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NON-PARAMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE REGIONAL WISE SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS OF THE CHILD LABOUR OF DISTRICT BHAKKAR

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Abstract
The purpose of this study was to analyze the influence of socio-economic and demographic factors on child labor in district Bhakkar. This research uses primary data. Data was collected through interviews and questionnaires. The results showed that child labour is more common in rural areas than in urban areas, with children between the ages of 7 and 14 engaging in various forms of work. Most of the children are employed on a daily basis, earnings for a period of 9 hours each day. The employer's behavior towards his underage employee is commendable. However, the majority of the children reported that they did not receive any monetary assistance from their employer in the event of an emergency. When asked about the size of the family, it was found that most child labour came from families with six individuals who own their own homes.
The majority of the parents and siblings of working children lack literacy skills. The majority of the siblings of child labors are unemployed, which contributes to the prevalence of child labour. Children's participation in the discussion revealed that poverty was the primary factor in determining child labour, regardless of the immediate cause of the problem. Evening schools and drop-in centers for working children in addition to basic health facilities and support for skill-based education were among the best practices that were highlighted. A greater number of centers of this kind are required.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The concept "child labor" is commonly described as a specific category of work performed by child that is deemed detrimental, adverse, or undesired for their well-being, and hence it requires efforts for its eradication" (Khan & Lyon, 2015).Child labor is widely recognized as an important obstruction to enlargement encountered by the international community. In recent decades, various governmental bodies and donor organizations have implemented proactive strategies aimed at mitigating the prevalence of child labor, particularly within developing nations. Notwithstanding these endeavors, a significant number of children between the ages of 5 and 17 are involved in the practice of child labor (Ahmad et al., 2020).

1.4 Study Objectives:

Following are the objectives of the study: -

a). To determine the relationship between disability and child Labour.

b). To determine the relationship between Parents occupation and child Labour
c). To determine the association between Education and child Labour
d). To determine the relationship between family size and child Labor

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Historical Prospect

The extant body of literature elucidates a reciprocal association between parental educational attainment and occurrence of child labor. Several studies conducted in different regions have initiated a negative correspondence between parental education and the prevalence of child labor. For instance, Binder and Scrogin (1999), Cartwright (1999), and Emerson and Souza (2003) conducted studies in Latin America, while Canagarajah and Nielsen (2001) and Francavilla and Lyon (2002) focused on Africa. Additionally, Gill (1994) and Deb and Rosati (2002) conducted research in Asia.

The research' findings suggest that there is a negative correlation between parents' degree of education and the likelihood of children engaging in labor activities. Therefore, a negative correlation exists between the two variables. While certain experts have discovered a lack of correlation between child labor and the educational background of parents. For example, according to Cartwright (1999), the level of schooling attained by household leaders in Ecuador and Colombia does not exert any discernible impact on child labor.

Ahmed (2012) investigated the connection between the presence of child labour in Punjab and the number of children who enrolled in school. This study made use of a technique known as the Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. Participants in the sample range in age from five to fourteen years old. The findings suggest that enrolling children in public schools can serve as an alternative to employing children in labor-intensive jobs outside of the home (Ahmed, 2012).

An increase of one percent in the enrollment ratio of a household can, on average, result in a decrease of approximately five percentage points in the number of hours worked for pay to generate income. It has shown that male children from metropolitan regions have the highest level of substitutability. In addition, homes who are economically disadvantaged and have larger families are more likely to have children working (Ahmed, 2012).

ILO (2015) states that there is a clear inverse association between school attendance and child labour. According to the study, there is a correlation between a low literacy rate and a higher rate of child labour. Additionally, the duration of workdays diminishes the kids' ability to go to school. In a similar vein, kids who work in remote areas face greater disadvantages, and a dearth of reasonably priced, high-quality education may encourage kids to enter the workforce. The majority of educational facilities are inadequate in many rural locations. Low-income families continue to face obstacles in sending their children to school instead of the workforce due to a variety of educational costs. Minimal child labour and dropout rates can result from having well-trained teachers in a first-rate learning environment (IL0, 2015).

MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1 Narrative of the Study Area

The study area is the Bhakkar district. It is located in the west of the Punjab province. It is bordered by Layyah to its south, Jhang to its southeast, Dera Ismail Khan to its west, Khushab to its northeast, and Mianwali to its north. The river Sindh is present on the west; it is laid between 31° 37' 30.90" N latitudes and 71° 03' 56.66" E longitudes. The district has a total area of 8,153 square kilometers. It is divided into four tehsils named Bhakkar, Darya Khan, KallurKot, and Mankera.The main occupations involving child labour in these tehsils were miscellaneous, home maid, workshops, and shops.

3.2 Data Collection

This was a descriptive, cross-sectional survey conducted by using a predesigned questionnaire, targeting children working on different places in tehsil Bhakkar, Darya Khan, KallurKot, and Mankera.

Random sampling procedures was used in the course of the study. A family or home that has children linking the ages of 7 and 14 years old will serve as the unit of analysis for this study. The collection of the sample from Tehsil Bhakkar, Darya Khan, KallurKot, and Mankerawas done from Rural and Urban areas

with seven hundred (700) respondents using a standardized questionnaire.

Table .1 Table.1shows the information regarding variables and their definition

Variables	Definitions
TC	Types of child labor
Child Y	Earning income of child
Child X	Nature of disability of child
Father Y[1]	Earning income of Father
Child E	Child's education
Father E[1]	Father's education
Parents O	Parents' profession
F. size S	Total members of household
Mother E*	Mother's education

Table .2 Analysis of number of sisters of working child with nature of work

Nature of work	No. of Sisters				
	0	1	2	3	4
[1]Auto Shop	6	48	105	6	0
Bricks kilns	2	7	40	25	0
Fruit trolley	2	32	25	0	0
Home Maid	0	59	93	19	1
Needle work	0	9	3	0	0
[2]Misc. Works	6	94	113	3	0

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RESULTS

Table .2 Analysis of number of sisters of working child with nature of work

The table .2 shows the number of sisters of working children, classified by the type occupation, in district Bhakkar, while respondents are ranging from 0 to 113.

In this table,the majority of working children have two siblings, followed by one siblings (53%) and three sibling (45%). The majority of them are involved in miscellaneous occupations such as working in a lube shop, owning a small clothes business, working as a waiter, working in a teashop, or running a small Karyana shop. Some of them are engaged in more specialized occupations such as mechanics, working in an auto workshop, or working in a denting shop. Ninety three (25%) of them work as home maid worker.

Table.3 Analysis of family system of working child with nature of work

Table .3 is an explained Bhakkar district's family system of child laborers, broken down by the type of work they do, while respondents are ranging from 6 to 127

Table.3 Analysis of family system of working child with nature of work

Nature of work	Family system	
	Joint	Nucleus
[1]Auto Shop	100	66
Bricks kilns	62	12
Fruit trolley	40	19
Home Maid	115	57
Needle work	6	6
[2] Misc. Works	127	90

Researcher's own calculation

Based on the data displayed in the table, the bulk 64.28% of families reside in a joint system, 35.71% with nucleus families following closely behind. 58.52% of them Misc. Works, 25.86% Home maid and only 18% Auto Shop, respectively.

Table. 4 Analysis of Education of Brother and Sister of working child with nature of work

Table.4 in the current study provided information on the educational accomplishments of the participant's sister and brother along with their respective fields of employment. while respondents are ranging from 0 to 97.

Table. 4. Analysis of Education of Brother and Sister of working child with nature of work

Nature of work	Education of Brother and Sister		
	Primary	Middle	Illiterate
[1]Auto Shop	90	64	12
Bricks kilns	14	13	47
Fruit trolley	10	23	26
Home Maid	55	20	97
Needle work	11	0	1
[2]Misc. Works	60	93	64

Researcher's own calculation

Among the participants, the largest group 35% claimed that their sister and brother were illiterate. The next two categories consisted of 30% people with a medium level of education and 34% people with siblings who had only completed their elementary school. In terms of their line of employment, the bulk of them are employed in mechanics, auto workshops, dent shops, and then home manufacturing and miscellaneous jobs.

Table .5 Analysis of Nature of sister's job of working child with nature of work

The study table.5 is depicted the relationship between the type of labor performed by working children and the nature of their sister's job in the Bhakkar district, while respondents are ranging from 0 to 184.

[1] Auto Shop Includes:- Mechanics, Auto Workshop, Denting Shop

[2] Misc. Works:-Lube Shop, Own Small Garments Shop ,Waiter, Tea Shop, Small Karyana Shop

Table .5 Analysis of Nature of sister's job of working child with nature of work

Nature of work	Nature of sisters job			
	Home maid	No job	Others	N/A
[1]Auto Shop	52	114	0	0
Bricks kilns	0	74	0	0
Fruit trolley	6	38	13	2
Home Maid	1	171	0	0
Needle work	3	9	0	0
[2]Misc. Works	33	184	0	0

Researcher's own calculation

The current data indicates that the majority of the siblings of working children are unemployed and involved Misc. Works, followed by Home maid, Auto Shop, respectively.

Table .6 Analysis of income of family of working child with nature of work

The study table .6 depicted the association of family income with nature of working child, while respondents are ranging from 0 to 94.

Table .6 Analysis of income of family of working child with nature of work

Nature of work	Family income (Monthly)		
	20000	21000-40000	41000-60000
[1]Auto Shop	86	73	7
Bricks kilns	20	53	1
Fruit trolley	14	38	7
Home Maid	66	83	23
Needle work	0	12	0
[2]Misc. Works	49	74	94

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Researcher's own calculation

Majority of the working child family income 21000-40000 followed by 41000-60000. Most of the child associated with Misc. Works followed by Auto Shop.

Table.7 Analysis of income of working child with nature of work

The study table.7 depicted the association of child income with nature of working child, while respondents are ranging from 0 to 198.

Table.7 Analysis of income working child with nature of work

Nature of work	Income of working child(Monthly)		
	2000-4000	4100-6000	6100-8000
[3]Auto Shop	72	90	4
Bricks kilns	22	38	14
Fruit trolley	0	50	9
Home maid	54	113	5
Needle work	0	10	2
[4] Misc. Works	1	198	18

Researcher's own calculation

[3] Auto Shop Includes:- Mechanics, Auto Workshop, Denting Shop

[4] Misc. Works:-Lube Shop, Own Small Garments Shop ,Waiter, Tea Hop, Small Karyana Shop

It was expressed that majority of the child income range 4100-6000, which is too little. Most of them engaged in Misc. works followed by home maid. A few child are earning more than 6000.

Table.8 Analysis of Expenses of working child with nature of work

Researcher's own calculation

The study table.8 depicted the association of child expenses with nature of working child, while respondents are ranging from 0 to 130.

Nature of work	Child Expenses (Monthly)			
	<5000	<6000	<7000	>7000
Auto Shop	130	32	0	4
Bricks kilns	35	39	0	0
Fruit trolley	34	16	9	0
Home maid	106	66	0	0
Needle work	9	3	0	0
Misc. Works	114	96	2	5

Conclusions

Child labour is more prevalent in rural areas compared to urban areas, particularly in the district of Bhakkar where children are involved in various types of labour.

Children between the ages of 7 and 14 employed in the labour force.

The majority of the children are working on a daily wages.

The majority of children work for a duration of 9 hours every day.

The behavior of the employer with his under working child is well.

Most of the children did not get any financial aid from their employer in case of emergency.

The most of the child labor comes from family size having six members

Most of the parents and siblings of working children are illiterate.

Most of the siblings of working children have no job that might be the cause of more child labour.

Most of the children are working to support their families.

Most of working children have their own home.

There is deep relationship between the child labor and Socio-economic conditions of children in district Bhakkar.

Poverty, illiteracy of parents and high birth rate of children are the main cause of child labor.

The child doing more work as compare to their ages.

Most of the child live in joint family system that is also cause of child labour in the studied district

Suggestions

1. The study suggests that particular attention should be directed towards the alleviation of poverty.
2. If we desire to prohibit and regulate forced labour, it is imperative that we eliminate the feudal structure.
3. A well-organized administrative system must be established to ensure rigorous implementation of child labour hour regulations.
4. Specialized centers should be established to cater to the needs of these youngsters, offering comprehensive healthcare, recreational activities, and professional training opportunities. This approach allows students to simultaneously acquire both education and skills.
5. An employment policy should be developed with consideration for age.
6. A specialized initiative should be developed to address the eradication and rehabilitation of child labour information.
7. There is a need to improve and strengthen the education and training system.

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