

FEMALE CHILD LABOUR: A THREAT TO MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS IN PAKISTAN

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Abstract

Child labour is of course one the biggest concern and sundry of the entire civilized world. It not only effects children physically, but also has diverse effects on children's moral development, mental maturity and social development & adjustment. Child labour not only a hindrance to nation's development, but negates the provisions of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) as well. Though male child labourer have been focused to some extent on various platforms and podiums, but female child labourer not even been highlighted or discussed on any human right watch platforms. In Pakistan, many girl children are involved in child labour, subjected to inhuman treatment as some suffer physical abuse, economic exploitation and denial of opportunity to education. The main aim of this in hand article is to investigate into female child labour as a major hindrance in achieving the MDGs in Bannu, Pakistan. The sole objective of the study was: to find out the fact that female child labour is a threat to millennium development Goals in Pakistan. Research Question of this study was: to what extent MDG goals hindered by the existence of female child labourers in Pakistan? Population comprised the students who were in Form Three at the three secondary schools, as well as teachers who were teaching the pupils studying in nine different subjects. From a population of about 380, eighteen Form three learners and six teachers were purposively selected while the sample consisted of 18 female students, 6 from each school. To extend the findings, a double-pronged approach was used, through interviews and observations. The researchers interviewed eighteen female form three pupils face-to-face to obtain their views towards female child labour. Six female learners per school were purposively selected. The assistance of 6 teachers (2 teachers per school) was selected by means of purposive sampling. The researcher used qualitative methods for which data was collected using observations and interviews. The findings showed that lack of resources for schooling for girls, busted families and poverty in households were renowned to be a fuel for the problem of

female child labour. Furthermore this article reached the conclusion that the MDGs and child labour are inter-linked causing a numerous of confronts to female child labourers in Bannu. Furthermore female child labourers preyed to drug abuse, under-nourishment followed by health issues, midway drop out of school & early on weddings as the chief factors that hamper on the accomplishment of the MDGs. At the end, the researchers recommends that there is a dare need for the world leading and advanced nations to bring into line the International Labour Organization, connect prevailing labour laws with child rights acts especially for female children and make sure to ban all sort of female child labour below 14 years from all over the world especially in the developing and under developed nations of the world including Pakistan on top priority.

KEYWORDS:Child Labour, Pakistan, Labour legislations and Laws, Poverty.

1. INTRODUCTION

Child labor exists everywhere the globe, particularly in abundance within the developing countries. Consistent with (ILO), "child labor is outlined as dangerous occupations or work activities for all children below the age of eighteen engaged within the marketplace or their families; all children operating within the marketplace or family intervention in their primary education; All children below the age of fifteen work full time, all children below the age of thirteen work half time. The definition of child labor isn't Associate in Nursing activity, however the impact of the activity on the child. In short, the work or activities of children mustn't interfere with their education or create any health threat" (Grimsrud 2003). The employment child labor within the early stages of manufacture in several countries has engrossed special attention of the policy manufacturers as child labor hampers the expansion of kinsfolk from the terribly starting, as a result of it not solely reduces individual academic outcomes, and however additionally reduces the effectiveness and quality of the tutorial system. Moreover, child labor includes a redistributive result on the marketplace. Child labor is common among families whose poorness has passed from one generation to subsequent. As a result, the fight against child labor has gained international momentum over the past decade and has become a significant challenge for the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This momentum and data has helped in achieving the Millennium Development Goals. As this explicit study wildcat and a scientific review of the literature is employed to spot vulnerable children and emphasize issues associated with the Millennium Development Goals, particularly within the obliteration of poorness and education for all. In this sense, analysis on child labor could be a resource for the most part unused by call manufacturers in teaching programs, and poorness reduction programs. Taking into consideration the higher than facts, this text tries to demonstrate that additional opportunities and bigger well-being will cut down child labor. During this article, we have a tendency to attempt to show that additional instructional opportunities and bigger well-being will cut down child labor. The remainder of the organization reads the following: The second a part of the literature review of the Millennium Development

Goals, why youngsters add poorness and child labor, child labor and education for all and therefore the child labor within the world? Development finally, the third half presents the conclusions and proposals of the analysis to choice manufacturers.

1.1 THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

On Sep eight, 2000; the world organization (with the support of the 189 member states of the UN) adopted the Millennium Declaration that contains the Millennium Development Goals. The “Declaration” incorporates several commitments to enhance the destiny of humanity within the new century. Afterward, the international organization Secretariat developed an inventory of eight Millennium Development Goals, every with specific objectives and indicators. Because the declaration of gap the Millennium Declaration emphasizes, children's well-being is at the middle, and therefore the Millennium Goals derive from these statements. By 2015, all 191 international organization member states have committed themselves to subsequent goals:

- 1- Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger
- 2- Achieve Universal Primary Education
- 3- Promote gender equality and empowerment of women
- 4- Reduce child mortality rate
- 5- Improve Maternal Health
- 6- Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
- 7- Ensure environmental sustainability
- 8- Develop a global partnership for development

It is understood that the most international actors within the fight against child labor square measures the International Labor Organization, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and also the IBRD International Emergency Fund. The UN agency is deeply unloving in ancient rules and rules, and also the achievements within the Millennium Development Goals offer a positive thing about the fight against child labor. Instead, the planet Bank doesn't exist as a convention or mission of a standardization organization, however rather is integrated into a positive economic school; United Nations agency works on the idea of the global organization Convention on the Rights of the child and also the Millennium Development Goals, however has no regulative mandate. The UN agency Initiative (International set up for the Elimination of child Labor), connected to the work of the UN agency, promotes the UN agency Convention on child Labor (ILO and, Grimsrud 2003 and 2003). The UN agency Conventions Nos. 138 and 182 and also the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the child specifically mention education within the definition of child labor. In developing countries wherever there's no universal education (such as Eritrea), child labor will forever be found. This explains why child labor in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia has the very best proportion (Rena 2007). For instance, per UN agency estimates, there have been just about 186 million child laborers beneath the age of fifteen in 2000 (ILO, 2002). Concerning one hundred ten million square measure beneath twelve years recent. Among youngsters aged 5-17,

concerning 246 million youngsters square measure engaged in child labor. It's calculable that seventeen1 million youngsters between the ages of five and 17 add dangerous things or things. In different words, youngsters United Nations agency add dangerous jobs account for over simple fraction of child laborers. Additionally, to those numbers, the children are still performing from home. To date, the cluster has no world estimates. Additionally, to the children acting at home, maybe the biggest cluster of underage employees include youngsters performing on land or on family land. Following vital cluster includes youngsters United Nations agency square measure additional in direct contact with the market, however square measure still within the family, like people who participate in very set up or work on home; for instance, Beedi (a child with tobacco and leaves home-cured cigarettes operating in India) performing from home, in your own residence, within the family, and reception, constitutes the bulk of child labor within the world.

According to Andvig (2001), this cluster accounts for concerning ninetieth of all child labor in continent. This might even be the case for the Indian landmass that is that the second largest child labor development when continent (Burra, 1995). In most cases, even individuals operating outside the house work with oldsters or alternative members of the family. These children facilitate giant farms and plantations within the field to satisfy privately held corporation output quotas or facilitate oldsters. Another space is that the employment of youngsters, typically within the formal business sector: as an example, in Eritrea, candles, alimentary paste and stick ready reception. The comparatively little range of youngsters is directly employed by employers, in all probability but 100% of youngsters operating round the world: as an example, child labor within the ware trade in Madras, India. Additionally, several child laborers add little hotels and restaurants. The intense types of child labor are vice crime and children taken or oversubscribed by their oldsters, WHO typically draw the eye of the public. Per the provisions of the Convention, associate degree calculable eight.4 million children are concerned in alternative worst types of child labor. Article 182 of the International Labor Organization, Articles 3a-c.3 (International Labor Organization, 2002) Orthodox street children not solely work on the road; however even have fewer children living with their oldsters than alternative operating children. The reliable range of street children in continent is a smaller amount than one million (Andvig 2001). For the aim of intervention, 3 main types of child labor will be identified: **I.** Parental management works within the children's own families, within the homelands or within the home businesses (possibly over eighty-fifth of the globe estimates of child labor). **II.** Children utilized by third parties however living in their parents' homes (possibly but 100% of the globe estimates of child labor). **III.** Children WHO live outside their parents' home or while not them (cannot be but five-hitter of world child labor)

1.2 WHY CHILDREN WORK?

Child labor is outlined as an activity that put a negative impact on the children. This doesn't mean that the family has no financial gain. The financial gain or edges of child labor is measured in numerous ways: child's income; the worth of the child's add a private corporation, in an exceedingly family conspiracy or in an exceedingly family; offer a lot of financial gain opportunities for adult family members; and therefore the market that children receive at work. Some studies decide to estimate the worth of children's financial gain as a share of total family financial gain. A study conducted in South American nation found that seven5% of children aged ten to twelve of children and between thirteen and fifteen years of children actively participate in family financial gain (Siddiqi and Patrinos 1995). Another study shows that child represent 2 hundredth to twenty-fifth of family financial gain (Anker and Melkas, 1995). Solely a little range of children works for employers and receive salaries, creating it is troublesome to summarize the quantity of financial gain support that children offer during this class. A study in rural Asian country estimates that children's financial gain represents solely 6 June 1944 of family financial gain and is a lot of seemingly to supply a lot of complete image (Rosenzweig and Everson, 1997). The unpaid work of children within the family is of nice price for the family. Studies within the Indian carpet trade have shown that child labor is widespread.

1.3 POVERTY AND CHILD LABOR

The first goal of the millennium is to eradicate extreme poorness and hunger by 2015. Most child labor comes from terribly poor families or underprivileged social teams. Though poorness needs some children to form economic contributions to the family, this doesn't prove the very fact that children area unit subjected to force labor that endangers their lives, safety, physical or psychological development (Rena 2004: 1-2). It ought to be noted that children area unit severely laid low with poorness from time to time. Therefore, current developments indicate that achieving this goal is extremely tough. Child labor is closely associated with poorness and underdevelopment. It's usually stressed that poorness is that the main reason behind child labor, like all developing countries as well as Asian nation, China, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Ceylon in Sri Lanka, Papua island, Ethiopia, and Uganda. In Mocambique, Malawi, Sudan and Chad, the prevalence of poorness is high; therefore child labor in these developing countries, particularly in Asia and Africa, is essentially gift. The globe Bank (1998) according that in countries with a per capita financial gain of but \$500, the working class participation rate for children aged ten to fourteen is higher, between half-hour and hour (in 1987). In countries with incomes between \$500 and \$1,000, this negative relationship between financial gain and child labor has lessen pronounced within the richest developing countries (with financial gain starting from \$1,000 to \$4,000) Up to 30%

The relationship between the amounts of ladies (females) child labor conjointly appears to be vital in several places. The older lady during a family is a lot of probably than

different youngsters within the family to try to go housekeeping and not to head to college, while boys, particularly those with older sisters, square measures a lot of probably to travel to high school. Analysis from continent indicates that in numerous societies composition of the family is deliberately modified through the education of youngsters or the adoption of youngsters to form the best division of labor among the family (Pedersen 1987 and Ainsworth 1996). Child labor may additionally occur as a result of poor families cannot adequately insure against financial gain fluctuations,(Guarcello, Mealli and Rosati 2002) and(Grootaert and Patrinos 1999 and Rena 2004).

Poor families move their youngsters (females) off from college to work places for financial gain deficits. Folks place youngsters to figure as a part of a survival strategy to reduce the danger of a disruption in financial gain flow which can be caused by failing crops or loss of employment by a member of the adult family. Interruption of the flow of financial gain is of course a lot of serious for poor families, because it is critical. Therefore, for terribly poor families, child labor appears rational enough, increasing the bottom of financial gain sources (Anker and Melkas 1995). In general, the child's parents are not the ones who let the children work in their place, but the people who think it is necessary to get more resources from the family to get the necessary income. Therefore, child labor does not replace adult work, but integrates it; in some cases, it allows adult family members to enter the labor market (Rena 2007). The causes of child labor are complex, mainly including economic, social and cultural factors. Therefore, the solution must be complete and involve the widest possible range of partners in each company. In fact, a single institution or an organization like UNICEF or WHO cannot address child labor alone. Therefore, child labor, mainly caused by poverty, must be resolved by all social institutions in all aspects. Social institutions must attack both the problem and its causes. With the support of NGOs, the public and private sectors should play an important role in minimizing child labor.

1.4 EDUCATION AND CHILD LABOR

The goal of the second millennium is to realize universal primary education by 2015. This can be associated degree objective supported the United Nations agency Declaration on Education for All, that aim to confirm that each a youngster complete the total info of the first college. The length of primary education varies from one country to a different, from seven to twelve years, with associate degree absolute minimum of five years. It's expected that the definition of child labor is going to be a minimum of 5 years mature in primary education which there'll be an outsized range of economically active youngsters within the people of twelve to fourteen years, several of whom are going to be child labor. As mentioned higher than, education is seen because the right of all youngsters and as a style of personal and social development. Seeable of economic development, the extent of recovery of education is extremely high for people. However, several developing countries cannot bring home the bacon this during a short amount of your time. Therefore, child labor remains a significant challenge to the Millennium Development Goals.

The issue of youngster work is gigantic and has been developing in Pakistan and the world over, hindering the arrangements of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). Numerous terrible female kids face a somber future due to youngster work. Youngster work portrays a circumstance where a youngster who ought to be in school is occupied with pay producing exercises either for his/her folks, watchman, and boss or for his/her own sustenance (Hasnat 1995 as in Ahamed 2013). Chiketo (2012) additionally characterized kid work as a monetary assignment, paid, unpaid, or exploitative, occupied with by a youngster who is under 18 years old, which puts the interests of the recipient well over those of the kid and is negative to the physical, mental, social, instructive and moral advancement of the kid. In this manner, youngster work is a block to the all encompassing advancement of kids, in this manner invalidating the accomplishment of the MDGs.

The MDGs, set up in 2000 at the United Nations Millennium Summit and marked by 189 heads of state far and wide, diagram a rundown of eight overall objectives for creating nations to accomplish by 2015, planned to improve living conditions and cure key worldwide uneven characters by 2015. Objectives one to three call for: battling outrageous neediness and craving; accomplishing all inclusive essential training; and advancing sexual orientation balance and ladies' strengthening by accomplishing sex equality in instruction. Objective 6 requires the battling of HIV/AIDS. Neediness has regularly been viewed as the key purpose behind propagation of youngster work (Chiketo 2012; Chinyoka and Naidu 2013). In any case, youngster work is the essential consequence of neediness, as it pushes kids into untimely work in this way denying kids the chance to get the training and aptitudes they have to get nice work and salary as grown-ups (Rena 2009). The disposal of kid work is a fundamental essential to destruction of outrageous neediness and yearning (MDG 1).

Accomplishing widespread essential training (MDG 2) is dependent upon opportunity from work to enable female youngsters to go to class and perform well. There is likewise a sexual orientation equity measurement (MDG 3) to youngster work, in perspective on the unfair practices that lopsidedly deny numerous young ladies of fitting training and add to their weights through over the top family unit tasks. The instruction of young ladies as future moms assume an essential job in diminishing kid mortality (MDG 4) and improving maternal wellbeing (MDG 5), similarly as it does in favoring tutoring of youngsters over work in the people to come. Battling HIV/AIDS (MDG 6), as well, bears on youngster work since AIDS vagrants are among kids who are most in danger and since this debilitation of ladies and young ladies increment the hazard that they themselves may get contaminated (Mahlomaholo 2011).

Today, all through the world, around 215 million kids work, some full-time. They don't go to class and have practically no opportunity to play. Many don't get appropriate nourishment or care. They are denied the opportunity to be youngsters. The greater part of them are presented to the most noticeably awful types of kid work, for example, work in risky situations, subjection, or

different types of constrained work, illegal exercises including drug dealing and prostitution, just as inclusion in equipped clash Ahamed, (2013). As indicated by Anumaka, (2013), an expected 80 million kid laborers can be found crosswise over Africa. He further recommends that the number could ascend to 100 million by 2015. That is the year wherein the first and second arrangements of the MDGs, "destruction of outrageous neediness and appetite" and "accomplishment of general essential training" are relied upon to be accomplished. Except if neediness is diminished to empower guardians to accommodate their youngsters, it will be practically difficult to destroy kid work and, for whatever length of time that kid work endures, accomplishing all inclusive essential training will stay a delusion (MDG Report 2013). Ahamed, (2013) stresses the need to execute youngster security measures to anticipate the abuse that frequently keeps kids, particularly young ladies from school. It must be noticed that the status of the young lady kid comprises a basic analysis of social advancement in the third world. Separation based on sex is a basic element of conventional societies. The lower position of young ladies in such social orders underestimates young lady kid workers as compared to the male youngster workers. Other than word related perils, young lady kids are defenseless against sexual maltreatment both at the work environment and at home when they are left to themselves Iravani, (2011).

Guided by the standards cherished in the ILO's Minimum Age Convention No. 138 and the Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention No. 182, the ILO's International Program on Child Labor (IPEC) attempts to accomplish the powerful annulment of youngster work (ILO 2010 referred to in United Nations 2012). Likewise, the objectives set by the MDGs have generally been missed on the African landmass (UN 2012). The nonappearance of a MDG tending to issues of youngster work from the MDG structure is an unfortunate exclusion that should be adjusted with a desire to move quickly for the aim to accomplish the MDGs to be figured it out. There is a dire requirement for techniques, approaches and projects to be set up to re-duce the interest for and the stock of kid work.

1.5 RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS AND CHILD LABOR

There is a strong relationship between MDG's and child labour, as can be illustrated through the following key points:

1.5.1 The key to understand the connection between child labor, and schooling is that child labor is typically the results of a choice inside a house wherever resources and work are divided consistent with desires and standards. On the premise of this division of labor inside the house, child labor will be seen as a result of the conditions of the adult market and have an effect on these conditions. Additionally, the access of the Households to a Non Labor financial gains as a Public Transfer or own access to a money or Credit Risorse can influence the selections on the time allocation of the youngsters. To grasp this we'd like to review the definition and child labor scope of

1.5.2 Child labors are going to be outlined in accordance with UN agency Conventions 138 and 182 and therefore the world organization Convention on the Rights of the child. Child labor isn't just like the work outlined by the Activity, attributable to the result that this Activity has on the child. Terribly temporary it will be some that the work or activities undertaken by the youngsters mustn't interfere with their education or represent a threat to health. Guided by the Conventions, the child employee Identifies himself as all youngsters underneath eighteen in harmful occupations or aburning activities within the market or in their house, all youngsters operating within the market or reception interfere with their primary education, all youngsters underneath the age of fifteen altogether operating time and every one youngsters underneath thirteen years getting on in part-time work.

1.5.3 All 3 conventions build special relevance education in their definition of child labor continuously finds child labor in countries wherever there's no universal education. This explains why child labor in Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia has the very best proportion. In 2002, the UN agency calculable that there have been roughly 186 million child staff underneath the age of fifteen worldwide (ILO, 2002). Concerning one hundred ten million individuals are underneath twelve years previous. Of the youngsters within the 5-17 age teams, roughly 246 million youngsters are engaged in child labor. It's calculable that seventeen1 million youngsters between the ages of five and 17 add venturous things or things. In alternative words, youngsters WHO ad venturous jobs account for over simple fraction of child laborers. Additionally, to those numbers, there are youngsters performing from home, therefore there's no world estimate for this cluster.

1.5.4 In addition to youngsters operating in their own homes, maybe the most important cluster of child laborers include youngsters operating within the home or onto land. In theory, these youngsters ought to be enclosed within the higher than figures, however are typically not enclosed within the market statistics. Following necessary cluster includes youngsters WHO are additional in direct contact with the market, however are still within the family, like families taking part during a subcontracting agreement or functioning at home. Functioning at home, operating within the home and subcontracting reception represent the bulk of operating youngsters within the world. Andvig (2001) estimates that this cluster accounts for ninetieth of all child labor in Africa. This might even be the case for the Indian landmass, that is that the second largest child labor development once Africa (Burra, 1995)

1.5.5 Even those that work outside the house can work with folks or alternative relations in most cases. These youngsters facilitate folks UN agency work on giant farms or plantations to satisfy production quotas or facilitate family businesses. Another space is that the family activity, that sometimes employs youngsters in informal services. Employers use solely a comparatively tiny variety of children, maybe but 100% of operating youngsters

1.5.6 Around the globe as an example, in the African nation, but a pair of children within the marketplace area unit utilized in salaried jobs,(Grootaert and Patrinos 1998)

1.5.7The most extreme varieties of child labor, like harlotry and children that folks get or sell, occur comparatively. It's calculable that (the International Labor Organization (IT) 2002), about eight.4 million youngsters have participated in alternative worst varieties of child labor, as outlined in Article three a-c.3 of Convention n. 182 of the United Nations agency. The important youngsters on the road, not solely acting on the road, however additionally youngsters, UN agency live excluding their folks, area unit comparatively few, even though their variety will increase. Andvig (2001) estimates that the affordable variety of street youngsters in continent is a smaller amount than 1,000,000.

1.5.8For the intervention reasons, 3 main varieties of child labor may be identified: 1) Work controlled by folks in their own homes, on family land or in home businesses (may exceed eighty-fifth of total child labor estimates). 2)

Youngsters area unit occupied by third parties however sleep in their parents' homes (may not be but 100% of total child labor estimates). 3)

youngsters living outside their folks or while not folks (may not be but five-hitter of total child labor estimates)

Supported this, we are able to conclude that the direct participation of young children within the marketplace isn't necessary once analyzing the link between child labor and poorness. This area unit links between tasks and resources through division of labor.

1.6PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The fundamental and focal point of this in hand article is to focus female youngster work, so this article investigated the effect of female kid work in accomplishing the MDGs through looking at the positive and negative impacts of female kid work on the improvement of young ladies. While youngster work is a touchy subject with both constructive and adverse meanings in Pakistan, individuals keep on rehearsing it in view of destitution. Most families in Bannu can't manage the cost of an essential supper and the expense of training for their youngsters in this way female kids are caught in female kid work to bring home the bacon. Families who can't meet their fundamental needs may rely upon the pay of their youngsters for endurance. Much of the time, these families are poor to such an extent that each individual from their family needs to work. Notwithstanding the positive method of reasoning of kid work given in this examination, the indecencies of youngster work are undeniable in Pakistan and the world over. Female kid work is a block to the all encompassing advancement of students along these lines discrediting the usage of MDGs in Pakistan.

1.7 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

sole objective of the study was:

the fact that female child labour is a threat to millennium in Pakistan

The
To find out
developmentGoals

1.8RESEARCH QUESTION

extent MDG goals hindered by the existence of female child Pakistan?

To what
labourers in

1.9 POPULATION OF THE STUDY

The target population comprised students who were in Form Three at the three secondary schools concerned, as well as teachers who were teaching the pupils studying in nine different subjects. From a population of about 380, eighteen Form three learners and six teachers were purposively selected.

1.10 SAMPLE OF THE STUDY

The sample consisted of 18 female students, 6 from each school. To extend the findings, a double-pronged approach was used, made up of interviews and observations. The researchers interviewed eighteen female form three pupils face-to-face to obtain their views towards child labour. Six female learners per school were purposively selected. The assistance of 6 teachers (2 teachers per school) was selected by means of purposive sampling selection.

1.11 METHODOLOGY

The present study appeared as a distinct study that was conducted in three urban secondary schools in District Bannu, so as to investigate and show the effect of female youngster workers on the fulfillment of the MDGs. The fundamental point of this in hand study was unmistakable and exploratory. Along these lines, a qualitative research configuration was viewed as fitting (Mitchell 2012). One of the benefits of this in hand study was that it enabled the professionals to increase an understanding of social marvels from the members' points of view, as observed inside their normal settings (McMillan and Schumacher, (2012).

By making observations and taking copious notes during the audio-taped interviews or discussion, the researchers helped to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the data obtained, in accordance with Maxwell's methodology (2006), which holds that doing so contributes meaningfully to securing a valid description of what researchers see and hear.

In request to comprehend gathered information, the scholar applied Tesch's open coding strategy for analysis to distinguish topics, themes and classes (Creswell 2008). It is a foundational procedure of looking at, choosing, arranging, contrasting, combining and deciphering information to address the underlying suggestions of the investigation (White 2002; Yin 2012; Leedy and Omrod 2013).

1.12 ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

Authorization to lead the investigation or research was verified from the District Bannu Education Office, school principals and teacher included. Further per-protocol looked for from the head of the institutions. Members/participant were educated that their inclusion in this research study was optional and that they were allowed to pull back at any phase from a meeting/ interview on the off chance that they were not happy with taking an interest. Preceding the beginning of a meeting, interview, consent was acquired from the member for it to be sound recorded. The members/participants were likewise guaranteed of their namelessness in the exploration or research.

1.13 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Some of the major findings derived in form the major “Themes” manually derived of this in hand study is given below:

a)- **Female Child Labour and Poverty**

The respondents uncovered that neediness was the central point fuelling youngster workers in Pakistan especially in district Bannu in rural and urban zones. The respondents (students and educators) said that the female take in from neediness stricken families come to class with void stomachs, paid their school charges late, don't have not too bad school clothing and normally swoon at school due to hunger. In perspective on the abovementioned, most of the female students (16) met upheld kid work, with one student saying that:

If you need to pay school expenses on time there is have to search for business first to get cash so you can pay in time. The students uncovered the fact that their folks could scarcely get enough assets to use at school which incorporates stationery, garbs and even school charges. Because of neediness kids are compelled to drop-out of school and search for work for the endurance of the family. Subsequently, youngster work disregards the arrangements of MDGs 1 to 3 which call for battling outrageous destitution and appetite, accomplishing all inclusive essential instruction and advancing sexual orientation uniformity and ladies' strengthening by 2015. While neediness was noted to compound youngster work, some educator's met in this investigation reverberated that tutoring issues additionally add to kid work. Ordinarily kids look for business essentially on the grounds that there is no entrance to schools (separation, no school by any means). At the point when these youngsters leave school, they become potential laborers and are denied an education. Teacher one expressed: in numerous cases I am mindful of families where everybody in the family needs to work and procure so as to make a base degree of endurance for the poor family. They must choose between limited options. It is about survival.

In accordance with the above contention Irvani, (2011) set that neediness and joblessness of grown-ups is the principle purposes behind this issue of youngster work. In the event that every single grown-up man and ladies had the chance to gain a worthy pay, no parent would need to send their kids to any work, particularly perilous work. They would like to send them to class.

b)- **Female Child Labour and Schooling**

A few educationists contended that since most guardians were poor, students came to class in the wake of doing difficult work, for example, cultivating and all arches tic errands. The investigation additionally settled that families incidentally pull back their young lady youngsters from school to work in the fields and sell products like juice cards, organic products, vegetables, freezes, frosted water and a few different things of rather minimal noteworthiness with the goal that they could expand their odds of acquiring pay for the endurance of the family. Female youngsters were likewise seen to go about as unpaid residential hirelings in their very own homes, dealing with the family's needs while the two

guardians work. The expressions of one of the young lady's between seen beneath outline a portion of the difficulties confronted, and how these can influence cooperation at school:

As young ladies we are given such a great amount of work at home that we can't do our perusing. We are over-worked, and being abused, while the young men's simply meander the avenues, and some of the time do their homework. We do all the family unit errands, such as washing the garments, cleaning the house, bolstering the youthful ones, caring for wiped out family members and guardians, cooking for the whole family, and bringing kindling and water before we go to school.

The above difficulties were likewise reverberated by a female student from one of different schools. The writing affirms and lights up these discoveries. An exploration study by Chung (2009:25) uncovered that a lady who causes her family and her neighbors in the network is viewed as a good example and held in high respect. Prominent nonetheless, is that kid's do various jobs while helping, as a result of the sex generalizations connected to jobs which are named female and manly? It ought to be noticed that in Pakistan, and in Africa, socially, the spot of a lady is in the home, especially in the kitchen, therefore it is normal information in Pakistan that the ladies care for the family in each regard. They plan, get ready and cook suppers, wash garments, clean the home, and deal with the wiped out. The way of life of Pakistan has an adage which says 'Musha mukadzi'; the elucidation is that ladies are the home developers. In basic terms it says that the ladies claim the home and they are in charge, as they figure out what everybody ought to eat. Accordingly, the young lady youngsters invest an excessive amount of energy in household tasks, bargaining their scholarly exhibition. It is in this manner sensible to infer that sexual orientation, culture and neediness join to create exceptionally critical instructive hindrances for young ladies in poor family units. These discoveries are additionally upheld by Rao, (2004) and Iravani, (2011) in ponders directed in India.

Given the abovementioned, accomplishing all inclusive essential training (MDG 2) is dependent upon opportunity from work to enable female kids to go to class and perform well. There is likewise a sexual orientation uniformity measurement (MDG 3) to youngster work, in perspective on the oppressive practices that lopsidedly deny numerous young ladies of fitting training and add to their weights through inordinate family errands. The instruction of young ladies as future moms assume a pivotal job in lessening youngster mortality (MDG 4) and improving maternal wellbeing (MDG 5), similarly as it does in favoring tutoring of kids over work in the people to come.

c)-

Female Child Labour and Delinquent Behavior

The researcher saw that youngster work advances truancy, non-attendance and poor scholarly execution. This was uncovered during interviews with the educators. It was additionally settled in this investigation that young ladies were bound to be utilized in eating houses, night clubs and supermarkets where they are at high danger of sexual maltreatment and misuse and of along these lines turning out to be HIV contaminated. Discoveries from the educator interviews uncovered that being ceaselessly from parental

assurance places young ladies in an a lot higher hazard position of getting presented to sexual maltreatment and misuse. Fighting HIV/AIDS (MDG 6) in this manner bears on kid work since AIDS vagrants are among kids most in danger and since this debilitation of ladies and young ladies expands the hazard that they themselves may become tainted Mahlomaholo, (2011).

The investigation additionally settled that the young ladies were seen to be more dependable than young men; thus they were called upon, more frequently than young men, to add to the family salary. However there are laws that occasionally shield youngsters from kid work, these laws can't be appropriately authorized. For some families, the cash that female youngsters bring home is the thing that props the family up. Under these conditions, society may acknowledge maltreatment as youngster work as legitimate in this way disregarding the arrangements of MDGs 1 to 3 which call for battling outrageous destitution, accomplishing widespread essential training; advance sexual orientation correspondence and ladies' strengthening by accomplishing sex equality in instruction.

d)- Female Child Labour and Health Issues

During interviews, one of the instructors' expressed that because of their physical weakness as minors; working female kids become presented to a variety of infections that can bring about death. Further, a kid who starts work at a youthful age has a bigger number of years to build up an infection than a grown-up with a comparative presentation (Bourdil-lion 2011). The wellbeing state of the female kid workers is additionally influenced because of the expo-certain about kids to synthetics which are generally unsafe to their wellbeing. The time spent in working contributes additionally to the unexpected weakness of the youngsters. Educators met featured that HIV/AIDS and other explicitly transmitted maladies were overflowing among the female kid workers. An investigation directed by Fekaday et al. (2006) in Ethiopia to decide the effect of kid work on mental and psychological wellness of kids indicated that working youngsters had more disposition issue, uneasiness and worry than non-working kids. Likewise the investigation found that mental and social issues are apparent among working kids contrasted with non-work-ing youngsters. This substantiates discoveries of this examination as communicated by instructors just as the students which built up that: prostitution; early relationships; chronic drug use/misuse; sexual maltreatment: and different demonstrations of misconduct and truancy were likewise basic among female youngster workers. Given the abovementioned, it ought to be noted from this examination that youngster work is an obstacle to the arrangements of MDGS 4 to 8 which is tied in with advancing wellbeing for all by 2015. There is consequently a need to lessen youngster mortality, improve maternal wellbeing, battle HIV/AIDS, jungle fever and different illnesses, guarantee natural support capacity and build up a worldwide organization for advancement by 2015.

Employers benefit from the submission of the female kids perceiving that these workers can't lawfully shape associations to change their conditions. The more prominent occurrence of wellbeing issues among female youngster

workers lead to in-wrinkled school unlucky deficiencies, lateness rates, frequency of ailment during class, and paces of undiscovered and additionally untreated medical issues or handicaps Chiketo, (2012).

1.14 CONCLUSIONS OF THE STUDY

The following conclusions were drawn by the researcher:

1- Child labor throughout the planet, particularly in developing countries, poses a good challenge to the Millennium Development Goals. Therefore, the challenge of addressing education for all children, reducing poorness and eliminating child labor lies in legislation, intervention and education, and joint efforts to mobilize family and national resources. Early analysis on child labor came to the conclusion that it's a special economic and social downside that needs international attention to the event of youngsters to scale back the intensity of child labor. These efforts will open the door to achieve the second Millennium Development Goal: cut back poorness. Interventions the least bit levels of society square measure necessary to alleviate the issues of youngsters. Provided that this issue is many-sided, the collective action of governmental and non-governmental organizations (with support of the people) will rein within the prevalence of child labor. There should be a robust partnership between the govt, native communities and also the personal sector. Government participation within the gradual reduction of child labor is achieved through public policies that support this objective. Governments round the world ought to give special help and substantial backing to those children. An attempt should be created to stimulate a speedy, sweeping, and economic enlargement that makes employment opportunities and raises folks of children and therefore minimizes the amount of operating children. Additionally, the child employee should receive education, coaching and psycho social treatment. Children United Nations agency develops mustn't suffer numerous activity hazards. Therefore, it's essential to stress the alleviation of poorness, that is that the main reason behind child labor. It's within the interest of the international community to commit abundant larger resources to the present objective. A society cannot create the transition to stability unless their children square measure given hope, dignity and respect. It's an indisputable fact that the speedy elimination of child labor is on the far side the capability of many countries. However, the foremost intolerable varieties of child labor ought to be reduced, if not eliminated altogether. Provided that child labor became a challenge for the accomplishment of the MDGs by 2015, therefore, governments, non-governmental organizations, and alternative connected international organizations should undertake an exploited child labors review method and facilitate the goal of bring home the bacon the Millennium Development Goals among the given time frame.

2- All in all, the present study affirms the perceptions of different examinations that show that kid work is an obstruction to the accomplishment and arrangements of the MDGs. It lessens the person's wellbeing and instructive accomplishments, yet additionally influences the nature of the wellbeing and training framework. The nearness of countless female kid workers is viewed as a major issue as far as financial welfare. Youngsters who

work neglects to get the chance to grow physically, mentally, sincerely and mentally. In this light, the battle against youngster work has increased universal energy during the most recent decade, and has become a significant test for the MDGs in Pakistan and the world over. There is a need to recognize the defenseless youngsters and point out the issues in connection to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), especially neediness annihilation, essential instruction for all, sex fairness, battling HIV/AIDS and production of a worldwide organization for advancement.

1.15 RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE STUDY

Based on the discoveries and findings of the study various suggestions and recommendations are made by the researcher:

1- Collaboration must be improved among administrative and non-legislative foundations just as reinforcing key accomplice ships with different nations to give better monetary answers for destitution which is the primary explanation behind youngster work. Since destitution is the root issue of youngster work there is requirement for governments to gadget techniques to whelp poverty.

2- There is likewise a need to expand attention to the negative effects of kid work among inadequately taught guardians and families in Pakistan. This will assist them with valuing instruction of their kids more than youngster work. Necessary free essential training should be tended to by the Government. Further the utilization of professional projects will help with improving the aptitudes of numerous youngsters and furthermore diminish the absence of education of kids in the country. Child stipends or other help give pay to guardians and parental figures. Advantages molded on school enrolment make impetuses for families to send youngsters (particularly young ladies) to class.

3- The requirement of work advertises strategies tending to kid work can expand school enrolment. The Government needs to underline the youngster's physical, mental, and social medicinal services whether at school or at the work site through occasional wellbeing exams and human services visits by the Department of Health. There is likewise a requirement for the administration to orchestrate the International Labor Organization (ILO) work laws with kid rights laws, making it an offense to draw in youngsters (0-18) in any type of work.

4- At last, the nonattendance of kid work from the MDG structure is an unfortunate exclusion that should be remedied with a desire to move quickly if the purpose to accomplish the MDGs by 2015 will be figured it out. In perspective on this, the ninth Millennium Development Goal ought to be: End all types of kid work.

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