



**INSTITUTE OF
BUSINESS MANAGEMENT**

Child Rights Issue in Pakistan; *Qualitative Research of causes, impacts and challenges of Child rights violations*

Group Research Paper

Pakistan Studies (PSC301)

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“Every child has the right to live free from violence, exploitation and abuse”

INTRODUCTION:

The historical background of Rights of Children developed in a few phases.

During the ancient times where a great number of people resided in horticultural social orders going from early civic establishments in the Middle East and China to the eighteenth century or past thoughts of a child's freedoms in any proper sense were nonexistent, however obviously acquired by thoughtfulness regarding the authority the parental power holds. The present circumstance started to change, beginning in Western Europe and North America, with groundbreaking thoughts regarding rights, freedom and freewill, overall in the eighteenth century, yet in addition with shifts in a child's real condition including the effect of being employed in any sort of firm with the introduction of labor and work laws, The major aspects regarding schooling and different advancements were being monitored under the court of law.

Then through the nineteenth century people were lacking consistency for implementation of the rights of children, but it had a major impact in history and obviously started to adjust the meaning of society's commitments to providing children with their own rights in manners that would later crease into books of freedoms and justice. In New York the General Assembly of the United Nations acknowledged the importance of rights of children on November 20th 1989 , and assigned them their rights following the terms and conditions of their charter.

From the mid-20th century forward, contemplations of child rights became both more global, as they were getting acknowledged by non-governmental bodies getting affirmations of new socialist systems, and more attention than it had ever received in the past times. Formal responsibilities of children's freedoms would grow even further, in the midst of some discussion, from the later 20th century forward.

In short the ideologies for children rights have major value in present day history, but yes in the midst of an assortment of limitations

IMPORTANCE OF RIGHTS:

Rights are very important, they make the society a better place, it makes everyone safe. The basic rights according to the constitution of Pakistan include,

BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS:

- Freedom of Speech
- Freedom of thought
- Freedom of information
- Freedom of religion

And just as important rights are for adults, they're important for children as well. Rights are given to Humans which include both children and adults and when it comes to providing a human with their basic rights we can easily say that the term "age is just a number" fits.

All humans need to be treated equally regardless of their age they should be given their rights and should have all the authority.

The Basic rights for children are stated below;

Basic Rights for Children:

- Right to get educated.
- Right to have good nutrition.
- Freedom of speech.
- Protection against anything that may be harmful.

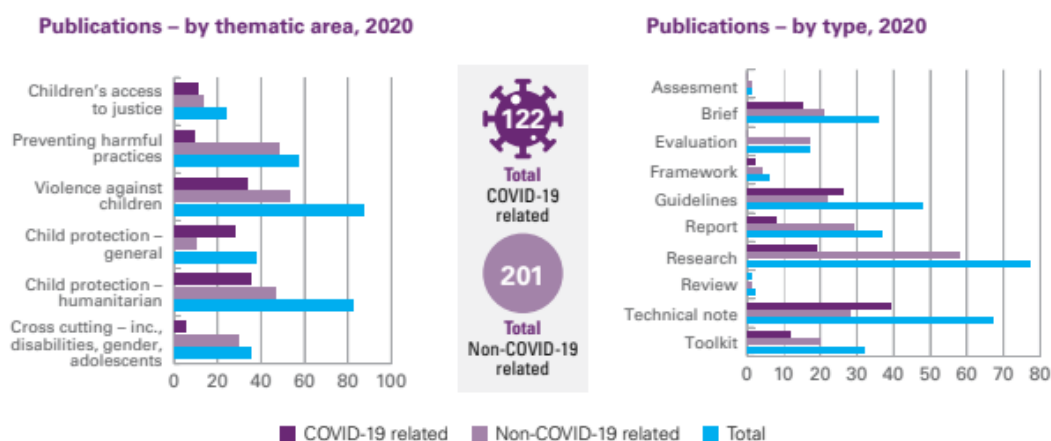
These rights were made important because the children all around the world were suffering and not getting treated fairly. In Pakistan the right of children are exploited very abruptly the reason

for this is lack of awareness and lack of literacy which leads the population to treat the children with unfair attitude and discrimination.

According to UNICEF's recent report there was a 50% increase in the number of reported cases against children. Many of the psychological professionals blame the reason to be covid outbreak where people got frustrated and took their anger out on their children,

FIGURE 11: Breakdown of knowledge products by thematic area and by type, 2020

UNICEF, together with partners, produced more than **320 knowledge products** across the spectrum of child protection issues at global, regional and country levels – **a more than 50 per cent increase** compared with 2019. Products were produced covering all key thematic areas of child protection and are being used to advocate for improved policy and programming at all levels. Around **60 per cent** of all products were produced at the **headquarters level**, with the remainder tailored to **regional (10 per cent)** and **national contexts (30 per cent)** – more than a third of these products (**38 per cent**) were **COVID-19 related**.



However the reason may be explainable but it's not justifiable at all and hence children need protection, at times even in their own home that's why these children need a just system and their rights should be respected and the rules for betterment of child development should be implemented accordingly.

Child Rights Exploitation effects

The Major Issues that children face are

- Child Labour
- Lack of Education
- Physical Violence
- Mental Abuse
- Child Sexual Abuse

Civilian Labour Force, Employed and Unemployed in Pakistan (in millions)							
Year	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2012-13
Labour Force	50.05	50.33	51.78	53.72	56.33	57.24	59.74
Employed	46.95	47.65	49.09	50.79	53.21	53.84	56.01
Unemployed	3.1	2.68	2.69	2.93	3.12	3.4	3.73

Source: Economic Survey of Pakistan 2014

One of the most important issues in child exploitation is child labour in the above provided data you can see how these numbers are increasing instead of getting decreased on an annual basis,

Another issue faced by children is sexual violence, according to Unicef's report on sexual violence against children every 1 in 10 girls, under 20 years old have been exposed or forced to perform sexual activities and in children regardless of the gender every 5 in 10 children have been sexually harassed and the ratio keeps on increasing every year.

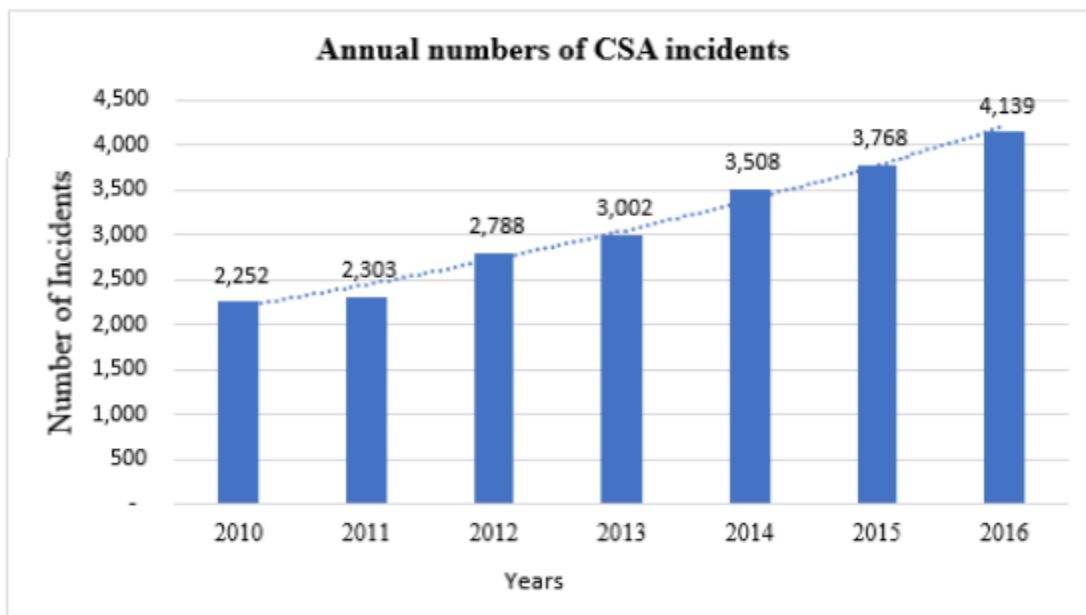


Figure 1: Number of CSA incidents from 2010 to 2016

A big part of youngsters across the world is presented with savagery each year. The offender's brutality and survivor's injury, alongside its results, are regularly clouded from the public view.

Child sexual maltreatment (CSA) is a concealed however disturbing issue in each acculturated society. In this period of globalization, there is a requirement for assigning time to instruct and engage the most powerless in the public arena against maltreatment from outsiders and their educators and relatives.

The recurrence of such offenses is expanding. There are everyday reports, in one or the other nearby or public papers, about various kinds of kid misuse. A portion of these accounts appears REVIEW ARTICLE J Islamabad Med Dental Coll 2020 213 far-fetched because of the savagery and heartless acts depicted. It can appear to be incredible that a few dads are viewed as engaged with manhandling their children, they instruct and develop the mindset that ladies player young men and that representatives attempt to enlist uninformed, incompetent small kids beneath the time of development. These kinds of child abuse have not been accounted for a considerable length of time, for example, family pressure, neediness, carelessness of guardians, social

obstructions, and political impact of offenders. South Asia has 23% of the total populace and is otherwise called the world's most ruined area. In numerous nations of South Asia, like Pakistan, India, Bhutan, Nepal, and Bangladesh, kid work, kid dealing, youngster prostitution, and kid sexual maltreatment are normal problems.

There are many types of brutality against kids; mental, sexual, passionate, and actual maltreatment. Actual indignation coordinated towards a kid by a grown-up is an illustration of physical abuse.

Child sexual maltreatment (CSA) is a type of kid maltreatment where a grown-up or more established young adult physically invigorates a child.

Child sexual maltreatment comprises of various structures, for example, driving a youngster to be occupied with sexual exercises, showing obscene material to a kid, sex/endeavored intercourse with a kid, survey of the kid's genitalia with or without actual contact, or utilizing a kid for prostitution or pornography 8-10 In 2011, 50 police authorities were viewed as culprits of CSA in Pakistan, and 10 of them utilized authority private quarters of police for their offenses. Likewise, 155 authorities were engaged with CSA in 2012, and 13 cases were submitted in police headquarters, with five kids being physically mishandled in police lockups in 2013.

Depression, joblessness, physical and psychological sickness, helpless socialization, or inconvenience in socialization are normal elements seen in perpetrators. For example, the guaranteed healing powers of virgins are frequently reasons expressed or accepted by culprits for the CSA.^{13, 15, 16} This paper analyzes the revealed occurrences of kid sexual maltreatment in Pakistan. Its essential objective is to evaluate the presently accessible information on occurrences of CSA in Pakistan from 2010 to 2016, while the particular target is to comprehend the extent, just as nature, and setting of the issue. The examination utilizes an exploratory methodology utilizing auxiliary information. The information for CSA from 2010 to 2016 was acquired from the "Sahil" association, a nongovernmental association chipping away at making a general public liberated from all types of brutality, particularly kid sexual maltreatment. The Sahil association is useful through its administrative center in Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan, and has four local workplaces. Through the observation of 91 nearby and public papers at its head and provincial workplaces, alongside help from volunteers, the association gathers the information of CSA on a yearly premise and, after arrangement at its administrative center, Sahil distributes a report on

"pitiless numbers" each year. To prevent Children from getting abused in any way, their rights were declared by multiple Humanitarian Committees of the United Nations which all fall under the domain

"United Nations General Assembly Third Committee" Which is yet to be implemented globally specially in third world countries including Pakistan.

OVERVIEW OF RIGHTS OF THE CHILD:

"The child should be fully prepared to live an individual life in society... in the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality and solidarity" (Extracted from the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child). In former times, child rights have been overlooked and are never been implemented to its fullest. The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child defines child as a person or human being below the age of eighteen years. The Convention also explains all their rights and responsibilities of the government. The convention was the first legally obligatory international instrument to incorporate the full range of human rights.

The issues of rights of child had been a pertinent issue in Pakistan, and according to reports, Child abuse has been a widely practiced phenomenon in Pakistan. Despite the fact that the Islamic teaching clearly prohibits and inculcate the teaching about the rights of the child. The topic, however, is socially and culturally considered a taboo and is rarely discussed or addressed. The problems of child rights issues in Pakistan are numerous and complex, and at the same time, all of them are important from a Child rights point-of-view. The purpose and intent of this report is to identify the issues of child rights such as: Child Labor, Child Education, Physical Abuse, Childs' healthcare, and discrimination amongst children.

LAWS FOR CHILD RIGHTS IN PAKISTAN

The National Commission for Child Welfare and development was created in 1979, is now an advisory body for Government under Ministry of Health and Welfare, they look after the law and order for Child welfare and also implement the UN orders regarding Child welfare and

development. United Nations Conventions on the rights of the Child (UNCRC) is a tool that get followed.

- After the assault of Zainab Case of 2018 in Kasur, Pakistan's first National Child security Law was accepted and passed which included the life sentence for the culprit and the police officials to report the child disappearances within the 2 hours span.
- Article 11 of constitution forbids the employment of child in hazardous conditions.
- Article 25 A is about free education for aged 5 to aged 16 children; unimplemented till now.
- Article 12B is against the corporal punishment for children and even usage of handcuffs
- The Child Marriage restraint act 1929 sets minimum age of 16 and 18 for girl and boy.
- Sindh Child Marriage Restraint act 2013 sets 18 for both ages; Federal attempt was rejected.
- UNCRC Article 39 urges for the rehabilitation for the abused children, UNCRC Article 26 and 27 is for government to support families for children's needs. Article 12 for taking the children's opinion for their decision, Article 34 is for protection against sexual abuse.

OVERVIEW OF PHYSICAL ABUSE (SEXUAL, MURDER, ASSAULT & NEGLIGENCE)

Globally 500 Million children are abused every year violently and majority like 73% of them are reported to be girl children. As per World Health Organization, the word abuse is broad, "All forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power." It takes into account the several degrees of abuse; be it mental, physical or emotional. Also abuse can be in several levels; household, individual, institutional and societal. In the context of Pakistan, the mental and emotional abuse is not much apparent as there are not many avenues to cater to that; mental health is still a taboo topic and people tend to be reluctant reaching out to professionals for mental or emotional health and especially children who are made to believe that this is common and acceptable, so they remain quiet and hesitant in

expressing what they truly believe. Their conditioning makes them prone to these sorts of attacks yet also silent about it. Similarly, in the context of Pakistan, the physical abuse is inherently a taboo topic as well as complicated. There is various kind of physical abuse; sexual, domestic, violence, physical neglect. They are unfortunately found in several levels. The societal abuse of children is the normalization of domestic abuse in the name of brought up; parents are encouraged to beat their children in order to school them which is one of the biggest misconceptions. Institutional abuse represents the broader level of abuse than individual or household, the schools have allowed the teachers to use means of sticks and scales to beat the children in case of any mistake, and this leads to further problems. Individual abuse and household abuse are a common practice in Pakistan which hardly gets reported or condemned. Even developed countries struggle in keeping the data and reports collected and represented due to lack of evidence, misclassification. Third world countries like Pakistan suffers the worse fate with the lack of faulty legislations, lack of concrete rules, poor health systems, sociocultural spectrum and customs and end up not finding out the cases worthy of being reported and taken action for. The hardest abuse to report is the emotional abuse because it happens in such a restrictive environment that it becomes almost impossible for people to take evidences or do something about it; humiliation of a child in front of others or even alone, continuously making him scared, using insulting names and other language related abuses, criticizing him every now and then, neglecting him or even using favoritism as a mean to downgrade a child. Such cases are not immediately manifested or aware, they take time to a third person to realize, even years when the damage is already done. Next is the topic of our discussion, the physical abuse. Sexual abuse is being common day by day in a Pakistani context, the grim view of this issue is shown by the statistical data of the cases report; imagine the magnitude if the unreported could be taken into account as well. According to Annual Numbers, 2252 sexual cases in 2010, 4316 in 2016 and 2960 in 1st quarter of 2020. Sexual form of physical abuse is basically about showing or doing anything physically violating to or with children. The causes and impact of the whole child abuse umbrella term are many; and if we focus on Physical form of abuse only, the secondary data can show various cases as an example and the studies can show various cause and impact chain. Below there are several causes and impacts discussed:

CAUSES OF THE PHYSICAL ABUSE

Psychological Causes

Inherent Violence

As per research, it has been established that 30% of the children who tend to be abused in life turn out to be the abuser of their own generation. That is one of the reason why people associate reported child violence to family or friends before because the closest relations seem to be the highest possibility with the most impact. The environment in which a child grows up has the most emotional, mental and physical correlation; if he is born in a burning world, he will assume the whole world to be burning and will harden up his actions for that scenario. A child's first learning and experience comes from home, if by any chance he sees the domestic violence among adults or even inflicted upon him, it is possibility due to vicarious learning that psychologically he will be inclined to do the same. Various domestic abusive culprits claim that just because they saw it happen in their homes that are the motivation to do it themselves.

Family Structure

The family structure is the core of the house's peace, if by any chance the family structure is shaken. As per research, the size and social structure of family projects well into the upbringing style. The one parent family structure and the ones where parents are usually fighting tend to project their anger and frustration on children in the form of abuse. The culprit of the child domestic abuse here are the psychological factors that lead to miscommunication and misperception between spouse and affect the relationship between them but also the child's relation with parents, peers, friends and academic cohort and in the end it not only leads to physical abuse but also emotional like negligence and misunderstanding of child's issues causing the child to isolate or resort to abusive ways on himself. Children start to feel dejected themselves with the constant abuse.

Cinderella Effect

As per the study conducted, the probability of children being abused becomes higher if it is with step-parents/foster parents, because of the possible discrimination behavior towards the non-blood related children as per the term suggests. The negligence by step-parents, the discrimination, the comparison and the constant need of the elders of the house to put the children down makes the children more susceptible to falling into the depressed and anxious state of mind which makes his grooming, growth and academic, professional and personal

development. The child's physical abuse is not just inflicted by others but also self-inflicted but it has deeper roots which connect to the effects like Cinderella effect as well.

Social Isolation

Various studies have explored the psychological behavior of an abuser and the tendency of isolation in the inflictors. Social Isolation of abusers basically make them secluded from society and there is not much social contact with outside world and that evokes the animalistic behavioral instincts in the person which causes the person to harm others in built up aggression. Social gatherings or circle basically gives the understandings, norms and etiquettes to go by in life which stops humans from projecting their freud explored Super Ego part of their consciousness which is inherently evil and works on hunger and thirst.

Social & General Causes

Lack of Education

As per 2021, Pakistan has 60 Million of people who are illiterate and literacy definition in Pakistan counts the people who know how to write their names and basic details; So that does not count much. It can be assumed that a greater percentage of people of Pakistan are illiterate in the broader standards. Education basically is not just about books but also reveals the socio-cultural etiquettes and developing potential, uneducated people do not get to touch these as they spend their lives in their own confinement and are empty vessels which brews the thoughts of various crimes/sins and physical abuse is one of the common social crime that people tend to commit out of unawareness and no moralistic education.

Lack of Accountability & Reporting

Child Abuse is one of the severe problem of Pakistan's society but it is massively unreported. The laws made are just the laws there on the paper, the implementation of them is rare for various socio-economic or even cultural reasons. Many victims if approached choose to stay quiet due to fear of being threatened by the opposing side if they are powerful or due to fear of losing honor and respect. In the senate committee, Police Officer of senior level was asked about

the negligence towards 280 victims and hundreds of video evidences of child abuse cases of Kasur and the response was ‘Police is busy with security issues and countering terrorism and these cases are not the priority’ which shows the state of justice and law of the country. Also the matter of countering such abuse related cases is not an easy path and victims and their families lack the social and economic structure to bear such struggles so they end up giving up.

Influential Culprits

At times the culprits are higher ups; the people with reputation to uphold; religious, political or economic figures who value their untainted pure reputation the most as that is money making tool for them. Such culprits are hard to target and uphold of their sins due to the influence they tend to have over government, justice system and businesses of the country. They have monetary as well as social support from their peers who work hard in covering their footprints. And with Pakistan’s justice system and lack of implementation, they get more powerful and avoid the charges and their due punishment. Otherwise if they are not influential in standard sense then they are socially influential like Sarpanj system of Villages where the blame tends to be on girls even if they are minors and they are hidden in the name of honor and convenience marriages.

The Matter of ‘Honor’

The victims are already physically weak but their real pressurizing situation starts when they are living in the cruel society after their assault. Parents of the victim tend to get questioned about their upbringing and extra scrutiny especially if the child is a girl. The stoppage of education and social interaction because supposedly the honor has been devalued and now the child is of no use. If a child is boy then he must forget that ever happened because otherwise if they continue with that, there will be questions on the manhood or how a boy can be sexually assaulted and such disgusting questions so the focus tend to remain of moving on and ignore that such abuse ever happened.

Poverty

Various practices coerce the families to even put their child upfront for apparent abuse, also the child labor which are from poor status are the significant victims of such physical abuse. The rural areas where the monitoring and lawfulness is a joke and impossible has several practices which are derived due to poverty like disputes over money or business or debts are resolved by

lending a girl child for marriage to an adult, the practice is commonly known as ‘Swara’ and in the rural and tribal areas of Northern Pakistan the practice of Boy children being forced to perform dances and other illegal activities in the festivals are hidden shameful picture of Pakistan’s culture and that is caused by various reasons and the biggest one is poverty. Many families take money after an assault case instead of reporting.

IMPACT AND CHALLENGES OF PHYSICAL ABUSE

Physical Injuries

The major impact is the injuries and the marks inflicted which is the constant reminder of the assault. They remind the victims of the incident again and again and keep the pain continued. Also that leads to physical diseases or abnormalities like shaken baby syndrome, speech deficiencies. This correlation is backed by research of Flaherty 2006.

Addictions & Criminal Activities

Teenage are also considered child by WHO definition and the law, due to domestic violence incidents, it has been noted that it is one of the cause of insurgence in teenage children using smoke, drugs and alcohol to soothe their mental and emotional distress. Also the children tend to develop anger issues and because they have gone through violence of any sort, there is a possibility as per research by Trickett. Et al. 2011 that the abused will resort to violent and criminal behaviors especially if they come from familial abuse background.

Poor Language & Cognitive Development

The early ages of children tend to provide the maximum growth if done well, they are the age of learning and development but child abuse leads them to stressed lifestyle and suppressed capacity of mental growth. Their language gets affected; they tend to develop stutter and also have issues with memorizing. Cognitive development is basically the logical and reasonable part of brain and focuses personal mental growth which gets hampered if a child faces any sort of abuse in his growing years.

Mental Health Disorders

With abuse comes a greater mental pressure; depression, PTSD, eating disorders anxiety, anger issues and bipolar disorders have a common history of Child abuse or assault, especially domestic. This impact has longevity so it goes for several years and makes the teenage and adult years torturous, while ruining the old age due to misdemeanor caused in young years.

Distrust & Lack of Attachment & Interpersonal Relationships

Children being abused at young age tend to develop distrust and tend to prefer solitude over social engagement. There is lack of proper and developed interpersonal relationships because those children did not only stopped developed cognitively but also behavioral as well. Their behavior has taken a turn for survival instinct in which there is self-protection as the first priority.

Lower Learning Achievement

Various studies like Gilbert 2009 shows that maltreatment of children from initial ages can provide the hindrances and barriers to learning capacity of a child; hence lower academic and professional performance. It severely brings down the intellectual status of children and affects their daily living skills as well.

Possibility of Suicide & Fatal Impact

Studies like Thompson 2012 focused on the maltreatment of children and the suicide ideation, the correlation came up strong. Physical be it assaultive or sexual and emotional damage seem to give the motivation for suicide attempts and ideation. Another severe impact is the major consequence of the child abuse; it is the death. The physical abuse carried out can be sexual then later murder which increases the fatal crime.

Incompetent Government Image to the World

A country where when children are not protected in their homes, in their neighborhoods and are subjected to heinous crimes, this put up a bad image of the country and its governance to the outer world and affects the economic development prospects. Businesses targeting the social

benefit, children and teenage goods would not be interested in investing or doing business with a country with such track record.

Case Examples

- In 2012, it was revealed that the Elite society or upper class or higher ups of United Kingdom were engaged in abusive activities (sexual and trafficking) with children in 1970s and 1980s but instead of being reported and taken action against, the British Intelligence swept that matter under the rug and covered it very well because Elite Business Class and Politicians were involved.
- Zainab Kasur case of 2018 caught much media attention, thankfully and also unfortunate because that hype got the wheels going and people spoke about the 7 year old being abducted from neighboring man while she was coming back from Quran recital. The abuser was 24 year old serial abuser and killer of minors. This case led to the introduction of FIRST EVER Pakistan's national children safety bill 'Zainab Alert' which provides the law for life sentence for the abuser and the punishment for the officials who do not do productive work in two hours after abduction of a child.

OVERVIEW OF CHILD LABOR

The term child labor refers to the use of children that deprive them from the freedom of their childhood that means that they are not allowed to attend school, socially, physically and morally abused and can't have a normal childhood life like other kids. Although such practices are legally banned by the law but almost in 90% of countries still have child labor. Child labor was initially started during early 19th and 20th century. Children of poor families between 5-14 ages were forced to work by their families to earn livelihood. These children mainly use to work in agriculture, mining, handicrafts factories and other as a slave for rich families. There were under paid for their work. The rate of child labor in sub-Saharan Africa is the highest as their 1/4th children are involved in child labor. Mostly rural countries areas are involved in child labor there main employment is in agriculture.

HISTORY OF CHILD LABOR:

20TH CENTURY

In early 20th century teenage boys were hired in glass making as it requires smart skills and techniques. Their pay was dependent upon the piece of glass they make hence they all have to work without break. Moreover, glasses making process also consists of melting melts on high heat thus they used to get injured. Boys under 16 were hired. Coal mining, waving, dying, brick making and in factories operations. After that household child labor was also at its peak as parents were willing to deprive the right of their child in order to generate income. Girls were also employed at house cleaning services. The concept of low wages and long working hours was at its peak.

21ST CENTURY.

Till today child labor still exist and it ranges from 250-304 million includes the age group between 5 - 17. Most of the child labor is employed by parents not by the manufacturing, agriculture and other sector. Child labor is mostly found in rural areas than urban. Africa has the higher rate of child labor and it is mainly of age 5-17. Children who grew up on farms assisted with animal care or labored in the crops, sowing seeds, pulling weeds, and harvesting ripening crops. Girls milked the cows and tended after the chicks, while boys looked after the draught animals. Young labor chimney sweeps, household servants, and helpers were among the children who worked in households. Rather than earning pay, the children were given trade skills. They became apprentices once they had honed their skills in the field.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION:

Industrial revolution has immensely effect the rate of child labor as there is need of labor for operating machinery and child labor are ideal for it as they can under paid. Coal mining requires child as a labor because they can easily crawl in mines as tunnels are too narrow for adults. Children also work as cobbler, flower seller, sweeper. Due to economic hardships people were forced to send their child to work so that they should be able to pay taxes. However by the end of 19th century child started to decline due to new rules and trade regulations which banned child labor. With the advancement and development of technology, there was a growing demand for educated workers. That resulted in a rise in schooling, resulting in the implementation of compulsory education. Child labor has also become obsolete due to technological advancements and robotics.

CAUSES OF CHILD LABOR

The main reason or causes for child labor are social and economic factors of Pakistan some of them are discussed as follows:

POVERTY:

Majority of the people in Pakistan are living their life below poverty line and that means 30% of the country's population is in extreme poverty. The main reason for child labor is poverty as families in Pakistan are only fulfilling their basic necessities of life and some of us are not even able to fulfill those which ultimately led toward child labor as they earn money which contributes in the income of family.

LACK OF AMBITION:

It is crucial for both parents and children to recognize that they can work hard and achieve success. A lack of aspiration among parents and children is a big contributor to child labor because, in such circumstances, working at a local factory or selling groceries on the street corners is the customary. They do not strive to be great businessmen or society's leaders.

DEMAND OF UNSKILLED LABOR:

Demand for unskilled labor is another reason for child labor as unskilled workers can be under paid. As a hiring them is cheap and that money can be invested somewhere else. Due to their cheap wage rate and unprofessionalness they make work overtime with lack of facilities.

ILLITERACY:

Parents those who are illiterate do not understand the importance of child education they build earning money is more important than education thus, they force their child to work instead of pursuing their dreams.

DEMAND FOR LOW WAGE WORKER:

People who have greediness for money get inspired by the low wage jobs and force their children to earn thus that causes increase in child labor.

CHILD MARRIAGES:

Marrying at a young age is a big contributor to population growth. Because they are fertile for a long time, and can have a lot of babies. Child labor is a result of having a large number of children with little or no resources to maintain them. Children are compelled to work in order to aid their parents in taking care of children.

HIGH COST OF EDUCATION:

In Pakistan, high-quality education is prohibitively expensive. Many poor parents prioritized supplying food for their families over schooling because it is too expensive to finance, particularly when there are lots of children to afford school fees for. Parents would prefer to have their children work as low skilled workers to support a family rather than allowing them to stay at home due to a lack of funds to educate them to school.

LACK OF IMPLEMENTATION OF LAWS:

In Pakistan, there is lack of implementation of laws even though, child labor is banned but is still in practice and if there would have been a strict rules and regulation parent would have been afraid to force their children to work as legal action can be taken against them.

REPAYING DEBTS:

Mostly in urban areas land lord gives loans on high interest rate and which poor families are unable to pay thus for this reason they work with their children for land lord to repay loan and interest on it and if their parents died child is responsible to work for them and to repay the loan. Thus is another reason for child labor in Pakistan.

OVER POPULATION:

Over population is another factor that provoke child labor. In Pakistan over population is the main reason for child labor as there is lack of family planning and people suffer from hunger and are unable to give basic necessities of life to their children and due to limited resources they make their child to work and earn money as that they can survive.

URBANIZATION:

Industrial revolution is also a reason for child labor. Industrialist wants to have cheap labor and they hire children. Another advantage for them is that children cannot create any labor union for themselves thus they can pay them less with greater number of working hours.

ORPHANS:

Children those who are parents less are not financially supported by their relatives. Thus they force them to earn for themselves in their childhood.

FAMILY BACKGROUND:

Families breakdown are the main reason for this. Divorce is the main reason for breakdown. Children of these families are helpless and due to which they to earn for themselves. Sometimes family lose their bread earner thus in this case children are left with no choice but to work.

EFFECTS OF CHILD LABOR

Child labor always has negative impact on a country and on oneself. Following are the some effects of child labor:

REDUCES HUMAN CAPITAL:

When a child start to work at early age he/she does not have quality of education and which due reduces it working and earning capacity as with the time the need of skilled and trained labor is required but they cannot work as a professional at high wage they have to work at low wage and that the main reason why Pakistan is still a underdeveloped country.

LOSS QUALITY OF EDUCATION:

Children who work and study cannot pay attention to both and that they cannot concentrate on their study and are deprived from quality of education.

HEALTH ISSUES:

Because of malnutrition and bad labor conditions, child labor can cause health problems. People who hire children are least bother to ensure that kids have safe working conditions. Working in settings like mines and poorly ventilated factories can cause long-term health problems for children.

LOSS CHILDHOOD:

It is critical for humans to take pleasure at every stage of their growth. A child should have fun with his or her buddies and create memories that will last a lifetime. As a result, child labor leads to a loss of quality childhood. Since child is deprived of the great experiences that come with being young. Many of the positive aspects of childhood will be lost if a child is pushed to work.

MENTAL DISTURBANCE:

It's not good to be obliged to work as a child while your peers are off having fun and attending school. Children also obvious lack the competence to protect oneself from the majority of professional problems. Bullying, child prostitution, and poor working hours all have the potential to cause mental distress in these children. Child labor may also lead to a lack of emotional development and, as a result, selfishness and greed.

MAKES COUNTRY BACKWARD:

As youth is considered as the asset of the country is they deprived from quality of education at their early and are forced work that make a country backward as the country lack in trained, skilled and educated people and as result is suffer poverty.

To conclude, it can be said that child labor is a curse to Pakistan economy and its society. Future of any country depends upon the wellbeing of its youth and a country can only be developed and strong if its youth feel secured, is educated and free to aspire their dreams. If children are facing social injustice and their rights aren't protected than country should revise its laws and should take some strict measures for implementing those laws.

OVERVIEW OF CHILD EDUCATION RIGHTS

It is a process to equip people with range of competencies which include both cognitive and non-cognitive skills. Education cannot be limited to knowledge, wisdom and skill set. It is a way to become more productive and proactive with time and to integrate meaningful in societies.

To define the scope of **lack of education** must begin with the importance of education. Education is not about the completing of schooling. It is to enable and ensure that one is made component to fulfil their productivity. Moreover, education doesn't only limit us to knowledge

but also tell us the difference between right and wrong. For any developing country, education is very important in order to get success.

According to reports, Pakistan is at 2nd where the rate of uneducated people is higher. Around more than 20 million children do not go to schools because of limited resources or political influence. Moreover the condition of rural areas of Pakistan is even worse because the girls over there do not have the permission from their elders to go the schools and educate themselves. According to research, 52% of girls living in rural area are not enrolled in schools.

There are following problems faced by education system:

CAUSES OF LACK OF EDUCATION RIGHTS

Low allocation of resources:

Specifically in 3rd world countries, the government and policy makers are reluctant to spend a considerable amount of GDP for funding for the schools of under privileged. This a herculean task for the government to ensure quality education for the rural class so they can contribute in the society in a meaning full manner.

Poverty:

Poverty is directly proportional to education inequality. Children from less fortunate families don't have the access to elite institutions of the world. This creates disparity and a social imbalance is occurred. Moreover, the poor are forced to labour instead of going to schools so that they can add to their income.

Lack of uniform system:

Education system is facing huge disparity worldwide. The education system in Pakistan is not based on uniform principles. There are separate institutes and techniques for different classes, which skims out the wisdom from the masses. Different education system has given birth to different schools of thoughts. We can conclude that the recent terrorism and division of societies are the consequences of this lack of uniformity in education system. Moreover, Poor's are deprived of their basic right i.e. education. Only specific day is nourished in the current system.

Incompetent Teaching Staff:

Teaching in Pakistan offer less incentives and salaries. Government has failed to acquired professional candidates who are capable for teaching modern technologies. Moreover, government teachers are not groomed accordingly. They are less exposed to modern techniques, equipment and technologies. Mostly students try their luck in teaching in their leisure time which ultimately promotes unprofessionalism.

Child Labor:

In Pakistan more than 11 million children are in surge of employment. They are forced to labour at young age despite multiple laws. Children with less fortunate background are working and are encouraged by parents so that they can contribute to family's earnings. Due to these circumstances, most of the children don't have the luxury of proper schooling. Govt. should take counter measures to ensure at least primary schooling for all children.

Population:

Pakistan being 6th largest country in terms of population has acute number of educational institutes. Most rural areas don't have proper schools for girls, which discourages the female youth. Government schools with proper facilities are still a dream for many people. Thus most of the population goes for skilled labour instead of following proper education curriculum.

Corruption:

The quality of education providing in public sector is very low in Pakistan. Corruption has deeply affected the education system of our country. There is no accountability of teachers in government schools. In Pakistan, the check and balance system is very weak which give rise to illegal use of authority, miss-use of resources and funds. Moreover, according to International Transparency, Pakistan is one of the corrupt country because of low salaries of teachers. Thus these teachers in order to achieve decent life involves in unethical practices.

Gender Discrimination:

Females are 49.5% of the entire population, however their literacy rate is way below males. Women are not considered fit for our current education system. Moreover they are not allowed to practice their expertise and become independent. Where as from the studies it has been

concluded that the ratio of females in primary school is 10:4 to boys. Education should be unified for all gender and races.

IMPACTS OF LACK OF EDUCATION RIGHTS

Unemployment trap:

People with less or no education are more likely to end up unemployed. They face lack of resources hence their children also end up in poverty which causes intergenerational poverty. The only escape to this misery is by means of education.

Radicalization:

People with no education face poverty. They don't have any real job so they are exposed to humiliation in order to survive. Radical and terrorist group target such individuals as they are a low hanging fruit and can easily be convinced to do terrible things in exchange of small amount.

Low standard of living:

Due to lack of education, people are unable to excel in their lives and do noticeable measures. Their standard of living decreases. 80% of poor people remain poor by the end of their lives. As they are unable to nourish and bring value to their parenting hence their children also fell victim to the same trap. Children don't get the right information and insights on financial understanding hence they are left far behind the world.

Drug abuses and crime:

Less educated people face constant stress against their educated counterparts. According to an IMF report, less educated men have shorter lifespan as compare to educated people. Such people are more likely to adopt drugs to overcome their sense of inferior complexity. They are unable to make the rights calls and are easily inclined towards crimes.

Oppression:

When majority of people are unable to do critical thinking about the collective challenges, they make false political decisions prioritizing money over education. This allows them to make false democratic decisions which lead them to oppression and deprivation from their due rights including right to education. Low intellect allows rulers to oppress people as they are unaware of their rights and strengths. Which results in poor living.

Health Issue:

Lack of education doesn't only reflect on jobs but also affect health and economy of a nation. Poor health is a reason of lack of education. From the researches done by UNHCR, 49% deaths from malaria and diarrhea can be reduced only by educating females till secondary level. Therefore the people living in rural areas need to understand the importance of basic education in order to achieve success.

Lack of voice:

People who are less educated don't have the guts or confidence to speak in front of everyone for even take a right for themselves. Researches done by PDHS says that 18.3% of girls are forced to married before they turn to 18. They are forced to do house chores rather than educating themselves, such unethical activities done which are done by the community lack education. This is the reason mostly women remain oppressed and find it difficult to fight for their rights.

A brake on Economic Growth:

Surge of economic dominance has pushed the countries to evolve and redesign their education curriculum. Developed countries invest a lot in education to create desirable intellect for long term productivity to supersede its competitors.

Country with less educated people can't simply compete with the modern world. Pakistan is continuously working to erase its lack of education. Previously government have allocated 3-5% of the GDP for education, which is less than what world is spending. New technologies and techniques are making their way into University's curriculum. Modern skillset are a prerequisite for modern world sustainability. Industries need enthusiasm and intellect to conquer world trade.

CHILD LABOR IN OTHER COUNTRIES:

Maplecroft, a risk analysis firm ranked Sudan, Myanmar, Zimbabwe, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Somalia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Yemen and Eritrea as the 10 countries where child labor is widespread. Countries like China, Russia and Brazil which are economically important have a risk of child labor as well due to inefficient enforcement of laws against child labor.

SOMALIA:

In Somalia, children are forced to the most heinous types of child labor, including military conflict. They are also involved in perilous street works. Children from Somalia are left scrambling in Saudi Arabia and Djibouti by criminal gangs. The non-state actors kidnap children in Somalia which was recorded as the highest number of kidnappings in 2020. Al-Shabaab fighters invade places of worship and religious schools, or Shariah schools, adopting lies and compulsion to forcefully lure victims, including minors, into rape and torture and military and other positions. The organization continues to compel households to give birth to boys for use as combatants. The Somali Federal Government has not done a separate research of child slavery. Somalia also lacks a national newborn permit system, making it much more difficult to detect child workers victims. Persistent allegations of severe child sex crimes by federal and state government uniformed officers, including enlistment and usage, bombing and killing, and sexual assault, were made during the reporting period.

Enforcement of Laws in Somalia against Child Labor:

The Somali Police Force examines and imposes laws related to child trafficking. They are trained to catch the children trafficked by closely observing their behavior and documents that are suspicious. There is Puntland Security Force, Puntland Ministry of Justice and Somaliland Police that work on prosecuting and investigating the cases of human trafficking. The Ministry of Defense works to raise awareness regarding the employment of children as soldiers and impose operating procedures against such a practice. Also combat against the abduction by outside forces.

YEMEN:

Yemeni children are vulnerable to just about every form of child exploitation, including forced

prostitution, modern slavery, and military warfare, especially by Houthi rebel groups (often called as Ansar Allah) or other militant groups. (1-2) Teenagers also work as laborers in the marine sector. Unaccompanied minors made about 11% of Yemen's 37,500 new immigrants, with the majority facing incarceration, compelled enlistment, and human smuggling. Child labor and trafficking was more prevalent among affected citizens, such as IDPs and refugees. The Yemeni Armed Forces used children aged from 15-17 in combat forces. Boys are frequently deployed in military duties by the Houthis, while girls are used as scouts, gatekeepers, detectives, and other non-military tasks. Illiteracy rates are high among the Muhamasheen ("marginalized") minority population, which is mostly of African descent, and forced labor in the form of soliciting is common. In hotels and clubs in Aden, Sana'a, Ta'izz, and other Yemeni cities, girls are affected by human exploitation for the sake of prostitution.

Enforcement of Laws in Yemen against Child Labor:

The Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor's Child Labor Unit ensures to implement laws to protect the children from being laborer's and it conducts examinations and investigations. If found any, it is reported to the Ministry of the Interior and the children are sent under social services. The Ministry of the Interior imposes child labor laws and the police unit under ministry of the interior looks into the investigations to tackle human trafficking. The Ministry of Justice detains and decides instances involving child labour.

SUDAN:

South Sudanese children are susceptible to the most brutal cases of child exploitation, such as combat situations and forced livestock grazing. In 2020, the South Sudan People's Defense Force (SSPDF), the country's national army, progressed to illegally recruit youngsters. The state kept taking part in child soldier parole and rehabilitation events, but still it failed to prosecute SSPDF officers for illegally recruiting and using youngsters. Children were also forcefully taken from their parents, institutions, and towns by Paul Malong's South Sudan United Front and the National Salvation Front. Armed elements exploited children into molestation and rape slavery; some were compelled to perform as "wife" to officers and personnel of militant groups. Because it is utilized as a form of in-kind compensation for soldiers, this rape culture has financial and political overtones. They also served as chefs, messengers, detectives, and escorts for top officers, as well as fetching wood and guarding crossings. Children work alongside their family

in gold panning mine tailings in gold mining regions, particularly in Equatoria's Kapoeta region. As retaliation for inter-ethnic killings, girls are forced into marriages and then subjugated to sex slavery or indentured service.

Enforcement of Laws in Sudan against Child Labor:

The Ministry of Labor, Public Service and Human Resource Development implements laws against child labor and identifies child labor infractions and executes organizational examinations. The South Sudan People's Defense Force forbids children from joining the army, supervises camps, detects child trafficking and helps in their liberation, researches claim of minor military servicers, and trains child protection officers and SSPDF members on children's rights. The Ministry of Interior's South Sudan National Police Services imposes criminal laws which are related to child labor. The Ministry of Justice executes the prosecutions linked to child labor.

AFGHANISTAN:

Afghani children are exposed to one of the most atrocious types of child labor, including sexual exploitation, military warfare, and labor camps in the brickwork and rug sectors, all of which are quite often the consequence of human smuggling. Boys all around the nation are susceptible to sex trafficking through the practise of bacha bazi, which involves maintaining a male or transgendered youngster for sexual enjoyment. Children were recruited for war and covert operations by militant groups and Afghan coalition military organisations. In Afghanistan, children are compelled to create brickwork or illegal narcotics in order to pay off their family's debt, which is often the consequence of their parents' drug abuse. Afghan children are abused by smugglers in Iran for child labour as petitioners and roadside sellers, as well as for coerced criminality, such as drug trade and gasoline and tobacco smuggling. In other nations, especially Iran and Pakistan, Afghan girls are exploited for forced prostitution and household duties.

Enforcement of Laws in Afghanistan against Child Labor:

Child Protection Action Network is run by a collaboration of government institutions, non-governmental organizations, and religious and community representatives. Acquires child labour petitions, assesses them, and connects them to Nonprofit and state facilities that would provide welfare care, as well as managing and monitoring their cases. A CPAN chapter does not exist in every province. The power of CPAN chapters is neither consistent nor dependent on the need,

and the sort of assistance is determined by the representatives of that chapter and the services available. Ministry of Interior imposes laws against child trafficking, child sexual exploitation and the employment of youngsters in illegal activities. The National Directorate of Security investigates the victims of human trafficking. AGO has the task of prosecuting and investigating cases of human exploitation, kidnapping, and sex abuse.

CHINA:

Approximately 8% of Chinese youngsters aged 10 to 15 work as labourers. Rural children are more likely to work as child laborers. Farms require labour, and children are relatively inexpensive to hire. Any employee under the age of 16 is considered a child slave in China. No one under the age of 16 is allowed to work in China, and those who do employ youngsters are violating the legislation. Fortunately, with the support of other policies advocating tight laws, this trend is waning, as the Chinese government aims to protect children from abuse and neglect. Child traffickers frequently purchase child labourers in exchange for royalties. Child slavery is a sort of human smuggling in which companies purchase and sell youngsters as workers. Parents abandon their children to human traffickers, while smugglers kidnap or entice the others leave school in return for a wealthy life. The United Nations Action for Cooperation Against Trafficking in Persons aims to combat child exploitation by new information of the methods and marketing tactics used by traffickers. These tactics are particularly tempting to poor children because they promise funding and manpower that they somehow would not be able to afford.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Every Child has to right to protection. Not only those who have suffered from different circumstances such as sexual abuse, child labor, physical abuse and corporal punishment but also those who haven't suffered any of these adverse situations. They all need to be protected in order to ensure their safety and well-being.

First of all, the government must show commitment and give priority to Child right protection. These commitment and dedication should be demonstrated by first accepting and recognizing the problems, and then formulating an adequate policy. Some of the recommended steps, which should be taken by government, are as follows:

Information of Sexual Crimes

Providing sexual education for children and punish those who commits these acts against children. Educating the child about sexual violence can be a great step to avoid these adverse circumstances which will make them cognizant about what's right and what's wrong.

Support Centers

Creating support centers for victims can help them to break the silence because more than half cases about children's violation suggest that a child feels uncomfortable sharing the incident with anyone resulting in a prolonged trauma.

Facility for Mental Health

The awareness level of Mental Health in Pakistan is not impressive, people consider the consultation of psychologist taboo or some sort of insult. The facility for Mental Health especially for Children should be promoted under government guidance so that psychological trauma of child victims for any cause can be catered even if the families or society is prone to hide it. They should be kept mandatory in schools as well for children to consult them if there is any disturbance from teachers' side or another student's side. For emotional and neglect, the parent-child therapy or parent counseling sessions should be provided to help easing the psychological causes at least.

Supporting NGOs

Support the NGOs that are working for the rights of the children and the campaigns that are raising awareness regarding this issue. Also educate the people around yourself regarding child labor and try to find out possible solutions to tackle child labor.

Corruption Free:

The Education system should be made free of corruption and unfair practices. For this, the government should form a strong check and balance system which will have all the data of

teachers, allocation of resources and funds. Moreover, the salaries of the teachers or professionals should be increase so that they don't get distracted and involve in evil activities.

Educating Parents:

Parent's involvement during children education is extremely important. Over more than 739 billion people are illiterate and they don't know how they can improve their living conditions. Providing information to parents about the importance of education and how it can be beneficial for them as well as for them in the long run. This might be a crucial task but once a nation succeed in that no one can stop that nation to achieve its goals.

CONCLUSION:

Throughout the History of Pakistan, the Children have been subjected to ignorance. The analysis of this report also reveals that there are too many issues faced by Children in Pakistan and poor attention is given to solve those issues. Violation of child rights were descried in Pakistan. It was also revealed that there were more issues than the solutions. The condition of children was sensitive and they were subjected to horrendous violence. Not only this, their rights were also abused in Pakistan.

During the last five years, Education, security and social rights were ignored to its best due to which the results were ineffective in improving the rights of the child. However, much work is going on by UNICEF and other NGOs to safeguard the rights of the Children in Pakistan. However, according to the report, our country has not addressed any issue related to Child Rights and children in Pakistan have been in the state of dismal.

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