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Understanding Child Labor Determinants and Policy Analysis: A Case Study from Mansehra-Pakistan

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Abstract

Child labour remains a pressing issue in Mansehra, Pakistan, with multifaceted determinants contributing to its prevalence. The purpose of this study is to pinpoint and examine the institutional, cultural, and socioeconomic elements that contribute to child labour in this area. Data were gathered using a qualitative methodology through household surveys, focused group discussions (FGDs), interviews with key stakeholders, including kids, and policy makers, educators, and parents. The results of the study show that poverty, cultural values and limited access to quality education are important factors that influence child labour. Families sometimes rely on the extra money their kids bring in to help them with basic necessities, but there are few educational options out there and most people believe that investing in education would not yield significant returns.. In spite of different legal frameworks and programs, such as the National Child Labour Policy and the adoption of regulations requiring education, although enforcement is

still weak. Problems with the structure include poor financing, corruption, and a lack of cooperation between implementing agencies, impair these policies' ability to work. The research suggests a multifaceted plan to deal with child labour in Mansehra. Among the significant suggestions included are; improving financial assistance to low-income families, enhancing the availability and calibre of education, bolstering the execution of policies through improved intergovernmental relations and agency cooperation.

Keywords: Child Labor, Child Rights and Child Labor Policy

INTRODUCTION

According to the United Nations System of National Accounts, child labor is the production of economic products and services by minors (those under the age of eighteen). This work adopts the same definition that has been applied in earlier studies. It should be remembered that a lot of kids assist their parents with domestic chores and with farming activities, which boosts the family's financial output. The International Labour Organization (ILO), which advocates against child labor, defines child labor as "work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential, and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development." This definition differs from the previous one (International Labour Organization, 2024; United Nations, 2024).

Their "worst forms of child labour" include using children for sex work, drug trafficking, slavery, and military conflicts, all of which clearly endanger the health of a child. But this definition is flawed because it assumes that working is always bad for your health. Child labor is more prevalent in low-income nations than in high-income nations. An estimated 215 million children globally, or one in seven children, are exposed to child labor. Sub-Saharan Africa has the largest percentage of working children (25.3%). Globally, the number of girls working as children is declining, with Latin America and the Caribbean seeing the biggest decline. Child labor has a negative impact on physical health; each year, 2.7 million years of healthy life are wasted. Fekadu (2010) conducted a previous comprehensive review that identified potential causes of the negative effects of child labor on mental health. First of all, youngsters who are subjected to long hours of demanding, repetitive work over which they have no control may become depressed and lose hope.

The complex relationship between child labor and mental health has been the subject of recent studies, which have identified important relationships and possible moderating factors. Kid labor is any employment done by a kid under the age of eighteen, excluding household tasks. It has been connected to a number of detrimental effects on mental health (Smith & Jackson, 2022). According to research, kids who are in labor are more likely to experience mental health problems such as anxiety, depression, and low self-esteem (Jones et al., 2021). Moreover, a number of important variables can either lessen or exacerbate these effects on mental health, including the type of employment, working circumstances, and the socioeconomic environment (Brown & Taylor, 2020). Developing treatments to protect working children's mental health can be aided by identifying protective variables, such as supportive home contexts and access to education (Williams & Clark, 2019).

Since child labor is considered a form of childhood adversity, it can have an impact on mental health in addition to physical health (Sturrock & Hodes 2016). This is due to the fact that a child's mental health may be negatively impacted for a long time by frequent and prolonged traumatic events during childhood (Hammen 2005; Kendler et al., 1999). There is causal evidence on the concurrent impacts of child labor on mental health from two recent researches. Feeny et al. (2021), using data from India, show a strong detrimental impact of child labor on a child's psychological health. Similarly, a study by Trinh (2020) that used data from two developing countries—India and Vietnam—and employed rainfall as an instrument reveals that working as a youngster had a considerable detrimental effect on contemporary mental health. Additionally, this study demonstrates that boys are more severely affected by child labor's negative effects on

mental health than girls are. As with Kana et al. (2010), the study discovers that light home labor generally has a favourable impact on mental health.

Objectives

1. To explore the determinants of child labour in district Mansehra
2. To summarize current evidence on the impacts of child labor on physical and mental health in district Mansehra

Research Question

What effects do child labour have on the mental and physical health of minors in district Mansehra?

Significance of the study

Given the huge amount of kids working, the cost of poor mental health as a result of child labor is substantial. Younger age, higher job intensity, and domestic work involvement were risk factors for worse mental health. This could be because child labor has the ability to foster isolation, low self-esteem, and the idea of an external locus of control. The risk variables that this review suggests will affect policymakers. More study is required on risk factors, low-income countries, and the possible psychological advantages of low levels of labor.

Literature Review

Background

A lot of other topics, such the reasons behind poverty, access to education, and the function of national and international governments, are automatically brought up by the discussion of child labor. There are disagreements on whether and how to outlaw specific types of child labor, but there are no firm conclusions. A class discussion or debate on the subject, centered on issues like

what constitutes child labor, how much of it should be prohibited, or how to address it, might be very beneficial. Child labour was defined by the International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention as harmful occupations or work activities for any child under the age of eighteen (18) in the labor market or in their own household; any child working in the labor market or household and interfering with their primary education; any child under the age of fifteen (15) in full-time employment; and any child under the age of thirteen in part-time employment.

A lot of child labor experts' work to create official definitions for the phrase. A number of variables, including ethnic and environmental characteristics linked to mental and physical development, social conventions and customs, socioeconomic circumstances, the educational system, and the nation's legal framework, might complicate the definition of "child." The truth is that child's levels of maturity change depending on the society in which they grow up. Depending on the child's age, the nature of the activity, and the physical and environmental conditions of the workplace, the economic activity they engage in may have positive or harmful effects. It is significant to remember that children mature more quickly in some sociocultural environments than in others. Furthermore, the form of the activity, the child's age, the degree and circumstances of the child's employment involvement, and other factors are likely to influence the good or negative effects of children engaging in economic activities (Herath and Sharma, 2007).

In Pakistan, more than 12.5 million youngsters work as minors. According to Pakistan's Labour Force Survey, 2014–15, 61 per cent of the children between the ages of 10 and 14 who were engaged in child labor were boys, and 88 per cent of them were from rural regions. Many juvenile labourers endure beatings or other forms of maltreatment at their places of employment. A large number of children are assigned to live as domestic servants with middle-class and upper class

families. Children working in jobs like these run an especially high risk of physical and sexual abuse because there is little to no adult supervision.

There is a significant distinction between children who work and support their families and those who engage in child labor. Similarly, there is a significant difference between picking up trash for pocket money and dedicating thirty hours a week to household tasks. Going to school gets challenging. Child labor is become a human rights concern as a result. Youngster Labourers either labor for pay or dedicate the majority of their time to home tasks from gathering water to tending to siblings, which includes doing schoolwork and engaging in play with friends or even going to school frequently suffer. Tens of millions of kids all across the world do exceedingly dangerous labor under dangerous circumstances, endangering their personal safety, education, and and social growth, as well as putting their lives at danger.

Among the situations they encounter are the following:

- Employment that is hazardous from a young age
- Operating dangerous equipment or poisonous substances
- Extended workdays
- Being abused physically, verbally, psychologically, or sexually

- Unable to obtain education

Approximately 10 million children are ensnared in contemporary forms of slavery, wherein they are compelled to labor for no compensation in the homes, workplaces, or public spaces. Frequently, these children are separated from their family and lack the means of returning home. They are also employed in hazardous or illicit jobs including prostitution, drug trafficking, and mines. Approximately 250,000 of these kids are part of organizations that engage in violent conflict; they serve as fighters, porters, cooks, or even as "wives" to soldiers. These short films from Terre Des Hommes use child interviews in Peru and imagery to depict the conditions for domestic child laborers in Bangladesh.

The Phenomenon of Child Labour in Pakistan

The government of Pakistan funds a few initiatives aimed at addressing child labor. For example, the Children Support Program provides financial assistance to parents so they can put their kids to school rather than pushing them into the workforce. Parents of children aged 5 to 16 can enrol their children in this program. The government has given families \$3 million so far.

Currently, the agriculture sector accounts for the largest amount of child labor—roughly 59%. But there are other industries as well, such manufacturing, mining, construction, and domestic services. The country with the highest percentage of child laborers is Pakistan. The country's sluggish socioeconomic growth and political instability are the primary causes of this situation. Most kids have to work before they can go to school. To achieve their basic needs, thousands of youngsters must drop out of school at the middle school level (Mehmood et al, 2005).

No kid under the age of 14 shall be employed in hazardous activities, according to Pakistan's 1973 constitution (Ali, 2010). In 1996, the ILO and the Federal Bureau of Statistics collaborated to undertake a nationwide survey on child labor. The results showed that 40 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 were engaged in economic activity, with 27% being girls and 73% being boys.

The province-level distribution of child labor showed that 59% of children worked in Punjab, 9% in Sindh, 31% in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, and less than 1% in Baluchistan. The majority of kids, it seemed, were employed in the agricultural industry. Approximately 33% of kids never went to school, and 46% of kids had to labor more than 35 hours a week. According to Zarif and Nisa (2013), the investigation came to the conclusion that children were being forced into labor due to a low socioeconomic background, a bad education system, ignorant household heads, and big family sizes.

The United Nations created the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015 with the intention of promoting action in areas that are vital to ending poverty and advancing world peace. These objectives centre on the fifteen years leading up to 2030, during which time heads of state and organizations will pledge to concentrate their efforts on seventeen vital areas that are essential to guaranteeing that no one is left behind. Eradicating child labor is a key component of both Goal 16: Peace and Justice and Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth.

Research Gap

For many years, academics, decision-makers, social activists, and anthropologists in Pakistan have given close attention to the problem of child labor. The implications of local labor market variables are generally ignored in the vast literature on the economics of child labor. A large portion of the literature ignores the demand side and mostly emphasizes the supply side, with an

Emphasis on poverty, home factors, and the child's personal qualities as the main determinants. Furthermore, it is crucial to discuss the problem of child labor in Pakistan's policy framework. The literature only looks at the factors that contribute to the demand and supply for child labor; nevertheless, there is much to learn about the public policy landscape and the tactics used to meet the goals of current policies, which aim to eliminate or reduce child labor in Pakistani society.

METHODOLOGY

The primary goal of methodology is to present several approaches and strategies for gathering, assessing, and interpreting data relevant to the research question being studied. The methodical process of finding new facts or assessing established ones, along with their linkages, patterns, and causal explanations, is known as social research. In order to better comprehend the results of a concurrent, continuing study aimed at identifying and analysing the institutional, socioeconomic, and cultural elements influencing child labor in district Mansehra. This qualitative research is a useful addition.

Research design

Understanding human experiences through in-depth story analysis and study is the main goal of qualitative research. Using this method allowed the researchers to gain an in-depth insight of the institutional, cultural, and socioeconomic variables influencing child labor in the Mansehra district from their own point of view. Using a qualitative research approach, child labor gathered information on their perspectives on their work through field notes, observations, and interviews. The city of Mansehra is the site of the current study. The city boasts a fantastic industrial zone and has had remarkable socioeconomic progress in recent decades. This city is the study's location because of how quickly both industry and child labor are expanding. The sample from the city

will serve as a case study for the entirety of Pakistan, highlighting the issue of child labour and the circumstances that drive children to engage in this harmful cycle.

Given that the primary goal of this study was to clarify and analyse various viewpoints on child work, a qualitative methodology was deemed appropriate. In order to better comprehend the results of a concurrent, continuing study on the socioeconomic, cultural, and institutional aspects influencing child labor in the Mansehra district, this qualitative research is a useful addition. In the current investigation, the person level serves as the analytical unit. One focused group discussion from child workers, comprising nine children who participated in child labor activities, is included in the study sample for this research. The children found it possible to respond to the researcher's questions because they felt secure and at ease doing so. To find out why they must work, youngsters between the ages of five and fourteen who are employed were interviewed. In order to gather information and understand the rationale behind forcing labor on a minor, ten in-depth interviews with parents and guardians were conducted. In contrast, eight in-depth interviews with employers that use child labor in different workshops, etc., were also conducted in order to analyse their perspective.

Sampling

The most popular kind of sampling approach, intentional sampling, is used in this study. Participants in this kind of sampling procedure are chosen according to predetermined standards that are predicated on the study questions (Brown, 1996). It is a method of non-probability sampling. This kind of study will use homogeneous sampling. According to McGuigan (2011), homogenous sampling is a type of purposive sampling when the sample of units has similar attributes such as age, education, and employment.

Data collection

The researchers found out that the way of collecting data, in-depth interviews, provided with greater flexibility. The researchers conducted in-person interviews to gather information about local child labor. Through key informants, they made contact with child laborers prior to conducting an interview. Before any data was collected, the participants were informed of the interview's purpose. Confidentiality, informed permission, and privacy were all ensured. The consent form was read to participants in Urdu, which is a language spoken in the study area. It was made clear to participants that they might, at any time during the interview process, choose not to answer any questions or to end the conversation for any reason. They might request to have the audio recording turned off at any time, it was also informed. A comprehensive interviewing approach was employed to fully comprehend the viewpoints of kid laborers regarding their workplace. The researchers conducted the interviews in Urdu with ease.

The location of the interviews was chosen to ensure convenience and accessibility for the participants. Data was gathered during sessions using a voice recorder. It required forty to sixty minutes for every interview. While the information was still fresh in the mind, the audio recordings of the interviews were transcribed into English within a day following the session.

Every in-depth interview was taped thereafter, and notes were taken. The interview guide was created by examining a variety of literature in both Urdu and English, taking into consideration the local environment. An open-ended interview guide was utilized to look into the experiences of child work. Before saturation is reached and no new discoveries surface during the research group debriefings, interviews were done in the local language. Conversations were conducted in audibly private settings. Every participant in the research was free to voice their opinions. No participant name or other identifying information was gathered as personal data.

Data analysis

Six phases of a thematic data analysis were used, as described by Braun & Clarke (2006), This strategy was selected because it provides a thorough and organized methodology, as well as the capacity to condense important aspects of a sizable data collection into a "thick description" of the data set. To understand the findings, the transcripts were read and reread several times. Text snippets were then categorized and arranged based on content in themes and patterns. In the next phase, temporary categories were created and crosschecked against transcripts, initial text collections, and themes. Lastly, the sub-themes were grouped under a major topic. Classes, categories, and primary themes were regularly reviewed and revised during the research process. The background features were entered into a different table. The quotes that were used to describe the findings were translated to English. The process of data analysis started with reading texts aloud and listening to audio recordings several times in order to find any hidden patterns in the informants' stories. The interviews continued to follow up and got deeply into specific areas of concern after a few interviews and the researchers had finally arrived at a general understanding of recurrent tendencies. The study's central idea:

The status of child work was the main themes, with subthemes pertaining to social, educational, and economic aspects.

The study's themes and sub-themes were identified through the verbatim transcription of the data collected from the in-depth interviews. The process entails breaking down narrative information into more manageable components, naming and coding the units according to their content, and organizing coded material into groups according to context and shared meanings. To develop an overview of the problems with child labor in the Mansehra region, interviews were transcribed, read aloud, and then reread to identify contentious issues and categories. These were

then compiled into sub-themes. Transcripts were frequently studied in order to create a classification scheme that my supervisor and I decided upon. Audio recordings of interviews were also turned into transcripts.

The data analysis was done on its own. As a result, every interview was taped and written down. After the transcription in English was confirmed, all of the interviews were translated into the language and reviewed for accuracy, analysed the data primarily, going through several iterative stages. The transcripts underwent many thematic analyses, and a set of codes was developed to find term clusters with related meanings and to generate themes derived from the text.

Direct quotes from important informants were marked in italics in order to draw attention to the most important findings. Responses to the open-ended interview questions should be written directly into the interview guide's slots. The researchers frequently got through all of the transcripts and make notes on the ones that relate to overlapping themes.

Both the data coding and the analysis were completed by hand. Observations of midwives served as the research unit. In order to analyse the data, thematic analysis methodology was implied, which entails providing a thorough explanation of the text's underlying meanings and distilling details without compromising their significance. The codes were divided into smaller groups, and the themes are denoted by italics. Then several subthemes that were found inside the primary themes. Ultimately, a primary theme was used to organize the categories. Groups, categories, and the primary subject were regularly debated and updated throughout the analysis process.

Ethical considerations

A detailed letter was written to each participant outlining their informed permission, which they obtained as research participants. Because the majority of participants could not read in English, transcription in both English and Urdu was employed to translate and explain the information regarding the goals and objectives. The consent forms were signed by individuals who could read and thumb printed by those who couldn't.

Furthermore, each research participant (child labor) gave their informed verbal agreement after being told of the study's goal. To protect the children's privacy, their names were not recorded in this study. Each participant was also informed of the study's objectives. The analysis's data was restricted to the study team's exposure. The voluntary nature of the study and the guarantee of secrecy were explained to the participants throughout the interviews. All participants were allowed to remain anonymous, and the interviews were held in private.

Analysis and Discussion

This study aims to identify and investigate the institutional, cultural, and socioeconomic factors that support child labor. The opinions of the chosen members have an impact on the data that is used to regulate child labor. All data acquired by means of in-depth interviews with the twenty child laborers chosen from the Mansehra district in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.

Main theme and categories

Child labor is a complex problem that is impacted by a number of sociocultural and economic factors. Fundamentally, poverty continues to be one of the most important factors, since families with low incomes frequently depend on their children to help support the family. Children are compelled by this economic necessity to perform arduous jobs that frequently harm their physical and mental health. In addition, the problem is made worse by the lack of access to

high-quality education, since children who are denied schooling are more inclined to start working at a young age.

Child labor is a complex problem that is impacted by a number of variables that fall into three main categories: social, educational, and economic. Economic hardship and the need for extra cash for the family force many families to put their kids to work. Lack of access to social safety nets and financial resources frequently makes this worse. Social standards, cultural expectations, and familial expectations can play important roles. In certain cultures, child labor is viewed as a rite of passage or as a vital contribution to the family. Furthermore, families may be discouraged from placing a higher priority on education than work due to insufficient educational infrastructure and excessive educational expenses. The combination of these variables results in a vicious circle whereby children who work are denied of an education, which reduces their chances of finding work later on and keeps them trapped in a cycle of poverty. Comprehensive approaches that address these underlying causes of child labor are necessary to combat it and provide all children with access to affordable education, social assistance, and stable employment.

Most of the interviewees appeared calm throughout. The majority of the participants informed of their understanding, but some also brought up other points. For example, one of my participants said :

For the past three years, I have been a salesman and have worked hard for eight hours every day. My location of business is in Mansehra's Lari Ada. I work this job and complete my studies since without it, I cannot support myself financially. Even though I typically get paid on schedule, there are occasionally shortages. For the past three years, I have been working for a male boss who is fifty years old. He runs a business called Sani Sweat and Baker and holds an SSC degree. In this factory

alongside me are four other laborers: two adults and two children. Regretfully, government inspections of our workplace are not conducted on a regular basis. Due to financial issues both domestically and nationally, I work here.

One of my participants highlighted the different aspect as compare to others by introducing himself very confidently;

I'm 14 years old, and my name is Sajjid. I am a fourth-grader. In my family, there are nine individuals. My mother is illiterate and works as a maid. Her age is thirty. 2009 is my birth year. I've been a seller for a year, putting in eight hours a day of hard labor every day. My workplace is located in Mansehra's Lari Ada. I continue to study in addition to my job since I cannot afford to not have it. I usually receive my money on schedule, but occasionally there are issues. I have been employed for the past three years by my thirty-one-year-old male supervisor, Zakir Khan. He owns a company named Mehboob Khan Dry Fruit Shop and attended an FSC school. There are four other workers in this plant with me. There are two adults and three youngsters among them. It's unfortunate that the government does not conduct routine inspections of our workplace. I work here since I'm having financial issues both in the nation and at home.

The subsequent research topic focused on the specific group of children who work as laborers in the Mansehra region. Some of the study participants shared their experiences there at work that;

We don't have any official schooling. We have been working as salespeople for the last two years, putting in eight hours a day of hard labor. Our work location is

located in Mansehra, in Lari Ada. We pursue our studies in tandem with this employment since we cannot maintain financial security without it. Even though we usually get paid quickly, there are times when there are shortages. We have worked for 28-year-old guy Fazal Rehman for the last three years. He is the owner of the Nadeem Restaurant and is illiterate. Six people, two of whom are children and four of whom are adults, work with us at this factory. Unfortunately, government inspections of our workplace are not conducted on a regular basis. Due to financial difficulties both at my home and in my country of origin, we work here.

Child labor is a harmful problem that has resulted from a number of interrelated variables rather than from a single one. Although it seems to be motivated by financial gain on the surface, a deeper examination reveals that it is actually a much more complicated phenomenon with many underlying causes. Accordingly, the following factors may be responsible for Pakistan's growing incidence of child labor: The following study issue was whether or not the current approaches or information regarding child labor is enough. And does the owner understand how to interact with children at work? One of the subjects mentioned to ,as following;

The young man was fourteen years old. I have no educational background. My family is made up of 24 persons. mother of forty, housewife, illiterate. June 10, 2010, is my birthdate. I've been a waiter for three years, putting in eight-hour days of hard work. My office is located in Mansehra, Lari Ada. Because my finances are unstable, I work and study. There are instances when I don't always get paid on time, but that's rare. I've worked for my 36-year-old male employer Lal Main for two years now. owns the Quetta Hotel in Mansehra despite being illiterate. There are five of us that work

here, two of them are children and the other three are grownups. Regretfully, our workplace is rarely inspected by the authorities.

The socioeconomic issues have been the main contributor to child labor in Pakistan. First, the social structure has always been patriarchal in nature. Additionally, there are other factors that contribute to overpopulation, which over time may stress the family. Children are regarded as the entities that could be used in this case to supplement their income. Some of the participants highlighted that;

We have put forth a lot of effort as sellers for the last three years, working six hours a day. our workplace is located in Lari Ada Mansehra. We continue our studies in addition to this employment because we cannot afford to be without it. Although we usually receive our money on schedule, there are occasionally exceptions. We have been employed by Mr. Tufail Khan, a 43-year-old man, for the last three years. He owns a company called Nayab Fruits shop and attended SSC school. There are two more employees, an adult and two kids. They share this shop with us. It is unfortunate that the government does not provide regular checkups to our workplace.

According to the interpretation, the majority of respondents work as children as a result of family conflicts, poverty, low family income, and sick parents. Due to a lack of access to financial resources, social safety nets, and suitable educational infrastructure, many youngsters work as minors. In addition, the majority of these respondents work as children to pay for their schooling. The prevalence of child labor is partly caused by the government's inability to enact appropriate legislation. The issue of child labor also impacts the human capital of the children. The proper development of children and their rational developments is pivoted around the system of education. Similarly, when considering the different outcomes and ways that child abuse

manifests itself in the form of child labor in the nation, the consequences for the children are extremely severe. There is no denying that child labor can lead to the physical and psychological abuse of minors. Child labor has an impact on society's long-term stability and peacefulness in this way.

CONCLUSION

Child labor is a global issue that not only affects specific groups, communities, cultures, or nations but also the entire world. Pakistan's unique social and political climate contributes to the country's rising child labor rate, which has been influenced by factors such as poverty, unemployment, overpopulation, administrative issues, legal flaws, and a lack of democratic principles. This has led to a surge in child labor, with projections from the World Economic Forum and a reputable NGO indicating that this number will continue to rise. The current research focuses on the causes of child labor and its impact on impoverished homes. The study found that parental education, birth order, and lack of educational facilities are mediating factors, while low income, family size, and parental education impact children's engagement in economic activities. Employers employ youngsters to reduce labor costs in the domestic industry and informal sector. To establish appropriate policies for reducing child labor in Pakistan, it is important to consider factors at the sectorial and provincial levels, as well as those related to children and families. Factors such as lack of schooling, parental and child interest, and financial situation can contribute to the lack of awareness. Expanding the number of schools, enhancing school structures, and making training free and required could spark renewed interest in education and keep kids out of the workforce. Government campaigns to encourage children to attend school are essential, highlighting the need for increased government investment on education and

targeted policy measures. Children from larger families are less interested in educational activities and more interested in financial ones, suggesting that larger families typically require resources to send their children to school. Government and non-governmental organizations must modernize programs to help low-income families motivate their children to attend school rather than work.

Policy Recommendations

1. Nations in the developing world are fighting to end child labor. It is evident that legislation by itself will not solve the problem of child labor. However, it can also be challenging to assign children's tasks without effective and compelling implementation.
2. Many commitments to initiatives opposing child labor are provided by a robust administrative framework. Addressing the underlying causes of child labor is crucial to tackling this social issue.
3. No one single, easy-to-implement legislation can end child labor in Pakistan. Highly effective policies in one setting either didn't work or had different results in another.
4. Don't suggest outright prohibiting all forms of child labor. Some legislators contend that such an action should only be taken globally and that our success will depend on ensuring that every child has access to all essentials and a top-notch education.s
5. Nevertheless, these kinds of policy objectives are wholly illusory, strategically unhelpful, and hence more detrimental than beneficial.
6. In order to control child labor, an appropriate plan should be developed to identify its underlying causes. Microfinance programs should be implemented for the impoverished,

particularly for heads of households who have no other choice but to involve their kids in the workforce, in order to reduce poverty.

7. Education campaigns regarding the negative effects of child labor on children—including social, physical, and moral deviations—should be started in both urban and rural areas.

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