati).

Intergenerational poverty is not unusual place amongst brick kiln people in Punjab and Sindh. Working in brick kilns along their mother and father and different own circle of relative's individuals exposes youngsters to protection and safety risks, in addition to limited get right of entry to health, hygiene, secure consuming water, and academic possibilities. Many degrees of the brick-making method are dangerous for youngsters, and the brick kiln's operating situations are likewise destructive to human health (Bisharat, 2010).

Most brick kilns wherein kids' paintings are unethical, and there are little selections for correct nourishment and leisure amenities. Parallel to this, the brick marketplace is developing, and no procurement- associated requirements are in location to lower kid's hard work in brick kilns (Saifullah, 2014).

The lack of financial credit in the kiln industry, coupled with the informal sector labor contract structure, is a major cause of slavery in Pakistan. Millions of people are enslaved by their employers, forced to work with little or no pay because the employer (or a middleman) uses their wages to pay off the debt. Debt slavery is a complex phenomenon based on relationships of domination and alienation created by various economic, social, and cultural variables (Khairi, 2013).

Furnace workers face an uphill struggle to meet their basic needs. Child labor cannot learn the skills to escape the cycle of poverty and repeat it in adulthood due to a lack of investment in human capital. Therefore, illiteracy and lack of skills are linked to poverty, debt, vulnerability, and dependency. Poverty and debt slavery, child labor, which generates an average of 11 million bricks each month, is then transmitted from generation to generation. A typical kiln employs about 80 men and women. Most of the children who work in the furnace cannot go to school because their work contributes significantly to the family's income. Many parents claim that the proximity of the school to the furnace is unsustainable and detrimental to the development of children. Moreover, the income of these families will not be sufficient to support school expenses (Ibid, 2009). In terms of natural resources, the countries of Africa and South America are probably the richest. They are, however, the poorest countries in the world. Countries with limited natural resources, such as England, Hong Kong, Japan, and Taiwan, have thriving populations around the world. Some countries may have grown due to colonization. If such a thing exists, then Canada, the United States, Australia, New Zealand, and Hong Kong are still colonial countries. Ethiopia, Skim, Tibet, Nepal, Bhutan, and Thailand, on the other hand, were

never colonies; however, they are among the poorest countries in the world (Williams, 2004). Why are some countries prosperous while others are poor? It is a puzzle for which there is no solution. Other variables, however, add to the wealth gap.

Poverty was a persistent issue in Pakistan since its inception. In some regions, inequalities, gender biases and lack of geographic and spatial capital are more prevalent. This thesis attempts to study the role of the national context in the production of poverty by trying to understand the elements that may be present in each country. Is poverty universal or do local cultural, political, and economic circumstances make it worse? The thesis will examine Pakistan's social and economic vulnerabilities as well as poverty. Likewise, the research will examine how poor governance, corruption, and other economic problems lead to poverty. The dynamics of economic, social, cultural, political, and environmental forces create a situation that widens the gap between rich and poor, power and powerlessness, rich and not rich, strong, and weak, and does not help those who are weak. important roles in a culture's authority and access to resources. These factors limit or promote the development of society (Amman: 2005)

The brick-making business in Pakistan employs many rural and semi-urban residents and provides a source of income for some of the most vulnerable and disadvantaged members of society, many of whom are migrant or seasonal workers. This sector contributes 1.5% 1 to GDP and employs about two million people², the vast majority of whom work in the informal sector. According to the Department of Labor and Human Resources of the Punjab Provincial Government, an average of thirty to thirty-five families are deployed in each brick kiln, with an average size of seven families (with at least three of the family members being children). Thus, each rick kilns covers an average of two hundred and ten

people, or two thousand one hundred people for ten kilns. Families working in brick kilns in the provinces of Punjab and Sindh face a cycle of intergenerational poverty. Children working in the kilns with their parents and other family members are at risk for their safety and protection and have limited access to health, sanitation, drinking water and educational facilities. education. Working conditions in brick kilns are also hazardous to health, and various steps in the brick-making process are not suitable for children. Most brick kilns exhibit a pattern of unethical behavior in which children labor in the brick-making process with minimal access to nutritious food and recreational opportunities. A parallel situation is a growing brick market with no supply rules in place to restrict the entry of children into kiln work

Workers in brick kilns have the challenge of meeting their basic dietary needs. As a result of this lack of investment in human capital, young laborers do not acquire the necessary skills to escape the cycle of poverty and instead return to it as adults. As a result, the loop of illiteracy and lack of skills is inextricably linked to the cycle of poverty, debt, vulnerability, and dependency. As a result, the cycle of poverty, like the shackled child laborer, perpetuates from generation to generation. Every month, 11 million bricks are made. The overall number of personnel in one kiln usually around eighty male and female individuals. The brick kiln owners do not consider children who accompany their parents to work to be employees. Because they contribute considerably to the family income by working, the bulk of the children at the brick kilns are forbidden from attending school. Most parents feel that schools located near brick kilns are unsustainable and do not benefit children's development. Furthermore, the income of these families is insufficient to support the cost of education.

1.1 Statement of The Problem

Thousands of families and their children are employed in the brick-making industry, the bulk of whom labor in confined circumstances. As a result of their isolation from the rest of the community, their living conditions and well-being have significantly deteriorated. A thorough knowledge of these features is quite difficult to gain. As a result, this study focuses into the problems and risks those personnel in brick kilns in the Sheikhpura area confront. This research is intended to offer answers to questions and, therefore, to establish specific strategies and/or action plans to handle their difficulties and minimize potential dangers, as well as to disclose new opportunities.

1.2 Research Questions

What are the challenges faced by the bonded labor of Sheikhpura working in brick kilns?

Through what stages bonded labor passes in paying debts?

1.3 Objectives

To figure out the socio-economic challenges of bonded labor in brick kilns

To find out social determinants of bonded labor

1.4 Significance of The Study

This study is being conducted to look at the plight of forced laborers working in brick kilns in Sheikhpura, Pakistan, the country's most major brickmaking city. This work is both theoretically and literarily significant. Many students have studied the economic foundations

of labor, but current research will determine the economic and social concerns of bonded labor in brick kilns. Furthermore, this study will contribute to theoretical knowledge. Concerning bonded laborers and their economic situation, as well as the relationship between poverty, education, and the earnings of bonded laborers employed in brick kilns.

Chapter No.02
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter provides an overview of the study's associated literature review. A literature review enhances the description of the present research subject and allows an investigator to select the most relevant collection of modern literary works for the field of inquiry under consideration. There is always a significant need for relevant literature to make the research more actual, correct, and authentic. As a result, various studies, such as books and articles, have been conducted to define the notion of brick kiln workers' socioeconomic position, with an emphasis on labor and the reasons that contribute to bonded labor. According to the International Labor Organization, debt-bondage is ubiquitous and pervasive in Pakistan (ILO). Pakistan is said to be suffering from one of the world's greatest debt-bondage problems. There are no credible figures on the number of persons who are enslaved. The difficulty in acquiring accurate data, in fact, illustrates the scope of the problem. Financial bondage is the most common type of forced labor in Pakistan, according to Aly Ercelawn and Muhammad Nouman (2001).

Even though the principal debtor is almost always a man, women and children are the most susceptible victims of the system, since they are usually sexually exploited by lenders and their men. In a 2000 study of 1000 households in bonded labor settlements in Hyderabad, 60% of the responding women reported being mistreated while bound with landlords. According to the Peoples Vigilance Committee on Human Rights, PVCHR (2002), there are many bonded laborers, along with their wives and children, who are held in bondage by a brick kiln owner and subjected to inhuman beatings, torture, and death threats when they demand their wages, and sexual exploitation of their women folk when they oppose. Poverty, according to Zulfiqar Shah (2005), is the first phrase people

describe as the reason of their poor socioeconomic conditions, including bondage. The bulk of the more than 200 brick kiln workers questioned in Multan and Faisalabad blame their current situation on poverty (bondage). They didn't use the word "bondage" directly, but just indicated that their situation was grave since they didn't have enough money. According to Jayoti Gupta (2003), to repay the advances granted by brick kiln owners, the entire family (excluding old and disabled dependents) relocates to the brick kilns and works as one unit for the duration of the working season.

When the powerful turn into ruthless tyrants, the poor are subjugated to slaves with no basic human rights, which is exactly what bonded labor is, a kind of organized slavery. Someone becomes a slave to settle a debt, and the lender becomes his or her master. This is characterized as "bound labor." Because of its mediaeval origins, forced labor is still regarded as a shameful career to be compelled to pursue in the twenty-first century. Workers are being compelled to work long hours for little or no compensation, even as their debt load and interest rates on loans and credit cards increase. They are unable to work for anybody else and must indulge in stress-relieving activities to maintain their employment. You can lock them up and physically keep them from going if you're used to it. Because a clandestine system remains in place, workers are unable to return their loans or leave the employment unharmed. As a result, in some cases, the weight of debt may be handed down from one family to the next, trapping future generations in the debt cycle. Provisions in unwritten, interwoven labor creditor contracts typically benefit lenders. As a result, bonded laborers are deprived of essential human rights such as the right to work, the right to live peacefully with their family, and the chance to sell their labor products for fair market

value. Workplace violence has also been documented, both physically and emotionally.

Brick kilns were utilized to make bricks in well-known sectors that utilized slave labor. According to surveys, up to 90% of brick kiln employees in Pakistan are bonded laborers who work in horrible circumstances. There is also social prejudice and hazardous working conditions in this career. Workers at brick kilns, for example, are subjected to harassment, including physical punishment, and are denied the ability to organize. In Punjab, special bricklayers are paid a minimum of 788 Rupees (about 5.4 euros). Similarly, determining the exact number of brick kilns in Pakistan is difficult. According to preliminary estimates, the United States now possesses between 10,000 and 12,000 brick kilns. Typically, each kiln yard houses 25 people. The paishgi⁷ system leaves most households in debt when employees borrow money from owners to support their family. To make amends, the kiln's owner imprisoned all of them for the duration of the restitution period (debt repayment). They were not permitted to leave the building without prior authorization. As you can expect, this was not a simple operation. Workers are not paid during the monsoon season since work is interrupted on wet days. This was since the piece-rate laborers relied on the debts of the owners to exist.

Three ILO treaties prohibit forced labor in Pakistan: Conventions 29 (ratified in 1957), 105, and 182 (ratified in 1960). (Ratified in 1960). A legislation passed in 2001 forbids the most heinous forms of child labor. Several additional accords have also been accepted by Pakistan. The United Nations Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, Slave Trade, and Other Institutions and

Practices Associated with Slavery was established in 1956. Adopted in 1956, the UN Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery and Slavery-Related Practices. Article 32 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted in 1989, safeguards children against economic exploitation and employment in activities that are likely to be damaging to or interfere with the child's education. The International Labor Organization issued the "Philadelphia Declaration" on April 3, 1943, which recognized "freedom of association and expression, as well as employment free of exploitation or coercion."

Debt and poverty are intricately intertwined. Extreme poverty has trapped workers in a never-ending cycle of slavery, whether it is due to a lack of funds, a fear of additional misery, or even the threat of violence from the powerful. More than half of Sindh's families are exposed to bonded labor because they lack access to land or other sources of income. Renters with significant financial holdings have a significant effect on their communities' police and judicial systems. For example, they disobey the law to keep their employees alive, and they enslave individuals through financial bondage (statistics pakistan,2005).

Bondage is commonly blamed on poverty and socio-cultural norms. Even though forced, and bondage labor conditions continue to exist, they continue to produce poverty and societal problems. According to workers and other human rights organizations, the government's incapacity to offer social, welfare, and employment stability to the poorest people has imprisoned them in a never-ending cycle of slavery. Previously, most laborers were released from servitude through judicial rulings rather than through administrative

procedures. "The word 'bonded' work is somewhat ambiguous," Zaidi says on page 12 of his book, "which may explain why there is basically no empirical data to back up observations on the nature and scope of 'bound labor.' Debt bondage was also referred to as "bound labor" by another set of people. Bonded labor for "beggars" and "caste duty" are two further kinds of forced labor in South Asia, notably India (Breman, 2003). Certain groups, such as Dalits, are obligated by their caste to undertake unpleasant public tasks, such as cleaning up dead animals in public spaces in the villages where they dwell (Breman, 2003).

Men and children are forced to labor as slaves in brick kilns. Clay bricks are formed and fired. These industries are made up of small-scale manufacturing companies on the outskirts of cities (PILER, 2004). It's also widespread in rural areas. This firm's bonded laborers are largely from low-income families and ethnic minorities. Children who labor in brick kilns are typically regarded as family members, and they routinely work alongside their parents for free compensation. Some children have been inseparable from their parents for a lengthy period because of their parents' indebtedness (PILER, 2004). Financing bonds and agriculture bonds are quite comparable. They become debt slaves because they are unable to repay loans and cash advances. Workers and their families gain from such developments in the short term, but owing to excessive poverty, they become slaves in the long run. Excessive interest on bank advances, inadequate employee wages, and fraudulent account books all contribute to the weakening and strengthening of laborers, as well as the perpetuation of slavery chains (Hussain, 1997). Many young individuals work in the brick kiln business. An estimated 60% of children under the age of 13 begin working at the kiln

alongside their family (Human Rights and Civil Liberties Program, 2011). Children of their parents' brothers are eligible, as are grandchildren of the original debtor. They are unable to leave, and their death rate is exceedingly high (HRCP, 2011). Many child laborers are blind, and one in every twenty households has a blind kid due to their parents' debt responsibilities (HRCP, 2011). When they leave the potter's kiln, it's as though their parents are holding them captive (HRCP, 2011).

Pakistan is one of the few countries that still uses bonded and forced labor. Millions of individuals and their families have been enslaved in debt bondage and forced labor in agricultural, brickmaking, housekeeping, mining, and other sectors, despite elaborate constitutions and standards, as well as administrative protections. In Pakistan, a comprehensive legal and administrative framework is in place to eradicate forced labor and debt bondage, including the constitution, laws, judicial system, and policy and administrative framework. Even though no new figures are available to confirm the severity of the situation in Pakistan, Sindh and Punjab continue to have the most employees. According to the report, the International Labor Organization (ILO) estimated that over 1 million men, women, and children were worked as bonded workers in brick kilns in 2001. Over 1.8 million tenant farmers are compelled to work as bonded laborers, according to the research. According to a 2001 estimate, debt has enslaved more than 8.6 million Pakistanis.

Pakistan is a mostly Muslim country in South Asia, bordered to the west by Iran and Afghanistan, and to the east by India. China is located to Pakistan's north. Pakistan declared independence from the British in 1947. Pakistan was divided into two parts: East and West

Pakistan. West Pakistan is now known as Pakistan, whereas East Pakistan is known as Bangladesh. The capital city is Islamabad. Pakistan has a population of 167 million people, making it the sixth most populous country in the world, the Muslim world's second most populous country after Indonesia, and about twice the size of California. Muslims make for 97% of the population, with Hindu, Christian, and Buddhist minorities contributing for the remaining 3%. Pakistan's ethnic and cultural diversity includes ethnic groups like as Baloch, Pushtun, Punjabi, Sindhi, Muhajir, Hazara, Saraki, and indigenous tribal communities. Urdu is the national language, and English is the official language. A variety of languages are also spoken on a local level (US Department of State: 2009).

A Parliamentary democracy governs Pakistan. Pakistan's two most dominant political parties are the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) and the Muslim League Nawaz (PLN). These two parties are critical to the country's development and the implementation of real democracy. The country is in political instability, and hardline Islamists are creating political groups that endanger the country's security. Pakistan is the world's eighth largest military power, the Muslim world's first nuclear power, a designated non-NATO ally, a front-runner alliance with the US in the "War on Terror," a supporter of the Afghan war during the Soviet invasion with US assistance, a friendly relationship with China, and a hostile relationship with India, particularly on Kashmir territory.

Agriculture is the foundation of Pakistan's economy. The Indus River is Pakistan's main river and the lifeblood of its people. The workforce is organized into sectors, with services accounting for 38%, industry accounting for 20%, and agriculture accounting for

42%. (As estimated by the United States Department of State in 2004.) Pakistan's economy is varied, but political squabbles and a lack of stability hamper both local and foreign investment. Increases in per capita income may not necessarily reflect reductions in absolute poverty. The great bulk of the population is destitute and lives in rural areas. Pakistan's HDI (Human Development Index) is 0.562, ranking it 139th out of 179 nations, its HPI (Human Poverty Index) is 33.6 percent among 135 developing countries, and its GEM (Gender Empowerment Measure) is 0.392, ranking it 98th out of 108. Pakistan has always been regarded as a cornerstone agricultural country. Approximately 70% of the population resides in rural regions, with urbanization expanding at a 4.9 percent annual pace. Pakistan is expected to grow primarily urban during the next decade. The majority of Pakistan's urban population resides in the country's eight largest cities, including Karachi, the most industrialized. As a result, Sind is Pakistan's most urbanized province. As a result, many poor people live in slums, putting society and the state under strain. For example, in Lahore (Pakistan's second largest city), just 6,500 sanitation personnel serve a population of 7.5 million. These allocations worsen poverty (Cohen: 2008).

Transparency International developed the 2006 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI), which measures the perceptions of public sector corruption in 163 countries. The ratings are given on a scale of 0 to 10. A score of zero means that there is a lot of perceived corruption, whereas a score of 10 suggests that there isn't a lot of perceived corruption. There is a link between corruption and poverty, according to the CPI 2006 of 163 countries. CPI values less than five imply significant domestic corruption in low-income

countries such as Haiti (1.8), Iraq, Myanmar, and Guinea (1.9). Finland, Iceland, and New Zealand have the highest score of 9.6. Pakistan is placed 142 in the CPI 2006 nation ranking, with a CPI score of 2.2. (CPI:2006).

Poverty reduction remains a global aim after five decades of global efforts. However, the world community reached an accord after realizing that poverty is more than just a lack of resources; it is also a violation of human rights. Poverty impedes social and economic rights such as the right to housing, health, food, education, and safe drinking water. Poverty is sometimes characterized as a lack of civil and political rights, such as the right to political participation, a fair trial, and personal safety. It is difficult to achieve sustainable development without competent governance. When we look at different countries throughout the world, we can see that many of them are not rich in natural resources, but they are boosting the welfare of their people due to great governance. Growth is stifled by weak and ineffective governance. Development is inhibited if there is a lack of accountability, corruption, human rights violations, disobedience to the rule of law, and military supremacy. South Asia is widely recognized as the world's poorest region, but the arms race between India and Pakistan is also to blame for denying people of essentials. When we look at India and Pakistan, we observe that they spend 93 percent of their total military budget in South Asia. According to the World Bank, India ranks 142 in terms of per capita income, although it ranks first in terms of armaments imports. Pakistan is rated 119th in the world in terms of per capita GDP and ninth in terms of weaponry imports. Military spending in the globe fell by 37% between 1987 and 1994, while it climbed by 12% in South Asia (Hussain, 2000: 11).

The world is progressing, yet we continue to suffer from basic difficulties, relying on help and playing into the hands of coups. Our politics is preoccupied with gaining the goodwill of powerful countries rather than fixing our own issues. Pakistan is endowed with abundant natural resources, a pleasant climate, and a vast network of canals for agricultural and mining purposes. These resources are ideal for Pakistan's growth, although most of the globe lacks them. Professionals and educated individuals are leaving the nation, and brain drain is taking place. Why are people impoverished in Pakistan if it has natural resources and clever people? Why are we sitting in the dark because of a lack of electricity? Pakistan's HDI (Human Development Index) is 0.562, placing it 139th out of 179 countries; its HPI (Human Poverty Index) is 33.6 percent among 135 developing countries; and its GEM (Gender Empowerment Measure) is 0.392, placing it 98th out of 108. Pakistan has long been recognized as a pivotal agricultural country. Approximately 70% of the population lives in rural areas, with urbanization growing at a rate of 4.9 percent each year. Pakistan is anticipated to become more urban during the next decade. The majority of Pakistan's urban population lives in the country's eight main cities, the most industrialized of which being Karachi. As a result, Sind is the most urbanized province in Pakistan. As a result, many impoverished people live in slums, placing burden on society and the state. In Lahore (Pakistan's second largest city), for example, just 6,500 sanitation workers service a population of 7.5 million. These allocations worsen poverty (Cohen: 2008).

A poor country should invest at least 4% of its total GDP in education, according to UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization). Chad, a poor country, spent

6% of its budget on education last year. Pakistan, on the other hand, did not devote as much money to education as Chad (Nadeem: 2002). The state of government schools is worsening. Many countries have phantom schools that exist solely on paper and do not exist. These are known as "Ghost Schools." Many ghost professors just come on the scheduled day to collect their wages. These schools devour resources and money, and only a small number of delinquents benefit, while actual beneficiaries do not. The state of government schools is worsening. Many countries have phantom schools that exist solely on paper and do not exist. These are known as "Ghost Schools." Many ghost professors just come on the scheduled day to collect their wages. These schools devour resources and money, and only a small number of delinquents benefit, while actual beneficiaries do not.

There are 218 million children worldwide who work as child laborers in exploitative, harsh, and dangerous conditions. 126 million of these youngster's labor in dangerous conditions. There are 73 million children under the age of 10 in the United States. Each year, 22,000 children are murdered in occupational accidents. The Asia Pacific region has a sizable number of working children (122 million). These children are from a lower socioeconomic class where gender stereotypes, discrimination, and social exclusion are prevalent (Free the Children: 2005). The issue of child labor is not unique to Pakistan. Child labor is caused in part by Pakistan's socioeconomic and unorganized political situations. Poor families cannot afford the significant economic costs associated with raising a child. When inflation in Pakistan grows and the standard of living diminishes, managing this spending becomes more difficult. Rising unemployment, insufficient planning, corruption, a lack of

institutional credibility, urbanization, overcrowding, and a lack of education all contribute to increased child labor (Ullah:2009).

The lack of successful land reforms in the country has enhanced landowners' capacity to wield power in politics and society by controlling vast expanses of agricultural land. In 1959, President Ayub Khan implemented the first land reforms in post-colonial Pakistan. In 1972, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto introduced the second land reform bill. A predetermined level of land ownership was created, and land had to be dispersed across that level. The fundamental issue with such reform was that the ceiling was set on property owned by individuals rather than families (Herring, 1979). As a result, big landowners were able to avoid land reform laws by transferring property to their own family members, whereas destitute farmers were unable to transfer land (Herring, 1979). As a result, land reforms failed to effect real change in the social institutions established during colonial authority. Former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto then published a National Charter for Cultivators in 1977. (Herring, 1979). Under this Charter, state lands that were not in public use were to be given to landless farmers. However, the collapse of the Bhutto regime in 1977, followed by the imposition of martial law, prevented these laws from being enacted. On the one hand, European indentured labor to the Americas followed the colonial coolie system, with migrants laboring under contracts, mainly in agriculture. We must not, however, overlook the importance of contracts in traditional types of bonded labor, particularly in China. During the colonial period, Asian coolies – who were likely subjected to additional restraints such as everyday brutality and prejudice, forced immobility on the job, and other features of non-freedom (Bahadur 2014). The indenture system

grew into a tool for control and discipline, as well as a vital component of the colonial economy (cf. van der Linden 2011; Slocomb 2007). Even though comparable kinds of indenture survived into the 1970s (Martinez 2005) and can still be found today, the organized system of colonial indenture was coming to an end in the 1920s/30s.

Agriculture has made a considerable contribution to GDP since independence. Agriculture provided 65 percent of GDP in the 1960s (Economic Watch, 2001), but currently accounts for just 25 percent of GDP while still accounting for 65 percent of total exports and 45 percent of total labor force in Pakistan (Economic Survey of Pakistan, 2015). Agriculture employs around 67.5 percent of Pakistan's population directly. Approximately 93 percent of all farmers own just 36 percent of the land and live below the poverty line (Malik, 2014). Since independence, there has been no serious attempt to improve agriculture because of numerous administrations' ineffective policies, and the farming community has suffered as a result. As a result, farmer productivity and revenues are low, requiring most of them to live in poverty (Malik, 2014). In the absence of genuine land reforms, uneven landownership patterns and exploitative production methods have resulted in low agricultural productivity and horrible living conditions for small farmers and landless peasants. In the absence of effective land reforms or "land distribution supported by finance and other assistance, as well as a shift in land tenurial relations," it appears doubtful that the economic (poor) issue of bonded labor (or sharecroppers, more broadly) would be remedied (Zaidi, 2001: p. 19).

It is well accepted that big landowners and tribal leaders wield enormous power in Pakistani society. The civilization is governed by feudal lords and tribal leaders and is governed by family, clan, caste, and tribe. Democratic norms and ideals have always trailed autocratic, authoritarian, and paternalistic norms. As a result, no political force was powerful enough to challenge the control of the landowners. These landlords have power at all levels of government, from the local to the national. They maintain their patronage system by such control, which does not function as a mitigating mechanism for releasing bound labor, but rather enhances bondage. Furthermore, no government in Pakistan has ever prioritized the eradication of bonded labor due to their strength and influence at the local and national levels of governance.

Bonded laborers work in the brick kiln business, which comprises clay brick molding and burning. These are small-scale manufacturing enterprises located on city outskirts (PILER, 2004). They can also be found in rural areas. Bonded laborers in this business are primarily landless families from lower socioeconomic strata and ethnic minority groups. Children who labor in brick kilns are typically considered to be part of a bonded family unit and work alongside their parents, with only the family head getting compensation. However, there have been cases where children inherited their parents' debts and were imprisoned as individuals for an extended period (PILER, 2004).

Bonding in agriculture is like bonding in the financial industry. People are enslaved by debt because they are unable to repay loans or financial advances. Even though such enhancements address the immediate needs of employees and their families because of dire

poverty, they eventually lead to their slavery. A combination of circumstances, such as excessive interest rates on monetary advances, low employee pay, and misleading entries in account books, weakens laborers while strengthening bondage (Hussain, 1997).

Women and children who are enslaved are particularly vulnerable. Women make up a sizable proportion of the labor force in the brick-kiln industry (HRCP, 2011). They not only work the same hours and days as males, but they also help around the house. They also do not receive maternity leave (HRCP, 2011) and are expected to work during their pregnancy. They are required to work in times of illness or even death in the family. Some of the kilns even have a prostitution den set up (HRCP, 2011). Women have also been raped and subjected to different forms of physical assault (Hussain, 1997).

Children also make up a substantial share of the employment in brick kilns. It has been observed that around 60% of the youngsters who begin working with their family at the kiln are under the age of 13. HRCP (2011). These children are frequently the siblings of their parents or the grandchildren of the original debtor. They are not permitted to leave the kiln, and their mortality rate is rather high (HRCP, 2011). Blindness is common among juvenile laborers who are financially bonded to their elders, and one out of every twenty homes has a blind kid (HRCP, 2011). When their parents leave the kiln, they are kidnapped and held as captives (HRCP, 2011).

According to a study of working children in Sindh brick kilns, the youngsters see their parents' awful treatment and grow up in an

atmosphere of fear, insecurity, and subordination, which has a long-term influence on their personality development. In discussions with parents and observations of youngsters, malnutrition, skin diseases caused by contact with clay, dust, and extreme heat, as well as breathing issues, are highlighted. 4 Another NWFP research revealed that kid bricklayers had 50% higher chronic chest infections than their counterparts in neighboring towns. Even though bonded labor was deemed unconstitutional by a Supreme Court judgement in 1988, and many bound laborers were liberated as a result, they were replaced by other employees, who then became bonded (Hussain, 1997). Bonded labor is common in the brick kiln sector, even though it is prohibited. It grows because of industry owners' influence, corruption among law enforcement authorities, poverty, and a lack of other work opportunities for laborers.

Many Pakistani women and men freely travel to other European nations to work in low-skilled occupations such as domestic work, driving, or construction, and others become victims of labor trafficking. False employment offers and high fees collected by illegal labor agencies or sub-agents of licensed Pakistani Overseas Employment Promoters make Pakistani workers overseas more vulnerable, and some employees end themselves in forced servitude or debt bondage. Employers in other countries utilize measures such as mobility limitations, wage nonpayment, threats, and physical or sexual abuse. Furthermore, traffickers utilize physical and psychological coercion, as well as the seizure of travel and identity credentials, to coerce Pakistani women and girls into prostituting themselves in the Middle East and Europe. There have been accusations of child and sex trafficking between Iran and Pakistan.

Pakistan is a destination for Afghan, Azerbaijani, and Iranian men, women, and children forced to work and prostitute themselves.

Families that work in brick kilns are fully reliant on their owners. The debt is incurred through the Peshgi (advance) system, in which laborers borrow from the owner to meet their families' consumption needs (Hussain, 1997). Because the duties of these workers are passed down through generations, they act as a trap (Hussain, 1997). Families are effectively imprisoned and must obtain special permission from kiln owners to leave the site, even for a short period of time, because payback obligations in many cases stretch many generations (Hussain, 1997).

The current system of land tenure is a vestige of the colonial land tenure system that existed on the Indian subcontinent during British rule. During the colonial period, the British privatized land for the first time in Indian history. The Permanent Settlement Act of 1871, which permitted for the permanent transfer of land to families loyal to British rule, made this possible (Hassan, 1983). As a result, a new class of landowners emerged. According to Kosambi (1975), the pre-colonial period's method of production was "feudalism from above," whereas the post-colonial period's form of production was "feudalism from below." Feudalism from below remained in postcolonial Pakistan. Land-owning family's rule and govern rural communities (Malik, 2009). The legacy of colonialism has resulted in convoluted forms of governance. For example, although linking villages to local and global markets, the contemporary nation state has undermined their economic self-sufficiency (Malik, 2009). However, the same nation state proved inequitable in bringing the benefits of modernity to the village level. Villages remained

traditional; nevertheless, these traditions were managed by a class of landlords created by the British rather than self-sufficient village communities. Such a situation might have been avoided if true land reform had occurred, which it did not.

In summary, the lack of successful land reforms in the country has enhanced landowners' capacity to wield power in politics and society by controlling vast expanses of agricultural land. In 1959, President Ayub Khan implemented the first land reforms in post-colonial Pakistan. In 1972, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto introduced the second land reform bill. A predetermined level of land ownership was created, and land had to be dispersed across that level. The fundamental issue with such reform was that the ceiling was set on property owned by individuals rather than families (Herring, 1979). As a result, big landowners were able to avoid land reform laws by transferring property to their own family members, whereas destitute farmers were unable to transfer land (Herring, 1979). As a result, land reforms failed to effect real change in the social institutions established during colonial authority. Former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto then published a National Charter for Cultivators in 1977. (Herring, 1979). Under this Charter, state lands that were not in public use were to be given to landless farmers. However, the collapse of the Bhutto regime in 1977, followed by the imposition of martial law, prevented these laws from being enacted.

On the one hand, European indentured labor to the Americas followed the colonial coolie system, with migrants laboring under contracts, mainly in agriculture. We must not, however, overlook the importance of contracts in traditional types of bonded labor, particularly in China. During the colonial period, Asian coolies –

who were likely subjected to additional restraints such as everyday brutality and prejudice, forced immobility on the job, and other features of non-freedom (Bahadur 2014)? The indenture system grew into a tool for control and discipline, as well as a vital component of the colonial economy (cf. van der Linden 2011; Slocomb 2007). Even though comparable kinds of indenture survived into the 1970s (Martinez 2005) and can still be found today, the organized system of colonial indenture was coming to an end in the 1920s/30s.

Coolies are the millions of Asian laborers who travelled under the indenture system. Prior to colonization, the term "coolie" refers to casual day laborers in Asian port towns that served as critical nodes in early global trade networks (Masashi 2009; Manning 2004). According to Matthias van Rossum's contribution to this collection, the term was ambiguous and encompassed a wide range of casual and/or seasonal wage labor – frequently parallel to slave labor or even carried out by slaves, making the distinction between coerced and free labor difficult. The term "coolie" comes from two different sources: the Tamil word for a specific payment for menial labor and the Gujarati word for a person from a lower socioeconomic level or group. According to Breman and Daniel, the English term coolie combined the concepts of person and money, creating a new "category of proto-proletarian beings deprived of their personhood" (Breman/Daniel 1992: 270; see also Hayot 2014; Tappe, same volume). In China, the coolie became synonymous with the humble laborer in Canton and other port cities — generally, a person without a master or family who was recruited under a contract with a (very low) day-to-day salary.

The experience of various sorts of exclusion and violence – "living and working under duress," according to the International Labor Organization's 1930 definition of forced labor⁴ – revealed distinct cultural representations of coolie groups. Coolies faced significant racial hostility on a regular basis. Banivanua-Mar (2007) shows in her research of Pacific Islanders working as kanaka laborers in Queensland/Australia that these indentured workers were ambiguously located between white settlers and black aborigines, yet they were nevertheless a target of racial prejudice and outright violence. Due to racial stereotypes and limited self-determination, the coolies were excluded from the discourse that formed various post-abolitionist notions of contract labor in the colonies. How did their bosses depict the coolies, and how did the coolies perceive themselves? Yun (2008), Bahadur (2014), and Gómez-Popescu (2015) are all authors (this volume). Under the Bonded Labor (Liberation) Act, any third party who discovers bonded labor may submit a complaint with the District Magistrate. The District Magistrate is then in charge of investigating and determining the appropriate sentence for the perpetrator (including the imposition of fines and imprisonment). The bound laborer(s) should be released immediately and are not compelled to pay any of the debts alleged to have resulted in bondage. The government is also in charge of giving an emergency grant to meet urgent needs, as well as a larger fund to rehabilitate persons who have been released.

The main objective of this research is to assess the socio-economic status of bonded labor and to highlight the problems faced by them at brick kilns, how far the rights are ensured to female workers which have been entitled to them by state's law? and to highlight the factors of bonded labor for female brick kiln workers.

Pakistan is one of the few countries where bonded and forced labor are still practiced. Despite extensive constitutions and norms, as well as administrative safeguards, millions of people and their families have been enslaved in debt bondage and forced labor in agricultural, brickmaking, housekeeping, mining, and other industries. In Pakistan, a complete legal and administrative structure, comprising the constitution, laws, judicial system, and policy and administrative framework, is in place with the purpose of abolishing forced labor and debt bondage. Even though there are currently no updated numbers available to confirm the seriousness of this problem in Pakistan, Sindh and Punjab continue to have the most workers. The International Labor Organization (ILO) projected that over 1 million men, women, and children were employed as bonded laborers in brick kilns in 2001, according to the study. According to the study, over 1.8 million tenant farmers are forced to work as bonded laborers. According to a 2001 estimate, more than 8.6 million Pakistanis are enslaved by debt.

Pakistan is a mostly Muslim country in South Asia, bordering Iran and Afghanistan to the west and India to the east. China is located to the north of Pakistan. In 1947, Pakistan proclaimed independence from the British. Pakistan was split into two parts: East Pakistan and West Pakistan. West Pakistan is today referred to as Pakistan, whereas East Pakistan is referred to as Bangladesh. Pakistan has a population of 167 million people, making it the world's sixth most populated country, the Muslim world's second most populous country after Indonesia, and almost twice the size of California. Muslims make up 97 percent of the population, with Hindu, Christian, and Buddhist minority contributing for the remaining 3 percent. Pakistan's population is culturally and ethnically diverse,

including ethnic groups like as Baloch, Pushtun, Punjabi, Sindhi, Muhajir, Hazara, Saraki, and indigenous tribal populations. The national language is Urdu, while English is the official language. On a local level, several languages are also spoken (US Department of State: 2009).

Pakistan is governed by a Parliamentary democracy. The Pakistan People's Party (PPP) and the Muslim League Nawaz are the two most powerful political parties in Pakistan (PLN). These two parties are important to the country's growth and the adoption of true democracy. Political turmoil exists in the country, and extremist Islamists are forming political parties that risk the country's security. Pakistan is the world's eighth largest armed force, the Muslim world's first nuclear power, a designated non-NATO ally, a front-runner alliance with the US in the "War on Terror," a supporter of the Afghan war during the Soviet invasion with US assistance, a friendly relationship with China, and a hostile relationship with India, particularly on Kashmir territory.

Agriculture is the backbone of the Pakistani economy. The Indus River is Pakistan's primary river and its people's lifeblood. The workforce is organized into sectors, with services accounting for 38%, industry accounting for 20%, and agriculture accounting for 42%. (Estimated by the US Department of State in 2004.) Pakistan's economy is diverse, and political squabbles and a lack of stability stymie both domestic and international investment. Increases in per capita income do not imply decreases in absolute poverty. The great bulk of the population is destitute and lives in rural areas. According to UNDP 2008 data, Pakistan's HDI (Human Development Index) is 0.562, ranking it 139th out of 179 countries, its HPI (Human

Poverty Index) is 33.6 percent among 135 developing countries, and its GEM (Gender Empowerment Measure) is 0.392, ranking it 98th out of 108. Pakistan has traditionally been a foundation agricultural country. Approximately 70% of the population lives in rural areas, with urbanization increasing at a rate of 4.9 percent each year. Within the next decade, Pakistan is predicted to become largely urban. The bulk of Pakistan's urban population lives in the country's eight largest cities, including Karachi, the most industrialized metropolis. As a result, Sind is the most urbanized province in Pakistan. As a result, many underprivileged people live in slums, placing society and the state under duress. In Lahore (Pakistan's second largest city), for example, just 6,500 sanitation workers service a population of 7.5 million. Poverty is exacerbated by these allocations (Cohen: 2008).

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realizing that poverty is more than just a lack of resources; it is also a violation of human rights. Poverty impedes social and economic rights such as the right to housing, health, food, education, and safe drinking water. Poverty is sometimes characterized as a lack of civil and political rights, such as the right to political participation, a fair trial, and personal safety. It is difficult to achieve sustainable development without competent governance. When we look at different countries throughout the world, we can see that many of them are not rich in natural resources, but they are boosting the welfare of their people due to great governance. Growth is stifled by weak and ineffective governance. Development is inhibited if there is a lack of accountability, corruption, human rights violations, disobedience to the rule of law, and military supremacy. South Asia is widely recognized as the world's poorest region, but the arms race between India and Pakistan is also to blame for denying people of essentials. When we look at India and Pakistan, we observe that they spend 93 percent of their total military budget in South Asia. The World Bank puts India 142 in terms of per capita GDP, but first in terms of arms imports. Pakistan ranks 119th in terms of per capita GDP and ninth in terms of armament imports. Military spending worldwide declined by 37% between 1987 and 1994, but it increased by 12% in South Asia (Hussain, 2000: 11).

The world is developing, yet we continue to face basic obstacles, relying on outside assistance and playing into the hands of coups. Rather than addressing our own problems, our politics is focused with garnering the goodwill of powerful countries. Pakistan has an abundance of natural resources, a nice climate, and a massive network of canals used for agricultural and mining purposes. These resources are excellent for Pakistan's progress, even though the bulk

of the world lacks them. Professionals and educated people are fleeing the country, and brain drain is occurring. Why are people in Pakistan destitute despite the country's natural resources and intelligent people? Why are we sitting in the dark due to a power outage? Why are people living in poverty because they are unable to achieve their basic needs? We have undergone intuitional breakdown since our independence. Pakistan's citizens are not hindering the country's administration. If intuitions do not function correctly in the country, there will be no acceptable administration. Institutions function as the eyes, ears, arms, legs, and heart of the country. Inflation, a defective legal system, poverty, corruption, tainted drinking water, and several measures to solve these issues have been initiated, yet we continue to confront these dangers. These problems are only symptoms of insufficient institutions, and therefore do not offer a substantial challenge. The government should focus on institutions and eliminate the negative forces that influence politics.

According to UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization), a poor country should invest at least 4% of its total GDP in education. Chad, a poor country, dedicated 6% of its budget to education last year. However, Pakistan did not invest as much on education as Chad (Nadeem: 2002). The conditions of government schools are worsening. Many countries have phantom schools that do not exist and only exist on paper. These are referred to as "Ghost Schools." Many ghost professors come just to collect their wages on the scheduled day. These institutions devour resources and money, and only a small fraction of delinquent's benefit, while actual beneficiaries do not acquire an education. The conditions of government schools are worsening. Many countries

have phantom schools that exist solely on paper and do not exist. These are known as "Ghost Schools." Many ghost professors just come on the scheduled day to collect their wages. These schools devour resources and money, and only a small number of delinquents benefit, while actual beneficiaries do not.

Even though the principal debtor is almost always a man, women and children are the most susceptible victims of the system, since they are usually sexually exploited by lenders and their men. In a 2000 study of 1000 households in bonded labor settlements in Hyderabad, 60% of the responding women reported being mistreated while bound with landlords. According to the Peoples Vigilance Committee on Human Rights, PVCHR (2002), there are many bonded laborers, along with their wives and children, who are held in bondage by a brick kiln owner and subjected to inhuman beatings, torture, and death threats when they demand their wages, and sexual exploitation of their women folk when they oppose. Poverty, according to Zulfikar Shah (2005), is the first phrase people describe as the reason of their poor socioeconomic conditions, including bondage. The bulk of the more than 200 brick kiln workers questioned in Multan and Faisalabad blame their current situation on poverty (bondage). They didn't use the word "bondage" directly, but just indicated that their situation was grave since they didn't have enough money. According to Jayoti Gupta (2003), to repay the advances granted by brick kiln owners, the entire family (excluding old and disabled dependents) relocates to the brick kilns and works as one unit for the duration of the working season.

When the powerful become cruel masters, the weak become slaves devoid of all basic human rights, which is what bonded labor is, a

form of organized slavery. Someone becomes a slave to settle a debt, and the lender becomes his or her master. This is characterized as "bound labor." Compelled labor, because of its mediaeval origins, is still viewed as a degrading activity to be forced to undertake in the twenty-first century. Workers are being forced to work long hours for very little or no pay as their debt load and interest rates on loans and credit cards rise. They cannot work for anybody else, and to maintain their job, they must adopt stress-relieving techniques. If you're used to it, you can lock them up and physically prohibit them from leaving. Because a mysterious system remains in place, workers are unable to return their loans or leave the employment unhurt. As a result, the financial load may be handed down from generation to generation, trapping future generations in the debt cycle. Unwritten, interwoven labor creditor contracts contain terms that primarily benefit lenders. As a result, bound laborers lose fundamental human rights such as the right to work freely, the right to live peacefully with their family, and even the ability to sell their labor products at fair market value. Workplace violence has also been recorded, including physical and psychological abuse.

Brick kilns were used to create bricks in famous departments that relied on slave labor. According to studies, up to 90% of brick kiln workers in Pakistan are bonded laborers, with deplorable working conditions. This job also contains social discrimination and hazardous working conditions. Brick kiln workers, for example, experience mistreatment, including physical punishment, and are denied the right to organize. Special bricklayers in Punjab are paid a minimum of 788 Rupees (about 5.4 euros). Similarly, it is hard to determine the precise number of brick kilns in Pakistan. The United States presently has between 10,000 and 12,000 brick kilns,

according to preliminary estimates. Each kiln yard normally houses 25 people. When employees borrow money from owners to maintain their families, the paishgi⁷ system leaves most households in debt. To make apologies, the owner of the kiln imprisoned all of them for the entire restitution time (debt repayment). They were not allowed to leave the building without prior permission. As you may think, this was not an easy process. During the monsoon season, workers are not paid since work is suspended on wet days. This was because the piece-rate workers relied on the owners' debts to survive.

Forced labor is illegal in Pakistan by three ILO conventions: Conventions 29 (ratified in 1957), 105, and 182 (ratified in 1960). (Ratified in 1960). A law passed in 2001 makes the most heinous forms of child labor illegal. Several additional accords have also been accepted by Pakistan. The United Nations Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, Slave Trade, and Other Institutions and Practices Associated with Slavery was established in 1956. Adopted in 1956, the UN Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery and Slavery-Related Practices. Article 32 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted in 1989, safeguards children against economic exploitation and employment in activities that are likely to be damaging to or interfere with the child's education. On April 3, 1943, the International Labor Organization released the "Philadelphia Declaration," which declared "freedom of association and expression, as well as work free of exploitation or force."

Debt and poverty are intricately intertwined. Extreme poverty has trapped workers in a never-ending cycle of slavery, whether it is due to a lack of funds, a fear of additional misery, or even the threat of

violence from the powerful. More than half of Sindh's families are exposed to bonded labor because they lack access to land or other sources of income. Renters with significant financial holdings have a significant effect on their communities' police and judicial systems. For example, they disobey the law to keep their employees alive, and they enslave individuals through financial bondage (statistics pakistan,2005).

Bondage is commonly blamed on poverty and socio-cultural norms. Even though forced, and bondage labor conditions continue to exist, they continue to produce poverty and societal problems. According to workers and other human rights organizations, the government's incapacity to offer social, welfare, and employment stability to the poorest people has imprisoned them in a never-ending cycle of slavery. Previously, most laborers were released from servitude through judicial rulings rather than through administrative procedures. "The word 'bonded' work is somewhat ambiguous," Zaidi says on page 12 of his book, "which may explain why there is basically no empirical data to back up observations on the nature and scope of 'bound labor.' Debt bondage was also referred to as "bound labor" by another set of people. Bonded labor for "beggars" and "caste duty" are two further kinds of forced labor in South Asia, notably India (Breman, 2003). Certain groups, such as Dalits, are obligated by their caste to undertake unpleasant public tasks, such as cleaning up dead animals in public spaces in the villages where they dwell (Breman, 2003).

There are 218 million children working as child laborers in exploitative, harsh, and deadly situations across the world. 126 million of these youngster's labor in dangerous conditions. In the

United States, there are 73 million children under the age of ten. Every year, 22,000 youngsters are killed in workplace accidents. There are a significant number of working children in the Asia Pacific area (122 million). These youngsters come from a low-income family where gender stereotypes, discrimination, and social exclusion are common (Free the Children: 2005). Child labor is not a problem specific to Pakistan. Pakistan's socioeconomic and unorganized political problems contribute to child labor. Poor people cannot afford the substantial financial expenditures of raising a kid. When inflation in Pakistan rises and the standard of life falls, it becomes more difficult to manage this expenditure. Rising unemployment, poor planning, corruption, a lack of institutional legitimacy, urbanization, congestion, and a lack of education are all factors that lead to increased child labor (Ullah:2009).

Agriculture has contributed significantly to GDP since independence. Agriculture supplied 65% of GDP in the 1960s (Economic Watch, 2001), but now accounts for just 25% of GDP while still accounting for 65% of overall exports and 45 percent of total labor force in Pakistan (Economic Survey of Pakistan, 2015). Agriculture directly employs around 67.5 percent of Pakistan's population. Approximately 93% of all farmers own just 36% of the land and live below the poverty line (Malik, 2014). As a result of several administrations' failed policies, there has been no meaningful endeavor to enhance agriculture since independence, and the farming community has suffered as a result. As a result, agricultural production and revenue are poor, forcing the great majority of farmers to live in poverty (Malik, 2014). In the absence of substantial land reforms, inequitable land ownership patterns and exploitative production practices have resulted in low agricultural

output and deplorable living circumstances for small farmers and landless peasants. It looks unlikely that the economic (poor) issue of bonded labor (or sharecroppers, more broadly) would be resolved in the absence of effective land reforms or "land distribution backed by finance and other assistance, as well as a shift in land tenurial relations" (Zaidi, 2001: p. 19).

Chapter No. 03
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter will explain the current research empirically by relating current knowledge with prior theory.

3.1 Theory of Human Capital

The theory was proposed by a Theodore Schultz (1960) In his article, he discusses the labor market, human capital, and economic progress. Human capital is crucial because it can boost production in a variety of ways. First, the human capital theory views education as an investment in skills that aids productivity growth.

(Schultz, 1971). According to the growth accounting literature, education increases an individual's productivity by growing their human capital stock, hence boosting economic growth. Literature on endogenous growth (Romer, 1990), It is assumed that the creation of new designs/ideas is a direct function of human capital, which is reflected in the accumulation of scientific knowledge. Therefore, by improving R&D, investment in human capital will generate growth in physical capital, thereby promoting economic growth (Asterious & Romer, 1990). Furthermore, humans' constant acquisition of knowledge, whether by conscious effort as described by Lucas (1988) or learning-by-doing as described by Azariades and Drazen (1990), can boost labor and capital productivity, resulting in economic growth. The theory of human capital, which indicates that education and training are investments that enable individuals to improve their productivity, is the prevailing paradigm in educational economics. According to this notion, people who are more productive make more money and have an easier time finding work. As a result, the net income of the lifetime income created by an individual's investment in education or training can be used to calculate the private economic return on investment in education or training.

Modern human capital research coincides with the two developments of economics. The first is the renewed interest in understanding the causes of economic growth. For researchers, it is obvious that the growth rate of national output is much faster than the growth rate of inputs—land, labor, and material capital (Denison, 1962). One of the main assumptions explaining this anomaly is that labor is mismeasured: a typical worker's workday in the 1950s is very different from the workday of a worker in the 1920s.

Educational opportunities and human capital accumulation are important factors that are expected to have an impact on income distribution. Other things being equal, a higher average education level is generally expected to reduce income inequality because it allows a larger proportion of the population to benefit from higher-skilled activities (Sylvester, 2003) during the period 1970-1990). However, although the view that education has a positive economic return in terms of income level is consistent, the theoretical prediction of the unequal effect of changes in the educational enrollment rate is not simple. The improvement of education level includes both the composition effect and the wage effect. They can develop in different directions: the composition effect increases the share of higher education, initially tends to increase inequality, and then finally reduces inequality when higher education becomes the choice of the majority. equality. As the supply of more highly educated workers increases, the wage effect reduces the wage premium, thereby reducing inequality (Gregorio and Lee, 2002).

3.1.2 Personal innate traits

Such as height, beauty, and even intelligence. A recent study also took some commonsense principles as a kind of innate characteristics and believed that the human mind is equipped with innate intuition theories or modules for the main ways to understand the world. 3 These human characteristics affect the production capacity of individuals, so they can be regarded as human capital.

3.1.3 Acquired cognitive abilities

These are all effective relevant information obtained through experience, training or school education and the ability to copy and adjust processes. These are the human abilities of economists mostly related to human capital. Of course, they are an important part of determining human productivity, but they are not the only part of human capital.

3.1.4 Socially inherited abilities

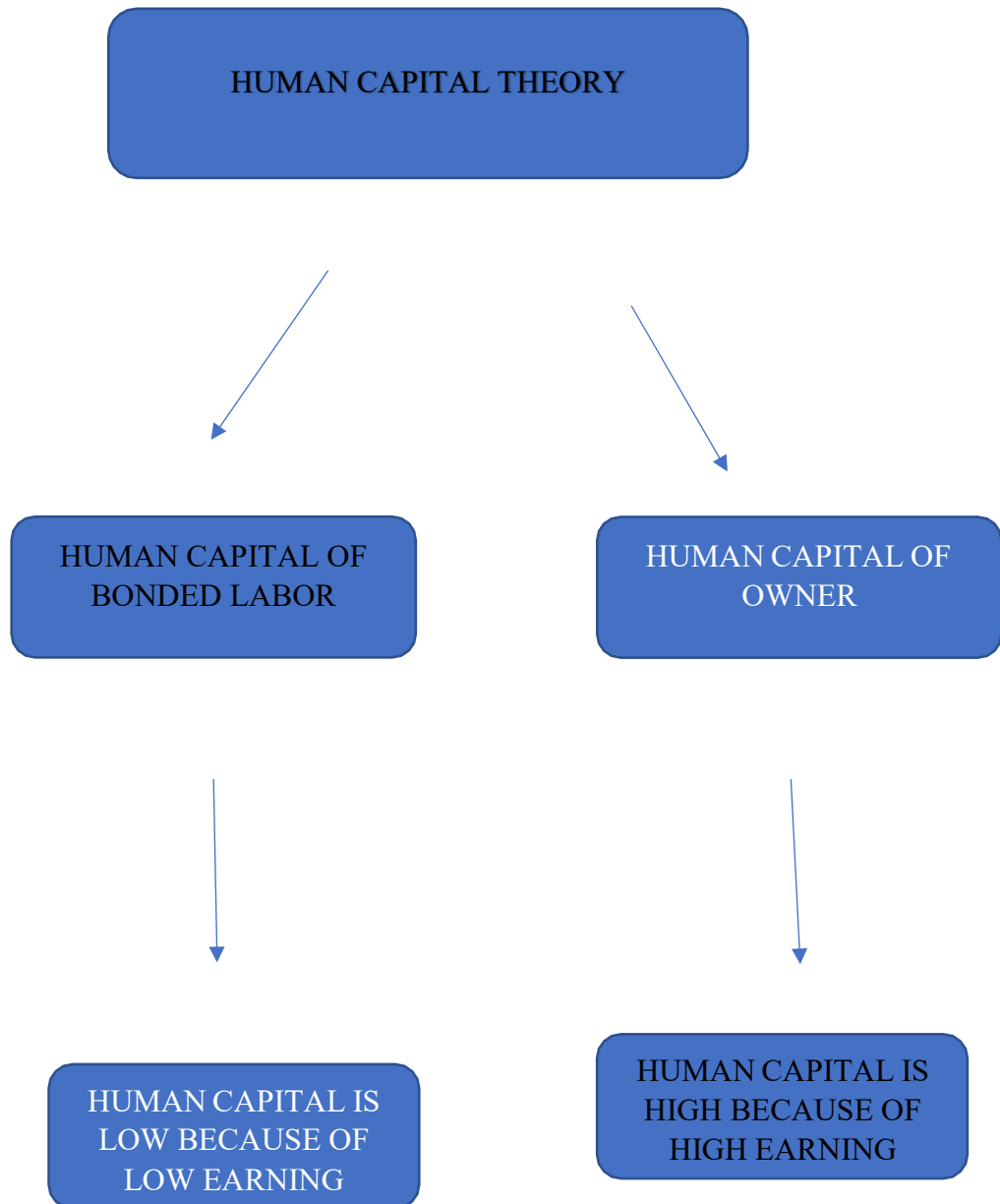
Obtained through cultural and social relationships, which determine behavior in a particular situation. These are important parts of common sense because they are not only learned from personal experience, as some authors have emphasized but can also be spread from person to person. These concepts, norms, taboos, and behavioral parameters are important determinants of human productivity. In the past, when formal education was less important in skills development, these socially acquired abilities played an important role in determining the total human capital of an individual.

3.2 Application of Theory

By analyzing human capital theory within the current scenario of the study human capital has a positive impact on the learning of individuals in brick furnaces while it has negative relationships with the social status of bonded labor in brick kilns. As the theory proposed the level of human capital and exploitation related to human capital so, the current study focuses on socio-economic exploitation in brick kilns. Human capital is much higher to brick owners whereas bonded laborers are squeezed to the limited economic excess. Bonded labor can also increase human capital but if they are giving opportunities as owners have opportunities of earning. The level of earning is so differing between owner and bonded workers.

Only one thing bonded labor can do is a continuous struggle and hard work, but limitations for their personal growth and development, skills, and abilities. Human capital can flourish the economic conditions of bonded labors. Earning can ease problems of bonded labors and it can help them to increase their spending and expenditures services. The only way to change their living standard is market liberation instead of bondage for class.

3.3 Model of Human Capital Theory



Explanation of the model 3.3.1

Human capital can depend on various skills, experiences, and efforts of bonded labors working in brick furnaces, whereas if skills needed human capital, ultimately these skills can create opportunities for

earnings and income which can improve the socio-economic status of laborers rather than vicious circle of poverty remains constant.

3.3 Propositions

1. human capital is depending on the economic status of the bonded labors working in brick kilns and owners of furnace
2. human capital varies from owner to labor where owners' humancapital is high
3. earning difference is high between owner and bonded labors
4. level of income can affect the social status of bonded labors

3.4 Assumptions

Poverty is the main cause of bonded labor which makes people be loyal to brick owners and work for them

Mostly bonded laborers are illiterate

Human capital is more in owners of brick kilns than working labors

People also considered bondage work as an occupation of their ancestors

3.5 Hypothesis

Hypothesis is a prediction or anticipation regarding the relationship between the studied variables. The researcher notices how the study's concepts are linked to the hypothesis, and how the outcome will be a predetermined answer. A hypothesis statement is a set of variables that may be empirically tested. Both the factual and philosophical aspects of hypothesis are present. There are following main characteristics in the hypothesis which are mentioned below:

- The difference that tells that we are struggling to find out something.
- Interactions
- The relationship

To grasp the statistically significant in connection, it indicates that the result achieved is due to statistical causes rather than chance. Furthermore, hypothesis is crucial since it aids us in replicating the study, drawing logical conclusions, determining the relationship between variables, selecting facts, and determining our research path. It is not always required for a hypothesis to be true; nonetheless, it gives insight on the researcher's strategy and the aim of his investigation, which is to determine if the guess is correct or not. During study, a researcher might examine many factors to discover which ones may have an impact on the outcome (Dayanand, 2018).

H1: Bonded labor is facing serious socioeconomic challenges.

Ho (Null hypothesis): Bonded labor in brick kiln industries facing serious socioeconomic challenges and the state institutions is not working properly to save them from these challenges.

Ha (Alternative hypothesis): There is an important relationship between bonded labor and brick kiln industries.

H2: Bonded labor working in brick kiln industries is facing serious socioeconomic challenges.

Ho: There is remarkable impact on the social. Economical and psychological well-being of the bonded labor.

Ha: There is an important relationship between bonded labor and brick kiln industries.

Chapter No. 04
CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter comprises two sections which are conceptualization and operationalization. In the first section conceptualization where the researcher will explain each of the variables included in the current study whereas, in operationalization, concepts will be applying or will explain within the current scenario.

4.1 Conceptualization

It is a process of defining the variables with simple and nearest meaning.

4.1.1 Socio-Economic Challenges

Socio-economic Challenges are factors that have negative influence on an individuals' economic activity including lack of education, cultural and religious discrimination, overpopulation, unemployment, and corruption.

4.1.2 Bonded Labor

When we talk of bonded labor, we mean any member of the dept bondage family working for their master/owner for nominal compensation on a weekly basis until the loan is returned. During the contract duration, the debt-bound family is not allowed to work for any income-generating source or to labor outside of the country (roughly, 2008).

Workers who provide services under circumstances of bondage deriving from economic motives (such as a loan or advance) are known as "bonded laborers". The worker (and their relatives or successors) is bound to a particular creditor for a specified or unspecified amount of time until the loan is repaid, whichever comes first (ILO, 2001).

One of Pakistan's most sensitive issues is bonded labor, according to a news release issued by the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) in Lahore on June 25, 2012. Although it has been in place for 20 years, it continues to be exploited. As a result, the

government and civic society should intensify their efforts. As a result of consultations with stakeholders who attended a workshop hosted by the HRCP, a statement was given to the media (HRCP, 2012).

Anything that is taken from a person under threat of punishment and for which the individual has not voluntarily surrendered himself (ILO, 2006). As a result of debt bondage, people are forced to work for someone from whom they have obtained a loan. While an advance is intended to intimidate people into working for an owner, borrowing money from an employer isn't unusual in this sense either. As part of the constrained labor system, the debt bondage practice involves taking or giving money to the laborer in lieu of regular compensation. For the workers, this is a very experimental system, and the owners take advantage of the advance money that the worker/owner has given them to gain an advantage over them (ILO, 2012).

4.1.3 Socio-Economical Impact

Upon engaging individuals in a bonded labor force can result in very bad impacts on their social, psychological, and economic development. People in the bondage contract fall into the stream of abuse and violation of their rights. All though, the impact of bondage on bonded labor is not a unique one, bonded labor working in that setting can lead to vulnerability and exploitation in the same manners.

4.2 Operationalization

In this section, variables will be elaborate and will direct them by relating to current research.

4.2.1 Debit Bondage

In the ci debts currently studied, bondage refers to the meaning of brick kiln owners. Because the brick kiln owner's usury loans to those in need, in return, the poor cannot repay the owners who require long-term cooperation with them without wages, but instead pay them daily wages. Benefits. By maintaining these contracts, the poor prefer their children to work with them in this situation. In this situation, the children will automatically become victims of slavery debts. This cycle will lead to a society of bondage labor in the brick kiln. Economic issues.

4.2.2 Socio-economic

In current research terms, socioeconomics describes the cultivation of labor, whether economic or social, because the literature shows that bonded labor cannot obtain basic human rights (International Labor Organization, 2006). Because of their bad nature, they were once reduced to creditors, and even future generations were unable to cross those circles. Why? Due to the sanctions and regulations imposed by brick kiln owners, in this process, they can have appropriate opportunities to improve their social and economic status.

Chapter No. 05
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The term "research" refers to the process of acquiring information. The primary objective of the study is to assist individuals in making better judgments about something or a topic. As a result, your research should attempt to place its findings within the context of a wider body of work. High-quality research should always be done in such a way that it may be used outside of the lab. Furthermore, the outcomes of your research might have ramifications for future policy and project implementation. Research is a term used to describe the systematic examination of a subject or situation using certain methodologies. According to Earl Robert, "research is a deliberate endeavor to characterize anything." "Research is a rigorous inquiry to characterize, anticipate, and govern the observed phenomena," says American sociologist Earl Robert.

Researchers must follow a code of ethics while making observations or drawing conclusions, which I did in my research. In addition, Realtime data and information are created through actual observation in natural settings. One of the most important components of research is reliability. The data should be accurate and comprehensive (Nazerio, 2016). Because research is primarily about philosophical and logical consumptions, academic literature includes a part on research methodologies. The goal of this chapter is to discuss the research technique utilized in this project to ensure that it is an open study.

The methodology is a scientific framework to organize the research requirements, different techniques and procedures are carrying out to accomplish research work. In this chapter, the researcher builds suitable techniques and procedures to conduct research.

5.1 Research Design

This study was carried out using a survey design. Because of the nature and length of the study, observations and personal interviews would not have provided the same level of honesty as the anonymous survey. Furthermore, observations, interviews, or focus groups would increase the possibility of bias and inconsistency in survey instrument administration, and the data collected would not have provided the concrete data required for statistical analysis. Statistical techniques are used to analyze quantitative study results and data. Understanding the nature of the research quantitative study made it simple to determine the relationship between variables. We hope to gain a better understanding of the relationships between various variables by utilizing quantitative methods. A variable is something that is important to the researcher, such as a particular value, quality, or behaviour.

5.2 Universe

The universe of the study is Sheikhpura district of Punjab, Sheikhpura is considered one of the main cities for the brick manufacture industry in Punjab where thousands of people are working. So, it was easy to collect the required data.

5.3 Target Population

The target population of the current research was people working in brick kilns. The data was gathered using a technique known as purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a type of non-probability sampling in which the researcher chooses data collecting participants based on his or her own assessment. Purposive sampling's main advantage was that it had the fewest obstacles and required the least amount of time (Tongco, 2007).

5.4 Sampling Technique

To collect data sampling technique is employed. The main objectives of the research are to explore the socio-economic conditions of working laborers in brick kilns explore this method was suitable as this method is used to identify the specific feature.

5.5 Sample Size

The researcher collected data from 200 respondents. This sample size was framed through the formula used to formulate the population from the whole universe. And it was also generally assuming to formulate 200 random sample sizes.

5.6 Tool for Data Collection

In this study, quantitative research techniques such as questionnaires were used to analyses and interpret data. According to Boyce (2006), a questionnaire is a method employed by researchers to acquire information to gain a thorough perspective on the topic under investigation. By carefully watching everyday behaviors, interactions, and social circumstances, these approaches aim to get a deeper understanding of the richness and complexity of social experiences.

5.7 Tool for Data Analysis

The statistical package for social science students (SPSS) was run to analyze collected data. Through which different tests are operated to identify the relationship between variables like co-relation, regression analysis, and chi-square is used to identify the relationship among variables.

5.8 Technique for Data Analysis

The researcher used different scales descriptive and inferential methods in which percentage, chi-square, correlation, and regression were used to identify the credibility of variables used in the research.

5.9 Pretesting

In pretesting researcher used 20 respondents to check the credibility and validity of variables used in the research.

5.10 Opportunities and Limitations

Researchers faced different challenges while collecting data, particularly demographic information. Most of the respondents were illiterate, so it was challenging to collect data from the respondents. Another problem was the control of the owner from this fear they were hesitating to give information. So, it was a difficult task to convince them about the privacy to keep their information secret.

Chapter No. 06
DATA ANALYSIS

In this chapter, the researcher summarizes the study's key findings.

Table no 6.1 Nature of house of the respondent

Nature of house	Frequency	Percentage
paka	80	40%
kacha	120	60%
Total	200	100.0

Tale no 6.1 shows that majority of the respondents are living in kachaa houses due to poverty. in Sheikhupura majority of people are still living in kachaa houses because of wide area is still undeveloped where people are adopting traditional way of living due to poor economic conditions. As table 6.1 indicates that majority of respondents are working in brick factories due to poor economic condition so that's why are living in kachaa houses.

Table no 6.2

Income	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	140	70%
No	60	40%
Total	200	100.0

indicates that majority of respondents are working in brick kilns are due to poor economic conditions as majority of respondents shows that due to economic crisis, they are affiliated with brick kilns remaining respondents showed other reasons of working in brick kilns as table no 6.2 shows that people think that this is their grandfather's profession that why they must continue them and transfer them to their children's. the vicious circle of dependency created by brick owner to work with them on low wadges.

Table no 6.3

Debt	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	160	80%
No	40	20%
Total	200	100.0

Table no 6.3 indicates that majority of respondents are bonded with debt, which shows that people are stuck to cover the loan, by paying these loans they spend their lives, and they scarify their children to cover these loans.

Table 6.4 Number of children working in brick kilns

Brick worker	Frequency	Percentage
1.-2	40	25%
2-3	70	35%
3-4	90	40%
Total	200	100.0

Table 6.4 indicates that majority of family members of respondents are working in brick factories almost from every household 1 to 2 family members are associated with brick factories, results shows that almost people are working in brick kilns which depicts that poverty level is high and people prefer to work still within crucial circumstances. The results indicates that poor economic conditions imply people to work in brick kilns.

Table 6.5 income from brick factories and debts installments

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	49	26.5%
Disagree	55	23.5%
Do not know	36	18%
Disagree	39	22%
Strongly disagree	23	10.2 %
Total	100	100%

The table 6.5 indicates that majority of the respondents disagree with the amount they install to debts as in table 6.5 shows that their income is too much low than the debt they have to pay that's why they are unable to pay back the loans which cause which add dept on dept and to the end of life they remains debt of the owner or brick kilns therefore they prefer their children to work with them so that the bondage circle would remain and the debt imposed by owner will be leased. So, figures in the tables shows that workers are unable to pay back the debt which keep the to work with brick owners rather the income is not sufficient to fulfill the basic needs of the respondents.

Table No. 6.6 preference for education

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	170	87%
No	30	13%
Total	200	100.0

In table 6.6 respondents said that they are preferring education over working in brick kilns, but the socio-economic circumstances prevent them to send their children's school and make them able to get education. As table 6.6 illustrate that majority of respondents are hereditary attached with the brick kilns as they are bonded to loans and other socio-economic contracts with brick owners. By keeping their contracts, they cannot be going out to this circle so in table 6.6 the respondents and the question of why they are not sending their children to school? They claimed that if they send them their children go to school the debt imposed by the brick owner will double and it will be difficult for survival.

Table No 6.7 number of hours work done by respondent at brick factory

Hours	Frequency	Percentage
1-5hours	35	11.7
5-10hours	45	13.3%
10-15hours	120	75%
Total	200	100.0

Table no 6.7 indicates that mostly respondents are working in brick kilns more than 10 hours, in the harsh working environment bonded labors are working more than 10 hours is unbelievable, and on low wages as table 6.7 indicates that majority of respondents are paying more than 10000 to 12000 which is much more less in amount and this amount is paying against the debt the net amount they receive is almost 0, which is threat to social development of respondents as theory of human capital suggest that until we seek to learn skill we won't be capable of socio-economic upliftment here statistics draws results against the oof human capital where majority of respondents are unskillful with low income.

Table no 6.8 do you think that female should work.

Female work	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	21	10.2%
No	179	89.8%
Total	200	100%

Table 6.8 draws the statistics of female work in brick factories are appreciable or not majority of respondents opened the and women should not be there at brick kilns as the society prohibited to involvement of hard working to women still, they are in maximum number of female respondents are working there depicts that something compelling them to go for work in brick kiln. Respondents opted that woman should not be allowed to work in brick kilns then why majority of respondents are working in brick kilns. As table no 4 showed that due to low economic conditions people are working there in brick kilns.

Table no 6.9 physical involvement of children of respondents

Female work	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	21	10.2%
No	179	89.8%
Total	200	100%

Table no 6.9 indicates the results of respondent's opinion regarding the children involvement in brick kilns as table no 6.9 showed that parents allow children to work in brick kilns instead of their education, immediate after respondents expressed that why they prefer their children to work in brick kilns because of low economic condition they prefer their child to work in brick kilns. But the response in table 6.9 that children should not have to work in brick kilns they should go to school or other skillful activities.

Table no 6.10 Respondent knowledge regarding the bondage system

Female work	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	21	10.2%
No	179	89.8%
Total	200	100%

Table no 6. 10 shows that majority of respondents are not aware about the bondage system they even don't know about that they are bound to work within unfamiliar circumstances even in low wages so majority of response that they are not aware about bonded labor. They are just working under owners since generations.

Table no 6.11 do you have knowledge that working in brick kilns affects your mental health.

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	35	17%
Strongly agree	70	34%
Do not know	25	12.5%
Disagree	30	15%
Strongly disagree	30	15%
Total	200	100%

Table no 6. 11 indicates that majority of respondents are feeling stress in brick kilns as different tables shows that they are working hard and lifting heavy weight in brick factories and against their work they are paying minimum, all these circumstances lead to the mental frustration of the working bonded labors in brick kilns. But some of the respondents showed that they are not frustrated in brick kilns

Table no 6.12 Respondent knowledge regarding bonded labor is crime.

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	30	15%
Strongly agree	30	15%
Do not know	60	30%
Disagree	40	20%
Strongly disagree	40	20%
Total	200	100%

Table no 6.12 shows that majority of the respondents are not aware about the bonded labor is restricted in Pakistan law knowledge even bonded labore is crime and people form far flung areas of Punjab province is not aware about basic labor laws of Pakistan.

Table no 6.13 are you satisfy with work environment of brick kiln.

Satisfaction level	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	30	15
Strongly agree	20	10
Do not know	40	20
Disagree	39	19.9
Strongly disagree	71	35.1
Total	200	100

Table no 6.13 illustrate that majority of respondents do not satisfy with the work environment of brick factories and majority rank strongly disagree with the statement that they are not satisfied with work environment within the brick kilns and another majority of the respondents don't know about the environment and some of the respondents agree with the statement that they are satisfied within work environment in brick kilns.

Table no 6.14 behavior of owner is not good with the respondent

Treatment	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	46	23%
Strongly agree	74	36%
Do not know	34	17%
Disagree	26	13%
Strongly disagree	20	10%
Total	200	100.0%

Table no 6.14 indicates that owner is rude with the bonded workers majority of workers stressed that they are not treated, and they expressed that behaviour is not good with the respondents. Another majority of the respondents also agree with the statement that behavior of brick owner is not good with them. 17% respondents don't express that what is behavior of their factory owner. 13% disagree with the statement that they are not treated good in brick factories. 20% of the reponed strongly condemn the statement that behaviour of the owner is not good with the respondents. Results concludes that majority of respondents are not satisfied with the behaviour of the owner.

Table no 6.15 Do you support the statement that you are bonded with brick kilns by force.

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	13	7.5%
Strongly agree	07	4.5%
Do not know	40	20%
Disagree	60	30%
Strongly disagree	80	40%
Total	200	100%

Table no 6.15 suggest that majority of respondents strongly disagree with the they are bonded to work in brick kilns the question has two dimensions may be respondents hesitate to express the real scenario whatever situation it is they expressed that they're not bonded in brick factories. Another majority of the respondents also expressed that they disagree with the statement. Fewer respondents agreed with the statement that were working in brick kilns by force. In table 6.5 respondents expressed that due to low economic conditions they are involved with brick kilns even female workers are involved in brick kilns. So, when wen we compare the statements of both table 6.5 and 6.15 there is a huge difference among both statements and culminate into result that people working in brick kilns are due to economic problems rather than by force they are working there.

Table no 6.16 preference of child education over working in bricks kilns

Knowledge	Frequency	Percentage
Agree	11	5.5%
Strongly agree	79	39.5%
Do not know	10	5%
Disagree	50	25%
Strongly disagree	50	25%
Total	200	100.0

Table no 6.16 indicates that only fewer respondent agrees with the statement that they children should be educated instead of bringing them to workplaces majority of the respondent disagree with the statement that their child should be educated they opposed to the statement

Table 6.17 association between income of respondent and socio-economic problems

Income	Socio-economic problems		Total
	Yes	No	
Up 10000	30	10	40
10000-15000	25	5	30
15000-20000	55	3	58
20000-25000	63	2	65
25000-30000	15	2	17

Chi-square = 14.07 D. f = 3 P-Value = 0.029 Gamma = 0.142

Table 6.17 shows the association between level of income of the respondents and the socio-economic challenges. Chi-square shows a significant relationship between income of the respondent and socioeconomic problems faced by respondents.

In the above table Gamma value shows the positive relationship among the variables. So, the null hypothesis is rejected.

Chapter No. 07
Discussion and Conclusion

7.1 Discussions

Individual duties will be limited by a lack of infrastructure, which will have a knock-on impact on society's overall seamless operation. The brick kiln's labor constraint represents the population stratum living below the subsistence level. Regardless, they continue to live, work, and have their own businesses. They each have their unique way of life, rituals, values, and objectives. They are economically poor because of being caught in a vicious cycle of bonded labor. People will always work for low wages to meet the wants and aspirations of those who control their means of sustenance. Brick kiln workers reside on the periphery of Pakistani society. Even when a worker's entire family provides their services, they are barely able to make ends meet. The challenges and vulnerabilities of restricted staff in brick kilns will be investigated in this study. As we all know, the brick industry employs thousands of families and children, the vast majority of whom work in squalid conditions. According to the research theory, educational opportunities and human capital accumulation are important factors that determine wealth distribution. Other things being equal, a higher average education level is generally projected to reduce income disparities since it allows a larger proportion of the population to benefit from more skilled employment (Sylvester, 2003) between 1970 and 1990. While the notion that education delivers a positive economic return in terms of income level is constant, the theoretical prediction of the unequal effect of changes in educational enrollment rate is not simple. In the improvement of education level, both the composition impact and the salary effect are evident. They can rise in a variety of ways: the composition effect increases the percentage of higher education, which initially seems to increase inequality but gradually reduces inequality as higher education becomes the preferred option

of the majority. equality. As the supply of more educated workers expands, the wage premium falls, lessening inequality (Gregorio and Lee, 2002).

In Pakistan, the process of human rights institutional development is gaining traction, with the private and corporate sectors working together to deliver rights-based education and development programmed for disadvantaged groups such as brick kiln workers. It is also critical that the two most important variables influencing labor standard implementation, namely human rights education, and access to development services, are well-aligned for the sector to have a stronger and more worldwide influence. Acceptable working conditions in the brick kiln sector are determined by how stakeholders bridge the gap between effective and consistent labor standard execution and long-term marketing initiatives with the same purpose. Human rights education standards and techniques for promoting labor rights must be based on the great notion of social protection and equitable working conditions. Human rights education and institutional improvements would be more useful if the integration of multi-input services became more accessible. Public-private partnerships for providing access to services such as rehabilitation of non-functional school facilities near brick kilns, transportation, availability of school packages, food for education schemes, teacher training facilities, and the establishment of a monitoring and quality assurance committee for education services would have a greater impact, leading to multi-input reforms. As a result, a fast-paced corporate governance pattern would be critical in providing the required paradigm for rights-based growth. A well-aligned corporate governance pattern would be motivated by coordinated collaboration among stakeholders who use the community development model and are interested in providing increased services based on ethical principles. Such steps would lay

the groundwork for a more quick and high-quality company growth strategy.

Due to isolation from the main population, their living conditions and well-being have largely been dilapidated. Of course, a deep understanding of these factors is almost non-existent. Therefore, this study explores the problems and threats faced by workers working in Faisalabad brick kilns. This research is expected to provide answers to some questions; on this basis, develop specific strategies and/or action plans to solve their problems, eliminate anticipated threats, and provide other opportunities to improve their livelihoods and well-being. Brick making is one of the most primitive manufacturing industries in the world, and this technique is as old as the civilization of the Indus Valley. In Pakistan, many families in towns and cities are related to this industry. Families working in brick kilns have made important contributions to Pakistan's economy, but on the other hand, they face different social, economic, cultural, and psychological problems. Even their children and women are trying to get rid of these problems. Therefore, socialscientists have a responsibility to value this part of the community and to identify and emphasize the problems they face. In this study, various aspects of families working in brick kilns will be discussed, such as assessing their socioeconomic status, understanding their daily life patterns, and understanding their social, economic, and cultural issues. In addition, it will also investigate parents' wishes and desires for their children's social life and future, as well as gender perspectives and multi-directional harassment in the field of exploitation. The entire study is through a detailed investigation of the social, economic, and cultural issues of the brick kiln workers' families in Sheikhpura District.

7.2 Conclusion:

According to preliminary results, employees' living circumstances must be addressed as quickly as possible owing to a shortage of infrastructure in both housing and social services. Most employees are impoverished; their weekly pay is less than their monthly wages, and they must borrow money to meet their monthly obligations. Because there are no government or commercial health-care facilities in the region, access to education and medical treatment is a serious issue. Many of the family lives in the owner's rent-free kacha home, which is tough to escape even in an emergency. Because water is provided as part of the basic services, no one knows the quality of the water at the workplace. This service is provided by the employer or a welfare organization. Most brick kiln inhabitants use open-air toilets to defecate. Because there is no drainage system, they cook with wood. There are no playgrounds for leisure or support activities, no basic education facilities, and no vocational colleges or training institutions at their workplaces. Most persons who have health difficulties because of their hazardous work, as well as children and women, have diseases such as fever, eye/ear infections, chest problems, and skin infections. They are unable to respond to crises because they do not have access to a pharmacy or a first-aid kit at work.

Most people build brick kilns because their parents own them, and some do it because brick kiln owners give them money or advance it to them. Families that work in the kiln are eager to relocate if better possibilities arise. It takes a long time to make bricks. People work 14 hours per day and 14 hours per night. This activity goes on in brick kilns all year. The scenario becomes even more absurd for families working in kilns when they are confronted with the manager's/waste munshi's unfavorable attitude. Furthermore, there is no procedure in place to report any form of brick kiln incidence.

Workers at brick kilns are dissatisfied with the possibility of mechanization. There is no place to address working-family difficulties or conflicts. The kiln/manager makes all choices and solves all difficulties.

Bonded labor, or debt bondage, is the least known and most widely used method of enslaving people worldwide. Most prevalent in South Asia, especially India, Pakistan, and Nepal, such labor is localized within the caste system or similar forms of social stratification despite existing laws that prohibit slavery in all three countries. Bonded labor also affects migrant workers working in the developed world. The UN Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery recognizes that some 20 million people are still held in debt bondage around the world. However, there continues to be considerable controversy regarding the number of people enslaved as bonded laborers. In India, estimates vary between Human Rights Watch's appraisal in 1999 of 40 million bonded laborers and the 280,340 that were identified by the Indian government as of March 1999. Similarly, in Pakistan, the Bonded Labor Liberation Front (an NGO), estimated in a submission to the UN that there were 20 million bonded laborers in Pakistan. A representative of the government of Pakistan recently stated that the total number of bonded laborers was between 5,000 and 7,000 (Anti-Slavery Submissions to the UN Commission on Human Rights).

The hypothesis test results also show the correlation between the variables and the strength of the issues discussed in the research. The chi-square value shows that there is a significant correlation between the respondents' income and socioeconomic challenges. Gamma value shows the positive correlation between variables. Therefore, reject the original hypothesis "there is no correlation between income and socioeconomic challenges" and accept the

alternative hypothesis. The chi-square value shows that there is a highly significant correlation between the gender and cultural issues (security, harassment, and discrimination) they face. Gamma values show that there is a strong positive correlation between variables. This means that female respondents face cultural issues (safety, harassment, and discrimination) in the workplace. Therefore, reject the original hypothesis "there is no connection between gender and cultural issues (safety, harassment and discrimination) in the workplace" and accept the alternative hypothesis.

Though prohibited since the promulgation of the Bonded Labor System (Abolition) Act, bonded labor is widespread in Pakistan. The law could not be effectively implemented due to the power and influence of landlords, brick kiln owners and rampant corruption within law enforcing agencies. The story of bonded laborers informs us about the nature of poverty, injustice, and violence on them. Bonded laborers in urban and rural areas are also victims of human trafficking. Regarding bonded labor in agriculture, it has been argued that the biggest obstacle that comes in the way of eliminating bonded labor is skewed landownership and the power of the landlords.

The nature of slavery within brick kiln laborers is like sharecroppers. Labor unions in Pakistan are not strong enough to effectively fight against bonded labor. Apart from men, the situation of women and children is particularly vulnerable. They do not have the provision of maternity leave and are expected to work during their pregnancy. On occasions of illness or even a death in the family, they are forced to work. Children on the other hand are denied the freedom to move out of the kiln premises and the mortality rate amongst them is very high. Blindness is common in child labors working under the obligation of debt bondage of them

adults and about one out of twenty families have blind children. They are kept as hostages when their parents leave the kiln premises. Overall, the lack of effective land reforms has given birth to distorted patterns of landownership and exploitative production practices resulting into poor agricultural productivity and miserable conditions of small farmers and landless peasants. Without effective land reforms or land distribution supported by credit and support for other agricultural inputs accompanied by a change in land tenurial relations, it is improbable that the issue of bonded labor can be addressed. In addition to land reforms effective governance based on strong political party system that is free of patron client politics is important. Such politics adds to the power and influence of big landlords and factory owners and disempowers labor.

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Annexures

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHALLENGES of BOUNDED
LABORS WORKING IN BRICK KILNS IN SHEIKHUPURA**

SECTION (A) Demographic Information

1. Name of the respondent (optional): _____
2. Age: 1) less than 30 years 2) 30 to 40 years 3) 41 to 50 years
4) 51 to 60 years 5) above 60 years
3. Monthly household income
1) less than 50000 2) 50000-10000 3) 10001-15000
4) 15001-20000 5) 20000 above
4. Family size:
1) less than 5 2) 5-10 3) 11-15 4) above 15
5. Qualification:
1) illiterate 2) primary 3) secondary 4) metric
5) above metric.
6. Family types
1) joint family 2) nuclear 3) extended
7. House nature
1) pakka 2) kacha
8. No of children working in
1) one 2) two 3) three 4) four 5) five
6) above five 7) all children

Section B: socio-economic determinants of bounded labor

9. do you agree that you earning are not enough from family support?
1) Agree 2) strongly agree 3) don't know 4) disagree
5) strongly disagree
10. Do you have any debt a) yes b) no?
11. Are you given any interest on debt a) yes b) no?
12. Do you agree that your family are members are under pressure of poverty?

a) agree b) strongly agree c) don't know d) disagree
e) strongly disagree

13. Do you agree that you are sending your child brick due to debts?

a) agree b) strongly agree c) don't know d) disagree
e) strongly disagree

14. Do you agree that the high interest rate on the debts is compelling you to send your children to work in bricks?

a) agree b) strongly agree c) don't know
d) disagree e) strongly disagree

15. do you agree that your child is helping in decreasing the family debts?

a) agree b) strongly agree c) don't know d) disagree
e) strongly disagree

16. Do you agree that you're the remuneration is given tom your child is according to his/her working capacity?

a) agree b) strongly agree c) don't know d) disagree
e) strongly disagree

17. Do you agree that your family members also support you?

a) agree b) strongly agree c) don't know d) disagree
e) strongly disagree

18. Does your child work in brick a since a long time?

A) yes b) no

19. Has your child attended school before working in bricks?

A) yes b) no

20. Do you agree that you are forcing your child to work in bricks?

a) agree b) strongly agree c) don't know d) disagree e)
strongly disagree

21. do you agree that all your family members are working in bricks?

a) agree b) strongly agree c) don't know d) disagree
e) strongly disagree

22. DO you agree that your child is working more than 10 hours?

a) agree b) strongly agree c) don't know d) disagree
e) strongly disagree

23. do you think that children should work?

a) agree b) strongly agree c) don't know d) disagree
e) strongly disagreed work

24. do you think that children should work instead of going to schools?

a) agree b) strongly agree c) don't know d) disagree
e) strongly disagree

25. do you agree that you will send your children to schools if government bears all expenses?

- a) agree b) strongly agree c) don't know d) disagree
e) strongly disagree

26. Do you know the new law introduced by Punjab government for child labor?

- a) Yes b.) No

27. Does your child get some time for play?

- A) yes b) No

28. Do you think that behavior of your child is normal?

- a) Yes b) No

29. Do you think that children also have rights?

- a) agree b) strongly agree c) don't know d) disagree
e) strongly disagree

30. DO you know that labor child is illegal in Pakistan?

- a) agree b) strongly agree c) don't know d) disagree
e) strongly disagree

31. do you know that forcing children for work is a crime?

- a) agree
- b) strongly agree
- c) don't know
- d) disagree
- e) strongly disagree

32. Do you think children working rick are physically capable of doing it?

- a) agree
- b) strongly agree
- c) don't know
- d) disagree
- e) strongly disagree

33. Do you agree that child labor does harm the children?

- a) agree
- b) strongly agree
- c) don't know
- d) disagree
- e) strongly disagree

34. Do you know how badly the owner of brick treat your children?

- a) agree
- b) strongly agree
- c) don't know
- d) disagree
- e) strongly disagree

35. Do you agree that your family know the working condition of child in bricks?

- a) agree
- b) strongly agree
- c) don't know
- d) disagree
- e) strongly disagree

36. Do you think that your child is facing health issues due to brick work?

- a) agree
- b) strongly agree
- c) don't know
- d) disagree
- e) strongly disagree

37. Do you agree that your child like his job?

- a) agree
- b) strongly agree
- c) don't know
- d) disagree
- e) strongly disagree

38. Do you agree that the working environment is good?

- a) agree
- b) strongly agree
- c) don't know
- d) disagree
- e) strongly disagree

39. Do you know that child labor has negative implication on mental health of child?

- a) agree
- b) strongly agree
- c) don't know
- d) disagree
- e) strongly disagree

40. Do you agree that heavy physical work is not good of children?

- a) agree
- b) strongly agree
- c) don't know
- d) disagree
- e) strongly disagrees