

The Case of Child Labor in Pakistan

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Abstract

Child labor is an increasing issue that denies millions of children around the world their rights to a safe childhood, education, and health coverage. Having a spotlight on its consequences, causes, and potential remedies, this article examines numerous aspects of child labor. Child labor is when children are obligated to work at a young age, denying them of their education and happiness. The desire to support their family, poverty, and poverty are the main causes of child labor. Children who carry out hazardous endeavors including domestic work, mining, and agriculture in many developing countries suffer severe psychological and physical harm. Children are denied an opportunity of getting an education, which restricts their options in the future and perpetuating the poverty cycle. Also, they are subjected to dangerous conditions of employment which might lead to serious medical conditions, including as long hours, physical harm, and exploitation. If entire communities remain in poverty by the lack of sufficient education and skill development for future generations, child labor states to socioeconomic instability. Even though many nations have laws against them, it makes it difficult to follow them. Stronger regulations on labor should be enforced through governments and international organizations in order to promote better education for children, support families with few resources money-wise, and prosecute those who pressure young people to work. We must end child labor so that every child grows up in a safe environment, acquires an exceptional education, and leads a healthy life. By doing this, we can protect children's rights while brightening their future.

Keywords: *Child labor, education, poverty, human rights, exploitation.*

Introduction:

Millions of children worldwide are impacted by child labor, which denies them the basic entitlements to a safe childhood, health care, and education. The challenge continues to grow despite global efforts to solve it, especially in nations with poor infrastructure where children frequently forced to labor in unsafe and hazardous conditions. Child labor has its roots in poverty, restricted opportunities for education, and the financial pressures imposed by families that rely on their children's earnings to make ends meet. In aside from generating serious physical, emotional, and psychological trauma to the children quickly adversely affected, this exploitation feeds multiple generations of poverty. Children often get exposed to perilous jobs in sectors like housekeeping, mining, and agriculture, where they put up with long hours, cruelty, and hazardous working conditions. Because of their circumstances, they are unable to receive an education, which greatly limits their options for the future and exacerbates the socioeconomic instability in their communities. Given that many nations currently have rules outlawing child labor, it is still problematic to enforce these laws, which makes efforts to stop the abuse more difficult. Children in Pakistan suffering immensely from many forms of violence, including sexual, psychological, and physical abuse, and they additionally suffer from exploitation, which includes child trafficking and economic exploitation. This article delves into the complex aspects of child labor, which focuses on its underlying causes, harmful effects, and the critical need for effective solutions. It highlights the importance of strengthening labor laws, providing financial aid to the struggling families, and raising public awareness to ensure that every child has the chance to grow up in a safe environment, receive a proper education, and lead a healthy life .

Understanding the Worldwide Problem of Child Labor

Children's labor is classified by the ILO as "work that is dangerous and harmful to children on a mental, physical, social, or moral level and/or interferes with their schooling by denying them the opportunity to attend school, forcing them to leave school early, or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work. "From being a national and regional issue, child labor is now potentially a global one that needs international discussion and legislative action. It is crucial for you to start crafting rules for dealing with this major issue of our times with a solid theoretical and empirical understand of the phenomenon.

Although child labor has long been common in various countries, including the US and Europe, economists have only recently paid it extensive thought. The International Labor Organization (ILO) has identified bonded labor, prostitution, and child soldiering as the "worst forms" of child labor, and the term "child labor" covers an array of activities. Economists support these harmful practices. Most of child labor in worldwide took places in domestic work, the service sector, and agriculture, where kids labor on family or farms nearby. he common forms of child labor brings up important scientific concerns, such why it exists a lot, what drives it, what are its economic effects. and how to craft fair rules that reduce it without hurting families. Before 1998, the negative aspects and exploited conditions of child labor was the primary centers of discussion. Many, particularly in countries with greater wealth, think child labor was a demand problem and urged restricting anything made with child labor as a solution. The supply-side challenge, in which families send children to work for financial reasons, was overlooked in this. Demand-side solutions, say critics, might make things worse for low-income families. The first formal economic theory about child labor has existed as the result of this situation.

The Tough Reality of Child Labor: Causes and Effects

An enduring issue that has changed over time, especially since the rise of firms during the industrial revolution, is child labor. Because the low wages, absence of protest, and potential to alteration, children can be seen as cheap labor. Child labor is brought on by lots of factors, including cultural attitudes, poverty, and a lack of education. It has negative impacts on kids' emotional, mental, and physical growth. There is not a global agreement that tackles child labor in entirety at the moment. By 2025, the Sustainable Development Goals aim to end child labor. However, 152 million children in the eras of 5 and 17 had careers as children as of 2016, mostly in agriculture. Many children who are in labor skip school or leave early, and impairs their education and success in school. Improving social support, cutting the overall price of education, and developing technology that reduces reliance on child labor should be the primary goals of efforts that seek to avoid child labor. While there are laws against child labor in many nations, they need to be applied with greater force, with improved labor inspections and the promotion of ethical business practices.

Causes of Child Labor in Pakistan

The harmful process of working with children is not for any reason There are various mutual factors behind it which aims to get children at an early age This is an issue that is for economic interests but when it is rounded it is a big and complicated problem that has a lot of work being done in Pakistan.

Political Causes

In Pakistan, political reforms have been inconsistent, and democratic ideals have not been established, leading to a flawed democracy that worsens poverty for the poor. This situation has caused a rise in income inequality and the emergence of an impoverished class. According to Daren Acemoglu and James Robinson in their book "Why Nations Fail?", there is a connection between

extractive state institutions and social issues like unemployment and poverty in developing nations. This increase in poverty has contributed to the growth of child labor in Pakistan. The country has struggled to implement societal reforms, which has allowed child labor to flourish. Political factors play a significant role in the rise of child labor, as governance issues have prevented necessary reforms in the governing structure.

Economic Causes

The rise of child labor in the country is mainly due to economic issues. The weak economy, high unemployment, and income inequality all contribute to this problem. Since independence, Pakistan has faced many economic challenges, including alternating periods of growth and decline. Structural reforms have not been made, and the country has not fully used its resources, leading to slow economic growth similar to other South Asian developing countries. Unemployment has been a significant issue, currently reported at 4.08%. This leads to families being burdened by financial struggles, often making them rely on child labor to survive. There are also stark income inequalities, with 21% of families possessing wealth equal to the rest of the population combined. This unequal wealth distribution creates socio-economic issues for poorer families, who turn to child labor to maintain their living standards.

Social Causes

Child labor in Pakistan is mainly caused by social factors. The social system is patriarchal, and overpopulation puts a strain on families, leading them to depend on child labor for extra income. Additionally, there is a lack of education and high illiteracy rates, especially in rural areas. Without education, children focus on work instead of learning, as families do not see the long-term benefits of their children's education. Child labor in Pakistan is mainly caused by social factors. The social system is patriarchal, and overpopulation puts a strain on families, leading them to depend on child labor for extra income. Additionally, there is a lack of education and high illiteracy rates, especially in rural areas. Without education, children focus on work instead of learning, as families do not see the long-term benefits of their children's education.

Consequences of the Child Labor in Pakistan

The state has a key role in preventing social problems, as stated in the constitution. Pakistan has signed treaties for the protection of different groups, including children. It has ratified the convention on the rights of children and created laws based on it. However, these laws are not being properly enforced. As a result, around 13 million children are involved in child labor, which has harmful effects on their social and emotional development. The impact of child labor on children cannot be ignored. Child labor prevents children from getting an education, as the time they should spend in school is used for work. The Economic Survey Report shows that 23 million children are out of school, and child labor is a major reason for this. Additionally, child labor contributes to ongoing class and income differences in the country. The hardships faced by these children hinder their ability to improve their social status, and this problem worsens existing inequalities in Pakistan. Child labor also affects children's development and education, which are essential for their growth as rational individuals, as noted by Jean Jacques Rousseau in his book "Emile." Overall, child labor has serious negative effects on education and social equity Lange.

How Child Labor Takes Away Childhood and Future Opportunities

In many nations, including the US and Europe, child labor has long been an accepted tradition. Recently, economists have focused on it in particular on serious issues like child soldiering and bonded labor, which the International Labor Organization (ILO) defines as the "worst forms." Economists support these harmful practices. Most of child labor occurs in domestic work, services,

and agriculture, as children labor on family or farm land nearby. The financial effects of child labor, its widespread nature, and the growth of effective laws that will reduce it without harming families are all important issues. Before 1998, talks centered on the adverse impacts of child labor, with wealthy countries suggesting bans on goods made with it or ignoring the supply-side issue of families send their children to work for money. The first formal economic theory about child work came about as part of critics' suspicions that the approach might render things worse for families with limited resources. 73 million of the 211 million child laborers globally are under the age of ten, according to the International Labor Organization. Many suffer dangerous conditions, like exploitation and slavery. Each year, over 20,000 children die a life in things related to their jobs, several of who work in Africa.

In India, efforts have been made to improve the situation, but many children still work in agriculture and industry, often to repay family debts. Child labor is considered morally wrong, and the UNICEF's 1989 Convention on the Rights of Children recognizes children as having rights. Child labor is defined as harmful to children's health and education, including those working for families. Child labor is a problem that has adverse effects on our health and society so special attendees to be paid to people from different sectors to solve this problem According to research child labor is the main reason for child labor Lena is a source of training and learning that is they if children learn they will learn through work so they some children are learning it is a skill that will come to their work some families wants their children adopt their profession The major reason for the problem of child labor are the difference between the rich and the poor the lack of the government and the lack of global substance means that the government that makes a contract that children will be taught will be educated .Children's normal development—including physical, intellectual, emotional, and psychosocial growth—is prevented by child labor. Enforcement of child labor laws and regulations only cannot solve this public health issue. A holistic approach to children's and their families' education, money for early childhood development programs, the building of public education task forces in rural areas, the implementation of policies that focus on increasing adult wages, and preventing consumers from buying products developed with child labor should all be included in any comprehensive the rules. So defending children's rights and implementing protective policies and procedures that support the ILO's standards are crucial elements of a moral life .

Poverty and Education: The Main Causes of Child Labor

There are two common opinions about child labor the first is that it only happens in poor countries and is a barrier to progress .The second is that some forms of child labor are acceptable such as working after school child labor appears in many forms like working as a domestic in farms or in shops in counties like Nigeria school attendance is low because children go to work such children are deprived of education and healthcare child labor negatively affects children's physical mental and emotional development not attending school puts their future risk if completely ending child labor is difficult then balanced approach should be adopted This means accepting work that does not Haram the child and still allows them to continue their education but when children are engaged in constant hard labor and cannot attend school it becomes dangerous and causes both physical and mental harm to them.

The Hidden Risks of Child Labor in Developing Nations

The study looks at two types of hidden child labor—housework and work in family businesses—affecting 178,000 children across 16 African and Asian countries. It finds that about 30% of African children and 11% of Asian children work over 15 hours a week in these roles. Girls

typically do more housework, while boys are more involved in family businesses, although this is not an absolute rule. The main reasons for differences in child labor patterns are linked to family circumstances, with 80-90% of the variation attributed to household factors. Children tend to work less in urban areas that are less traditional and more educated. The differences between genders are more pronounced in Asia, likely due to stronger patriarchal norms.

Child labor is a significant global issue linked to poverty, lack of education, gender inequality, and health risks. It is defined by its harmful consequences rather than the activities performed by children, with certain extreme forms like prostitution being the worst. Currently, an estimated 250 million children work worldwide, many in dangerous conditions, with most being aged 11 to 14. Most child laborers are found in developing countries, especially in agriculture. While child labor may briefly increase family income, it perpetuates poverty and prevents children from gaining skills for future employment. Research on the health impacts of child labor is limited and shows mixed results. Cross-country data analysis aims to connect child labor prevalence with health indicators across multiple developing nations, providing a broader understanding of its effects on children's health.

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines child victimization as encompassing all forms of physical and emotional abuse, sexual exploitation, neglect, and other forms of maltreatment that may cause actual or potential harm to a child's health, development, dignity, or survival. These acts typically occur within contexts where there is a relationship of trust, power, or responsibility. Workplace victimization of children can manifest in multiple forms—physical, psychological, emotional abuse, economic exploitation, health hazards, and educational deprivation. When children are forced into labor, they often encounter environments that heighten their vulnerability to trafficking, abuse, violence, and exploitation. Children are employed in both formal and informal sectors, with approximately 93.3% working in the informal sector. Most of these children are engaged in agricultural and related activities, such as poultry farming, fish drying, salt mining, shrimp cultivation, and logistical operations. In such settings, child workers are frequently subjected to emotional, physical, and sexual abuse. The Ready-Made Garments (RMG) sector is the largest employer of child labor in the formal economy, with girls predominantly working in this field. Female child workers are frequently harassed and exploited by their colleagues.

Kurzman (2015) conducted a statistical analysis on the nature of child labor victimization in Bangladesh. His findings indicated that 13% of child laborers experienced beatings, and 7.5% were subjected to hair-pulling—both common forms of physical violence. In terms of sexual abuse, 14.1% reported incidents of rape, and 16.5% were victims of sexual misconduct or harassment. The study also noted that 42.4% of child workers labored between 5–8 hours daily, while 30% worked more than 8 hours.

Rahman and Hakim (2016) investigated the nutritional status of child laborers in Bangladesh through a cross-sectional study. They reported that 45% of the children received a fixed salary, and 89% were working to support their families. Anthropometric assessments revealed that 26% of respondents were stunted, 15% were wasted, and 26% were underweight, with 39% classified as thin. On average, only 52.1% of boys' and 60.8% of girls' calorie requirements were met. Protein intake was slightly better, with 77.6% of the requirement met for boys and 82.2% for girls. However, most children had poor intake of essential micronutrients such as thiamin and vitamin C.

Hakim and Talukder (2016) provided an overview of working conditions for children, particularly those in domestic employment. Their research highlighted that these children are at high risk of

various forms of abuse and exploitation. More than half of domestic child workers receive in-kind compensation such as food, clothing, and shelter instead of monetary wages. A large number of Bangladeshi children are employed in hazardous occupations, which may include physical, psychological, or sexual abuse; excessive working hours; and unhealthy environments. These factors significantly increase the risk of respiratory diseases, cancer, and other life-threatening conditions.

Islam (2010) analyzed the status of child domestic workers in Bangladesh and examined child specialists' perspectives on aligning domestic child labor conditions with the International Labor Organization (ILO) standards for decent work. The study found that the educational background of these children was extremely poor, with 79.2% receiving only non-formal education. Additionally, 73.3% did not get a full day off during the week, 21.7% received only 3–4 hours of rest per day, and a concerning 19.2% received no rest time at all during working hours. In another study, Rahman and Hakim (2016) assessed the health outcomes of child laborers and reported that 60.42% were underweight, 6.25% were overweight, and 63.75% managed to have three meals a day. Despite this, their hygiene practices were generally poor.

Rahman et al. (2016) further examined the relationship between health status and educational background among child laborers in Dhaka and Chittagong. Their analysis revealed that 37.26% of the children were malnourished, with no clear correlation between their health conditions and educational achievements.

A report by the Bangladesh Shisha Adhikar Forum (2013) focused on the plight of domestic child workers, noting that many experience physical, mental, and sexual abuse at the hands of their employers. The report highlighted cases of severe violence, including instances where child workers suffered fatal injuries due to extreme torture. Such brutality often stemmed from minor mistakes such as delayed work or breaking household items. Reported acts of abuse included beatings, banging children's heads against walls, burning with cigarettes or metal objects, and withholding wages. Female child workers were especially vulnerable to sexual abuse and rape by male household members. For many children domestic workers, verbal, emotional, physical, and sexual abuse is a common, ongoing problem. Minor infractions often result in being slapped, kicked, punched, dragged by the hair, or subjected to verbal insults and obscene language.

Child Labor and Its Long-Lasting Effects on Health and Well-Being

Research has shown that child labor negatively affects children's health especially in developing countries where poverty is widespread and access to healthcare is limited. The purpose of this study was to evaluate the impact of child labor on children's health particularly focusing on girls. The study analyzed data from children aged 10 to 14 revealing that those involved in labor showed significant difference in their health physical strength and nutritional status. The data was collected from 83 countries and examined various factors such as poverty, education, disease rates, and child mortality. The worst forms of child labor, as described by ILO Convention No. 182, include slavery-like practices such as trafficking, debt bondage, forced labor, and the recruitment of children for armed conflict. Other forms involve using children for prostitution, pornography, or illegal activities like drug trafficking. Additionally, any work that could harm a child's health, safety, or morals is also considered harmful. Hazardous work is defined as any job likely to endanger children's well-being due to its conditions. This includes work underground, using dangerous machinery, exposure to harmful environments, or difficult conditions like long hours and confinement.

The results indicated that child labor is associated with higher mortality rates among adolescent increased malnutrition and a greater risk of infectious diseases in summary child labor not only harms children's current health but also puts their future well-being at serious risk. According to the international labor Organization child labor refers to the task that affects the physical social Moral health of children and is very dangerous to the health of children it hinders them to study their education which deprives them of going to school and forcing them to leave their life after they are more than just their children remains that are very harmful to children.

Child labor can affect health. It has a negative effect on your health. In fact, education is one of the main determinants of health (especially in the long term). However, other factors that do not address education may arise. We present them in this subsection to separate physical and mental health. These are two dimensions that affect each other. The average life expectancy of 6school measures average light weight. The mechanism is not yet well understood. Short-term physical health at all ages, working conditions and environments Employee Health Status: Work Health Risks and Issues Can Influence Physical, Emotional, and Emotional Workers Mental health. Literature on the relationship between employment and health focused on adults; It shows that work can be beneficial to health Conversely, there are possible disadvantages this occurs when work involves intensive physical requirements, exposure to stress, radiation or contamination. These negative outcomes and these outcomes are related to working conditions and environment; therefore, it also applies to child labor. Children are susceptible to cohost. The impact of labor health risks based on its specific characteristics. First, they differ in relation to the physical characteristics of adults. Children are not physically adapted Supporting long, intense work can lead to mental and/or Physical fatigue. Your body (in terms of musculoskeletal characteristics) is not very suitable as an adult who does difficult work, wear heavy luggage or wear uncomfortable body positions for a long time Furthermore, their anatomical properties refer to the concentration of harmful substances It should cause damage, but is lower than adult damage. Their dynamic physiology because their bodies do not have any specific defenses, it means that they are often exposed to higher exposure to impurities). As a result, children suffer more from exposure than adults' Hazardous chemicals and radiation .There are windows from that time too in the meantime, children's growth and development are sensitive. For example, for most chemicals, which exposes at younger ages appears to be more harmful to younger children. Second, they differ from adults in their factors of physiological and psychological immaturity. Maybe a little child later lack and cognitive skills to perform the job without injury or fatigue. Among the young people period and brain impulse control structures are immature .Teenager take risks and work well with their intentions. Without realizing the associated risks. These development functions are possible increase the strength to perform the required tasks. Third, children may be susceptible to work-related health risks in many cases, there was no safety training. This concludes that inexperience can play an important role for young workers. Because of this lack of experience, Children often do not recognize possible dangers and have no knowledge of precautions.

Breaking the Cycle of Poverty with Education: A Solution to Child Labor

Nigeria has been identified as one of the poorest countries in the world where one out of every five people lives in extreme poverty by 2019 around 94.04 million people were living in such conditions Nigeria has even surpassed India in terms of having the highest number of extremely poor people with 15.8% of its population living in severe poverty .A major reason behind this extreme poverty in Nigeria is lack of education and the rise of poverty in urban areas in order to break this cycle it is crucial to increase awareness and make effort to reduce poverty through

practical solution like education .Education along with access to healthcare and better living conditions can empower individuals to overcome poverty if a country wants to eliminate extreme poverty and strengthen is economy it must invest in quality education for all especially for children instead of forcing children into labor we must give them the opportunity to learn and grow This shift from child labor to child learning is essential not just for their future but for the long term economic development of the nation A strong commitment to education reform is necessary to bring about the change.

Since 1990, the world has decided its goal that all children can do until 2015 complete the complete course of elementary school composition. Comprehensive School for Schools Prices go up, but many kids still don't write down, accept, or complete Formation of elementary school. High quality training is a sustainable principal Development and poverty management. Furthermore, education will accelerate Improvements in other areas as well. We have experienced the economic scene in Cambodia over the past 20 years. Economic growth rate. Nevertheless, the problem with this emerging economy is Lack of a better education system, qualified workers for industrial development etc. In particular, poverty bound by the country that fights insufficient basic infrastructure. Therefore, its development should be straightened. As the challenge continues to change: reduce, expand, expand, expand, expand, and expand, to maintain growth Employ in decent jobs, maintain an equal balance and accelerate Reform Agenda. Achieving the elimination of child labor. Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) increased in the third global report Published by International Labor Office (2010). Efforts have been made Development, but a significant increase in child labor worldwide 2 shows the diverse goals of the goal. There are approximately 215 million children the world of development remains involved in all forms of child labor. Total of the employees, it is becoming more common in Cambodia. The form of child labor is it is not different from many other developing countries where child labor exists Agricultural work, based mostly on unpaid families, is of several other lengths. Time under serious and harmful conditions. 52% of 7-14 years old, 1.4 or higher Millions of children were economically revitalized in 2001 year. This percentage is very high compared to other countries with similar countries Economic situation, this reflection of working children increasing the number of majors Cambodia concerns. The number of children is decreasing Economic activities when comparing data on work of children in Cambodia Survey Report 1998; 2003; School enrollment has increased since 2013 and 2001. However, data comparability issues make it difficult to assess real reality all the kids are the survey is different. Children with child labor also rose in 2001. Indicates that previous progress is unbalanced. Child labor it can interfere with your training and take on the usual physical and mental effects Development facing unhealthy and unproductive lives. It's amazing it addresses detailed poverty in Cambodia. It is necessary for this immediate action to reevaluate the innovative approach leaving Poverty management policies and their effective implementation.

The Exploitation of children of in Farming mining and household work

During earlier periods of industrial development particularly around the time of the British work revolution the concept of family labor became deeply embedded in the socio-economic fabric A widely accepted model suggests that when household members began contributing to economic production the demand for family labor especially child labor saw a considerable increase this model was evident in many regions undergoing industrialization. Children were often drawn into the labor force as a means to supplement household income They were employed across various sectors including farming mining and household -based industries Their labor was favored not

only because they could be paid lower wages but also due to their physical health. The rise in technological innovations and mechanical inventions further intensified the demand for child labor. These developments introduced tools and methods that allowed children to perform tasks traditionally reserved for adults, thereby expanding their role within the workforce. As the industrial system matured, the distinction between male and female labor roles also became more pronounced, influencing how boys and girls were exploited differently. Gender-based expectations began to emerge where boys and girls were assigned different types of labor according to prevailing norms and available tools. Inventions tailored specifically to child-sized tasks remained visible in several regions where child labor persists. In these places, children continue to be involved in farming, mining, and household tasks under challenging and often hazardous conditions. This ongoing exploitation raises critical concerns and calls for greater attention to the socio-economic structures that allow such practices to continue.

Children involved in domestic child labor often face various types of violence. Long working hours and the risk of harassment make this type of work dangerous and recognized as one of the worst forms of child labor by the ILO. Children living in the households where they work are particularly at risk. A 2004 study found widespread verbal abuse, including shouting and offensive language, which negatively impacts children's mental and emotional health. Additionally, a 2005 study revealed that children in domestic work may experience abuse from both adults and the employers' own children, who may use abuse to assert their authority. In Sindh, a study estimated that 22 percent of children in domestic child labor faced emotional abuse. A 2021 study found that 60% of children face sexual violence, while a 1998 study indicated that 3.2% of children in domestic labor experienced sexual abuse in their lifetime. One girl from Lahore shared that her friend became ill after being raped by their employer. Although sexual abuse was not directly reported by children or parents in the recent study, there were hints of it. A parent in Sindh mentioned a case of a young girl who was harmed, indicating widespread concern about the safety of girls. Parents often described working conditions as harmful for children and noted the harshness of the world without providing specific examples. Key informants said that extreme cases of abuse are reported, but lesser forms of sexual violence are often ignored.

Child Labor: An Obstacle to Economic Growth

When families face financial struggles, children are often forced into labor to support the household income. This not only deprives them of education but also limits their future earning potential, which slows down overall economic progress. In a research study involving 264 women living below the poverty line, two groups were given financial support: one group received loans with strict legal protection, while the other group received regular loans. The group with legal protection presented significantly better results in terms of financial independence and stability. However, when financial support is provided to low-income households, especially women, it reduces their dependency on child labor. This study shows that economic empowerment of families—through secure and protected financial resources—helps reduce child labor as a result, children can pursue education, which contributes to a more skilled workforce and leads to long-term economic growth. Therefore, eliminating child labor is not just a moral responsibility but also a practical strategy to promote sustainable development and national prosperity.

The study articulates a dynamic model of human capital formation and economic growth, emphasizing the detrimental effects of child labor on long-term development. The model aligns with empirical patterns, demonstrating that child labor undermines the accumulation of human capital, thereby impeding sustainable economic progress. Utilizing panel data from 64 countries spanning

the period 1960-1980 the findings reveal a strong correlation between parental education and children's educational attainment where parents possess limited education children are more likely to be engaged in labor rather than schooling perpetuating a cycle of poverty and low productivity the results existing deficiencies in human capital but also exacerbates them by reducing future labor productivity. Child labor is a very old and continuous problem of our society overtime this problem became even more serious during the revolution of agriculture and small handicraft children were considered to be repressed and hardworking because the children used to pay less salaries and they used to do so labor spread is on the rise due to the limited resources of economic inequality and education in the society the spread of child labor is increasing today includes teaching and compiling full child labor laws and regulations child labor causes severe damage to the physical and emotional development of children awareness all-over the world to solve this problem but so far there is no full confrontation prevent labor from children there is a need or multi dimensions strategies to solve this problem which includes children and their parents and their parents.

INTRODUCTION AND HISTORICAL FACTS

Child labor has been a long-standing issue throughout history, especially in poor and developing countries. In the 1800s, it was common for children under 14 to work in agriculture, factories, and as street vendors, often in dangerous conditions and long hours. In early 1900s England, many underprivileged families lost children to illness and death, with boys working in hot glass factories and girls being forced into prostitution. By 1910, over two million children were working in the United States. Although advancements in education, economy, and labor laws have reduced child labor, it remains a serious problem worldwide, particularly due to poverty and lack of schools. As of 2002, the International Labor Organization reported 211 million child laborers globally, with millions engaged in the worst forms of labor, including trafficking and prostitution, and over 20,000 children dying from work-related accidents each year. In Africa, nearly one-third of children work, and countries like India struggle with high child labor rates, especially in agriculture and industry, where children are often forced to work to repay family debts. They also face risks from exploitation, trafficking, and armed conflict.

Child labor are unacceptable in any case This is a great moral offense for the first time in the united Nations in 1989 the voice of children's rights was raised and for the first time in history were described as a human being viewed as human rights rather than their parents economic source which was harmful to their children's health and did not lose their rights to education and it was also assumed that the child is the responsibility of their parents until they become an adult. There are 218 million children working worldwide, with 70% of them in jobs considered child labor. Child labor is viewed as a rights issue but is also tied to the economy. Children working can harm future economic growth by affecting their development and lowering wages, which makes people less likely to adopt advanced technologies. Additionally, child employment often happens because of poor economic growth. When families earn more, they can better handle financial difficulties without relying on child labor, move jobs outside the home, and seek more education and free time. These changes lead to fewer children working.

The Role of Governments in Ending Child Labor

Millions of children around the world are forced into labor at a very young age depriving them of their basic rights such as education health and a safe and happy childhood These children often work in difficult and hazardous condition for very low wages which severely affects their physical and mental development one of the most critical responsibilities of any government is to protect

children from such exploitation child labor is not just a social and moral issue but also a clear violation of international human rights laws Government play a key role in eliminating child labor by making and enforcing laws that that prohibit it and by ensuring access to free and quality education for all children many international laws and conventions such as those by united Nations and the international labor Organization (ILO) have been established to prevent child labor However the successful implementation of these laws largely depends on the seriousness and efforts of national government must also raise awareness among communities support poor families through financial aid and social programs and strictly punish those who exploit children Along with legal actions skill development and employment opportunities for adults can reduce the dependency on child income in poor households.

According to estimate by the ILO approximately 186 million children aged 5 to 14 are currently engaged in labor globally this alarming figure highlights the urgent need for active government intervention. Children around the world are engaged in various forms of labor, including weaving carpets, mining for minerals, farming, and working as servants or vendors. They often face long hours, dangerous tools, and exposure to harmful chemicals and diseases. This work prevents them after receiving an education and limits their future opportunities. To combat child labor, international legal standards have been created to protect children. However, these laws often lack strong enforcement, leading to increased private efforts to address the issue. These private actions aim to apply international standards and may help turn these principles into effective laws. In conclusion government have a central and power role in Ending child labor Through effective policies education enforcement of laws and social support system they can ensure a better future for children free from exploitation and full of opportunity. .

How Better Labor Laws Can Safeguard Children's Rights

The organization of international work in 2000 that, between children approximately 246 militarists in the world, 171 million has worked in the dissident situations on their development. Son's work and human rights gives a complete summary of the work phenomenon from the human point of Rutgers press University, 2010 The rights and finds are open, written by an inter disciplinant team of the experts, to the place in place in place and development and development and development of children. This revolutionary book examination the international policies that have regulating the children's work and the complexion of the availing of different effects. The authors requested children and current interventions, who, even if you are customized with the most options of harm or other than the education and other opportunities for the future fuses. Cry think hypotheses necessity according to the current policies based on empirical evidence, and newly advise for food access the wrong rights and work of children convicts the malt over of children's workers and support the right of all children in the best qualities that society can afford. Meanwhile, others and sometimes they need to do the hectic and risky & tough work, and because of this unresponsiveness they don't get good preparation of life. Baby's work and human rights: make children import, 27-54, 2005. There is no universally accepted way to determine "the child's work." The concepts and definitions are so, so different and often the abbreviation that the term is now derived out of technical services.

The Importance of Financial Help for Families to Fight Child Labor

Kids should not work but about 250 million children work in the world. Remove children's job was the objective of many activities in this area in different parts of the world. Exteriorities showed that programs and programs make trouble concerned with the children's families especially, the misery affects success. That's why the need to replace the income of a child's contribution or

contribution of work. Second IL, almost one in five children 5 to 14 jobs. Participation rate increases almost one in four if we include the boys and girls until age 17. The most working children in the camping countries, where the age participation rate of age 5 to 14 can reach 30%. The activity in which sons of sorts of vision to study very much in swelling on the house (but this may constrain the study (which physical conventions need "The more worked children are employed by their parents on the family farm, helping in family firms or make their homework. Only a small minority, fewer than 4% of work children, is engaged in worst unconditional forms of the child's work. What the economy should say about this issue? The individual optimism based on the standard economic reasons means that someone does, on average, what we consider yourself better. Overall public intervention should be justified for efficiency (failure of coordinating) or net intake funds. This also apply to the children's work? In the well-developed countries, where the children for the children are concentrated, ineffective and social injustice are raised. But there is an additional consideration, which is applied to all the parts of the world. Since children are not free agents, you can't assume that those who make decisions in their name will act in their best interest. If a child is removed or falling in mattresses (e.g., after lists of their parents with proof or social, that you will not have to be chosen. Many, but unfortunately not all, the worst cases unconditionally of the child's work are share of this category . The question is much more complicated, if generally we were in economic literature, the child is under control of their parents. If this is the case, the argument of the equality's favor of public interference must be for the property a lot in leases or between parents and children of the same family. The first is an important argument if it can be shown that a child is to work and only creeps is very weak (as we will see, the second part of this proposal is not demonstrated) the latter raise a difficult conceptual problem. Raising Awareness about the Risks of Child Labor

The University of Science Hanoi's Pedagogy: Social Sciences 69 (4), 132-142, 2024. Baby work is a social problem compassion that affects each continent and almost all the countries. The resolution of this issue requires active offer and closed cooperation in all levels and society sectors, including the schools. Schools have organized activity to prevent children's work for students; however, the instructions of the work methods on the superiors, act participles in group work, remained limited. Sending social work methods, social workers can create a substance group setting to improve their skills, prompts the interaction and carry out structured activities. Inspired by summary, analysis and evaluation of the studies, this item explores of the group work processes to wake up children's event competency. Thank you to these methods proactively reinforce her preventive ability while university, allowing efficient this critical question .

Speaking on the problem: Development a range of actions to lift the public consciousness in Kazakhstan on the worst forms of the child. Project Adbot: Developing the equipment for the training in the worst of the child's work. Results: methodic educational material has been developed as per international standards; Attempts were made to arouse a child's forms of the child; inaccurate thoughts of children's work have been modified; a national information campaign is carried out of June 1 to 12. No campaigns in the world; has been created a group of trained journalists to write professionally on the actual topic. Conclusions: search results have a meaning of posting in what they may not be in the teaching and fields on diploma0, journalism and pupils and parents.

The Connection Between Child Labor and Economic Instability

Wealth -Ta -Bey, a tool ability instrument and economic and the development of human capital is a series of economic insertion (which is, the children's capital in children. The collective, hare

reports are based on the convincing observation that the low family model is a -Bat -bated behavior or model. On the other hand, the families more than families between families are future -irritated or wealth. At the third item, we notice that in most cases, the burdens of the assets are not harmful to children's educational results. Although children living in the poor households has results occurred occupies, level levels and children of degree a college which live children. Generally, the results can be inter wound as suggestions social protection, with fun gamic programs to familiar more people a prayer and attention to help forcefully.

This four-apartment series: (1) the probability of living for an economic instability (i.e. the income or shock provided economic products of the educational results. These studies consider how the economic and political environment, affects the educational results. It is numb a lot of how much the effete efts symbol economic and what this economic stability for their educational results. Studying the effects of the period is particularly important because we have only left one of the largest harmful reprimands in American Economic History. The first study is mainly descriptive and that provides the context of studies two and three provides information about the odd-economic expatriation. The letter of this, this issue, note between 2009, the revalue child's probability - a church dropped - a small demonstration of 25%) (Elliott, NAM, 2012). On the other hand, the possibilities of a high child's chances of income is between 6% (big shock) and 15% (small shock) during the same period. The results also show the probability that a child is a net ass shock more than for a child living in a black or deeper family of 2000 and 2004. Political implications discussed.

The Emotional Impact of Child Labor: A Hidden Crisis

Religious and cultural beliefs can be mistakes and hidden to limit the limits of children's work. Child's work prevents physical, intellectual and emotional development of children. Children's job in Gateman children: an international pilot study of emotional effects and consequences. This rider's 43 Ghates're-kids' sons and they went to school with 43 other Socio -co Children who were in school but were not registered with the active population. The children were rated using the inventory, children's inventory (CDI) and some open questions during a facial interview. Results showed that, although children's work group that they have moved a lower self-level and a taller level of depression, statistical change was in self-employed. Results can drive the development of working children intervention programs. See on tandfonline.com . The child's work in pairs of income and moderate and their consequences for mental health. In low- and intermediate-income countries, a large number of children are involved in work. While the studies showed that children's job can be harmful for children's physical health, recently known to the effects of the jobs on mental health. It is important to understand the relationship between health and mental health issues during childhood and identify potential risk factors of the lowest mental health. A systematic summary of literature has been carried out. Published items in any comparative language of children's mental health.

Why Education Is Essential for Stopping Child Labor

As education affects children's work. Education has a significant impact on children's work. The lack of education and poverty are two of the main factors contributing to the children's work in the country. Education helps and their parents understand the child's negative consequences. This can brand aware of the importance of education and long advantage to the plan proposed in terms of better tasks and wages. Education allows children to make decisions informed about their life. This allows you to continue their interests and develop their skills, which can help you achieve their full potential and become productive members of society. Education helps compensate the laws

and policies related to children's work. Offer children knowledge and skills needed to fight for their rights and looking for a better future. Education can break the cycle of poverty that often leads to children's work. Pan Perforce Change and Known I needed to run out of poverty and build a better foul to them and their familiar. Education at Ania picture of promotion and reduces the poor, which may indirectly reduce Long-ADM children's work. While more and more people become educated and earn the higher wages, are less likely to succeed in the children's work to reach both ends. The impact of education in expected is a very subjective problem, because education stays a privilege for many, if not luxurious. It is unable to education is essential for the full development of the country. To appreciate the impact of the homework to the work of children, we have previously understood the history of children's work in the country and how it runs this grip in contrasts. According to the National Statistics Office (NSO), Average writing is 77.70%. I understand why the kids work first, it is necessary to understand the integration of the modern society development and because she remains a major problem. Baby work is one of the many social problems that can result in a lack of education. Covid12 Seems to destroy India's government efforts to provide better education and living for children. The financial conditions of parents and inaccessible online education increases the number of dropping before the world in the world. In this one sweetheart, the kids need to learn, playing and dreaming of what they want to be in the future, but the kids work and mental and mental and mental. You will be forced to work hard. .

In India, education has a significant impact on children's work. The lack of education and poverty are two of the main factors contributing to the children's work in the country. Education helps. The impact of education in expected is a very subjective problem, because education stays a privilege for many, if not luxurious. Is undeniable that education is. This search document discusses children's work in India. It's always been a less discussed topic. In the world, children are considered the greatest gift in humanity. Kids are the real wealth of a country. Children can determine quickly as a place has advanced. Is generally recognized that the future of a country is safe if their children are Kids are future citizens of the country and the country attacks the most importance to ensure their whole development . The children in the world are involved in a variety The Baby Work remains an urgent global alarm, with millions of undergoing children and operators who will compromise their well -being. The babe work is best defined as a job you prison the children of his childhood, their dreams and potential. Also ends in a bad physical and mental growth. Children's participation. Child job means the job that runs the kids from his childhood and dignity that take their access to education and buy skills. Child's work in India: a noxious situation Global Efforts Needed to Eliminate Child Labor Worldwide

In 1989, every son's rights, independent of sex, religion and nationality, were presented in a legal document - the convenient on the rights. "Convention was written by a Period of 10-year-old members of the United Nation results, the deluge of killing and not the organization and organizations un -not -n KKB. This international document reflects the global consent that children's rights are a global concern because it became the treatment of the most accepted human rights. In addition to your US nations conventions, the organization of the international work society has advertised the different age conventions, including aged age (1973) and the former form (1999). 5 However, in spite of these world's efforts to finish children for children, the economic job of children defines in the world, with 95% of 6 in developing countries of developing. There are many reasons why there is great declaring between what he said and what is done. One of the main reasons are in the fact that international organizations do not have the

ability needed to ensure that exercise that have adopted and international promises that have made. 7 Pakistan is one of these countries that demonstrated that they promised that they promised to respect, and their national saves that prohibit the supination of children in economic sector. 8 International community responded to these violations and continue to look for a way to finish this practice.

International program about eliminating children's work. This document features the results of the IL's search results in the children's work mode. Presents new global validations of the economic activity from children and the children of children to Ilo 138 and 182 conventions. There is no national data in this document. The lowest-presented level is the main global regions. All estimates will report at 2000-year reference. The job of children is a sensitive theme and their size of the important role in global efforts to develop policies and lawyer. Search has been extended by the astonished consciousness of this responsibility and methodologies and methodologies and methodology and methodologies and preserve at least the bounds of error.

Empowering Children through Education: The Key to Ending Child Labor

There are two widely held beliefs on the employment of children. First of all, it only happens in developing countries and hinders their advancement. The second point is that there are some types of child labor that's suitable, such as volunteering after high school. Child labor can take different forms like working as a worker in homes, local shops, industries, as a volunteer and even in farms and this causes the exploitation of children and their harassment like make them frustrated and unopened of their elders. In countries like Nigeria, school attendance is low because children are stripped of health care and education because they are conducting business. Child labor has a detrimental impact on the children's physical, mental, and psychological development. If it is impossible to entirely eradicate labor for kids, then an integrative approach could be used. We should give children's the better knowledge and skills so that they can make better future for myself. The cycle of exploitation that frequently results in children working can be broken by education. I knew I needed to escape adversity and create a brighter future for them and their family before things changed. Education removes poverty and fosters progress in the economy, which may in turn lessen the labor of long-term children. People are less likely to succeed in their children's job to meet both ends, even though a rising number of individuals are becoming educated and earning a higher salary.

The author provides a succinct overview of the activity of the International Labor Organization (ILO) on the issue at hand. The article underlines the importance of deep and enhance the movement of the world against children's work as a catlore by national action. There is a crescent consent for the fact that children and young people should be considered active partners in the world's work against the world's work. Therefore, in 2002, ILO launched the program of screaming. Scream - which means that you support the rights of children through education, art and average-promote significant children participation and modifiers. It's a social education initiative and mobilizing that young people have a major role of a main rule of awareness and excepting their community in their social change. The elimination of children's work is a possible task but monumental. To remove human store is called accommodation mollifying in their political engineer efforts and the highest prayer, by adults and main facts. shivers.ouup.com.

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