

A Study On Child Labor As A Form Of Child Abuse In District Sargodha

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Abstract

Child labour is social issue of this present era in developing countries especially in Pakistan. The present study was carried out in Sargodha. The major objective of this study was to find out socio-economic and demographic condition of the respondents who are involved in child labour. Other objective was to find out prevalence of child abuse in child labour. The universe of this study from was the urban areas and semi urban areas of the district Sargodha which was consisting on hotels, workshops, tea stalls and brick-kilns where child were doing their work as labour. 110 respondents were selected as a sample b using convenient sampling technique. Then another sampling technique called multistage sampling was used for this study. Data was collected by developing interview schedule which was well designed. Then next is analysis of data that was done by using statistical package for social sciences (SPSS). After all these steps the result of study showed that many of the respondents were doing their work as labour due to poor condition of their home and they support their family. It was also find out that majority of the child labour were facing child abuse at their work place. They should get education in order to grow and play their important role for the development of the country. For eliminating this issue Government and welfare departments should play their role to handle this situation.

Key words: Child labor, Poverty, Child abuse, Workplace.

تلخیص

خاص طور پر پاکستان جیسے ترقی پذیر ممالک میں چائلڈ لیبر موجودہ دور کا ایک سنگین معاشرتی مسئلہ ہے۔ موجودہ مطالعہ سرگودھا میں کیا گیا تھا۔ اس مطالعے کا بنیادی مقصد جواب دہندگان کی مختلف سماجی و معاشی اور آبادیاتی حالت کا پتہ لگانا تھا۔ ایک اور مقصد بچوں کو مزدوری کرنے میں بچوں کے ساتھ ہونے والی زیادتی کے پھیلاؤ کا پتہ لگانا تھا۔ موجودہ مطالعے کی کائنات ضلع سرگودھا کے شہر علاقوں اور نیم شہری علاقوں میں ہوٹل، ورکشاپس، چائے کے اسٹال اور اینٹوں کے بھٹوں پر مشتمل تھی۔ نمونے لینے کی آسان تکنیک کا استعمال کر کے ۱۱۰ جواب دہندگان کا نمونہ منتخب کیا گیا۔ ملٹی ٹیج سیمپلنگ کی تکنیک موجودہ مطالعہ کے لئے استعمال کی گئی تھی۔

یہ انٹرویو ایک اچھے ڈھانچے والے انٹرویو کے شیڈول کو ڈیزائن کر کے جمع کیا گیا تھا۔ جمع شدہ اعداد و شمار کا تجزیہ شماریاتی پیکیج برائے سوشل سائنسز (ایس پی ایس ایس) نے کیا۔ اس مطالعے کے نتائج سے یہ ظاہر ہوا ہے کہ جواب دہندگان کی اکثریت غربت کی وجہ سے اور کنبہ کی آمدنی میں مدد کے لئے مزدوری کر رہی ہے۔ یہ بھی پتہ چلا کہ زیادہ تر چائلڈ لیبر کو اپنے کام کی جگہ پر بچوں کے ساتھ بدسلوکی کا سامنا کرنا پڑا۔ انہیں ترقی حاصل کرنے اور ملک کی ترقی کے لئے اپنا اہم کردار ادا کرنے کے لئے تعلیم حاصل کرنا چاہئے۔ معاشرے سے چلڈرن لیبر کے خاتمے کے لئے حکومت اور این جی اوز کو اپنا کردار ادا کرنا چاہئے۔

کلیدی الفاظ: بچوں کی مزدوری ، غربت ، بچوں سے بدسلوکی ، کام کی جگہ

Introduction

Child labour is a curse which is being practice all over the world, especially in Asian countries included India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Sri-Lanka and other countries. Child labour is an way of doing jobs of children at a small level. It is kinds of labour where children are forced to do work for earn money and also they harmed physically, mentally and morally. Children are exploiting at each level when they are in the form of child labour. When children born in a family then it is considered that they are greatest gift of God to the humanity and they are sign of best creation of ALLAH. Children need to be handling in very caring and fragile manners. They need immense care and delicacy in their childhood. Child labour is basically a specific concept which designed the trends of children's work so that they can determine its cost and benefit (Ali and Khan 2012). Child labour basically talk about the low wages, long working hours, and also facing abuse physically and sexually (Verma 2016). Child labour is mostly in all those areas where mechanism of survival is so hard and the participation of children in workforce is for the survival of their household. Sometime child labour is considered as temporary employment when child do not take interest in education and they lose their interest in schools then they move to child labour for earn money in a small age (Neumayer and Soysa 2005).

Child sexual hunger is faced by thousands of young girls and boys from all social and economic reasons. If talk about the link between sexual exploitation of children and other forms of exploitative child labor then these issues are exist in society at large number. There are factories, Workshops Street corners, railway stations, bus stops, and homes where child labor doing their work from morning to evening these places is actually common sites of exploitation. Powerlessness of children exist in society where abuse by employers and is resisted as intermediates. Almost all children are deceived by trust and end by the trust abused. Due to facing child abuse children face two types of social damage as physical and psycho social damage (physical damage include health, danger of

HIV/AIDS) and this is commercial sexual exploitation which makes it one of the most dangerous type of child abuse by child labor (Subhadarsani Swain, 2014).

Working children has been faced issue created by the government which is through many plans, policies and laws. It is examined that there are many risky places which entail a many psychological, physical, and economic misuse and abuse of children in Bangladesh. There are some hazards in the informal sector as well as in formal sector where physical and psychological well being of children had routinely compromised Gunter et al (2009). Due to all these abuses male and female children may faced by unpleasant abuse by this way of this physical abuse on a child or inflicting injuries to another child. On the other hand abuse may also be in the form sexual abuse as well as faced by male female children or between them by touching, genitals, buttock either these clad or non clad.

Child abuse is a term when there is neglecting of children exist in society. Child maltreatment can be defines in many forms as physical, emotional treatment, sexual abuse, neglect, exploitation, potential harm to the child health. When all these things affect negatively the dignity and development of children called child abuse (Cunningham 2003). Any form of child labour which children do to earn money which can damage their health due to abusive and exploitative behaviour is considered as a child abuse. Child abuse can affect their health in a very bad manner (G. Ali 2010). A lot of children in Nigeria are working as child labour and also facing child abuse in their working environment where they are abused physically, mentally, sexually and psychologically. They work out long hours under an abusive and hazardous conditions with a little pay and there are no benefits for them (Awosusi and Adebo 2012). Some researchers found that those children who are exploiting by whom they have blind trust on them and their trust had end up to their bad and abused behaviour (Smith and Smith 2010).

Child labour in Pakistan is increasing day by day and it is also stated that some factors which are responsible of child labour in our society. The factors include poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, lack of family planning and some others. The one thing which is cause of child labour is dissatisfaction from education system therefore some of the parents of this wanted that their child prefer to send them to the school for getting education. There is absence of social security in society which also becomes cause of child labour in Pakistan. The researcher suggested that if a government takes responsibility for providing rights to the children then children can be protected from child labour (S. Ali 2004).

Major reason behind exploitation of child abuse is class differences in society. There are two main classes' i.e. bourgeoisie and proletariat. In this context, proletariat are exploited by bourgeoisie and deprived from the basic needs as a result they put their children into labour work in childhood to fulfill the needs of

their family. There is social inequality behind all this scenario that children are working as labour force in every field of life. Labour theory and class conflict theory of Marx is best suited.

Objectives

1. To examine the socio-economic & Demographic condition of the respondent.
2. To examine the working condition of laboring children
3. To find out the prevalence of Child abuse in laboring children.
4. To suggest remedial measures in order to eliminate child labor and child abuse.

Conceptual Frame Work

Background Variables	Independent Variable	Dependent Variable
Age		CHILD ABUSE
Gender	Nature of work	
Education	Frustration	
Father education	Ignorance	
Mother education	Economic hardship	
Child income family income	Anger	
Occupation	Depression	
Father occupation	Inferiority	
Residential area	Discrimination	
Family pattern		

Review of Literature

A descriptive research on child labour. It has been found that there is poverty exist in society due to lack of educational policies and also lack of economic resources and high growth rate. This all is major reason behind the work of children where are called child labour. This study focus on the effects of child abuse on child labour and on the subjected children and also focus on the it shows that only one reason behind the parents sending their child to labour work due to their low income (Aftab et al, 2010). Researcher used theoretical model of child labour, which shows that low income is the major reason behind the child labour and most of the parents are involved in sending their children to the work in small age. As a result poor parents cannot afford school fees for their children. Therefore, many poor parents forced their children to work not to school (Basu, 2007).

Jillani (2009) has done situation analysis on child labour which explains that there something different behind the work of child labour as it involves in being exploited child and also gives them overwork. Due to this behaviour children are deprived from their right to get education and good health. At very young age

children involve in long working hour and they paid low wages in a slave like condition. These children are obliged to do work on regular basis to earn their money for the livelihood of their family and as a result they are disadvantaged from education and social activities (Massauda 2013). Entails something different, as children who are working as child labour are being exploited and overworked during their working hours. They are basically underprivileged of their right to their good health and education in their childhood. They work at their very young age with a little payment as a in a slave condition. These children are forced to work on a daily base routine in such hazardous condition to earn living for themselves and for their families. As a result of their work they are deprived from education and social activities.

(Sumon 2007) Provides a deep understanding of child labour in automobile sector in which children are doing work in workshops of automobiles. He found that a large number of children are working there to earn money and most of the children are come from poorest families in the rural areas. Parents sent their children to do job at workshop so that they can fulfil their needs. He also find out that all these children are earning low salaries and some of those who just given food in return of their labour.

(S. Ali 2004) examine child labour in Pakistan is increasing day by day and it is also stated some factors which are responsible of child labour in our society. The factors include poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, lack of family planning and some others. The one thing which is cause of child labour is dissatisfaction from education system therefore most of the parents of this child do not prefer to send their children to the school for getting education. There is absence of social security in society which also becomes cause of child labour in Pakistan. The researcher suggested that if a government takes responsibility for providing rights to the children then children can be protected from child labour. (Bibi 2011). Reported that parents are also responsible to send their children to workplace due to their lack of poor economic condition. She also discussed that a large number of children under the age of 15 were doing their work in a highly bad and poor condition which affect their health in a very bad manner. In such type of conditions the ratio of females are more than males. They worked hard at their workplace for long working hours (60 to 90) per week.

(G. Ali 2010) Discussed that there are some social and economic causes which forced the children to do work in district Sawabi. He also discussed for categories of workplace as workshops, brick kilns, hotels, and self-employment. The one main reason of child labour was large family size and poor economic condition of that family. The low income level of income of parents and their education also play a vital role to force their children to do work as a labour. (Klep 2004) Studied parent's death is also a reason of child labour because in his study he found that a

growing number of children who have lost one or both parents in his life are forced to do job to support their siblings. In Saharan Africa a large number of orphaned children are increasing particularly.

Child labour are facing a lot of problems during their working hours as (Siddiqui 2001) exposed that child labour faced various types of child abuse during their work which affected negatively, psychologically, physiologically and socially. Due to child abuse children feel isolated environment and feeling of depression in their life. These feelings may result from disturbing childhood experience like abuse, neglect etc. (Mishra 2009) discussed that response regarding psychology which effect the mental condition of child labour. These responses to child abuse such as anxiety, denial, self-hypnosis, and disassociation are increased among children. Coping strategies may include being angry with the perpetrator or acting as a passive victim, rescuer, daredevil or conformist. It is also estimated that when parents use abusive language then the children also adopt such languages because now it is found that the rate of intergenerational transmission of abuse is increasing and approximately 30 percent. It concluded that half of the persons who were abused or neglected in their own childhood they will abuse their children, whereas the majority of persons who experienced child abuse will not abuse their own children.

Khan (2004) and Jillani (2009) used analytical approach to find out problems faced by children in child labour. Khan focuses the case of Pakistan however, and Khan evaluates that role of government in solving these problems play important role. This study also find out that child labour is increasing day by day throughout the world especially in third world country. Government of Pakistan is also included in those people who are violating rights of children who are involved in child labour. This all is because of selfish role of parents and their greed to collect money from their children.

Sanjay J. Tidke (2011) argued that it is generally believed that poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, low wages to adult labourers, social customs, and population explosion are the, major factors that have contributed to the growth of the child labour problem. Poor families' background of the child labour is a main cause behind this problem. Togunde (2006) studied the main cause of child labour and also focus on what measures are used to enhance the identity of the socio-economic status of parents. This study also discusses that parents with higher socio-economic status that is more likely to own business then these child labour will assist their parents.

Rew (2000) there are various types of abuse which were affected physiologically, psychologically and socially to child labour negatively. By facing all these abuses children feel isolation and loneliness in their childhood period and the result is

traumatic childhood experience such as sexual abuse and other psychosocial factors which lead to feeling of misunderstanding.

Stanhope et al (2003) some children are those who working long hours on the streets and during their work they face a lot of hazards and troubles which include sexual, emotional and physical abuse. During their work they face high level of injury and even death. Some children are those who are even forced into child prostitution or other criminal activities. In this research a theoretical model was used which explains empirical evidence that is mostly used in developing countries where first born children are more involved in child labourers rather than later born children (Chesnokova et al, 2008).

Kaufman et al (2012) have estimated that there is inter-generational transmission of abuse is 30 percent. This means that all those persons who were abused or neglected in childhood by their parents will also abuse their own child. The nature and extent of child labour are related to the factors which affect the performance of child labour and also these factors influencing the participation of them in their work. Ali (2006) observed that there have been changes in some crucial part of child population as gender differences, occupational choices, differences in urban and rural areas, also schooling in their life. He also proposed that a large portion of child labour comes from the poor and poorest household.

Methodology

The present study was carried out in district Sargodha. This research was in quantitative in nature. Basic objective of this study was to find out socio-economic and demographic conditions of child labour. Another objective was to find out the prevalence of Child abuse in labouring children. The population of the present study was urban and semi urban areas of the Sargodha consisting hotels, workshops, tea-stall. Multistage sampling was used for the present study. At first stage, district (Sargodha) was randomly selected. At the second stage, a city area of this district was selected for the selection of sample. At the third stage, a sample of 110 respondents who were doing labour and working at hotels, workshops, tea-stalls of the city areas. Through convenient sampling technique, the respondents were selected. The data were collected by designing a well-structured interview schedule. The collected data were analyzed by statistical package for social sciences (SPSS).

Analysis and Interpretation

Results

Table: 1
Demographic information

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	87	79.1
Female	23	20.9
Total	110	100.0
Age of respondents	Frequency	Percentage
5-7	3	2.7
8-10	38	34.5
11-13	45	40.9
14-16	24	21.8
Total	110	100.0
Education	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	39	35.5
Middle	19	17.3
Uneducated	52	47.2
Total	110	100.0
Total	110	100.0
Monthly income	Frequency	Percentage
5000-10000	29	26.4
11000-15000	63	57.3
16000-20000	18	16.4
Total	110	100.0

This table illustrates percentage and frequency distribution of data regarding to their gender. Data indicated that majority of the respondents are male who are 79.1 % and other are female who are 20.9 %. Mostly boys are included in child labour. Who are working on Workshops and hotels? Labour work which Children as the labour performed who are less than the age of 18 years. According to this table, the age of the respondents (40.9%) children were falling into the age of 11-13 years category. (34.5%) of the respondents were age of 8-10 years whereas (21.8%) of 14-16 years. And (2.7%) children were falling in age of 5-7 years. Education plays very important role in the development of children as it put in order to do opposite thinking about future. Education was divided in to three categories. According to this table (47.2%) were uneducated and (35.5%) children were at primary level. Almost (17.3%) were at middle level which means they could read or write. This proves that most of the children involved in labour. Family income means the total income of family in a month. The above table is a demonstration of family income of the respondents. About (57.3%) children's family income is 11000-15000, (26.4%) of the respondents were those whose family income laid between 5000-10000, and (16.4%) respondents monthly income laid between 16000-20000.

Results shows that most of the income of family members of child labour was less than their expectation which leads them to send their children to the working place and made them child labour. Children perform well and do hard work to increase the family income with struggle. Basu (1998) defined the working condition of children by using a theoretical model of child labour, in which he defined the major reason behind the work of children in hazardous environment. As a result poor parents cannot afford schooling for their children. Thus, mainly poor households are to send forced their children to labour instead of sending to school.

Table: 2

Items	Frequency		Total	Percentage		Total
	Yes	No		Yes	No	
Lack of income is main cause of child labour	99	11	110	90	10	100
Death of parents cause of child labour	90	20	110	81	18	100
Labouring children are tortured by their incharge	47	63	110	42	57	100
You are facing pains and problems during your work?	65	45	110	60	40	100
Have you experienced or do you know of any one that has experienced child abuse at work place?	54	56	110	49.1	50.9	100
Child abuse had not only physical but emotional effect on their life	48	62	110	43.6	56.4	100
Physical abuse is an injury resulting from physical aggression	76	34	110	69.1	30.9	100
Are you ever sexually abused at your work place?	36	74	110	32.7	67.3	100
Are child labour negatively effects on your health?	92	18	110	83.6	16.4	100

Interpretation

This table depicts the data of respondents concerning their opinion about the main factor responsible for creating more chances of child labour. About (90.0%) of respondents were agreed that lack of income is major cause of child labour in society and it also creates more chances of child labour in society and so their response was in Yes. While (10.0%) respondents said No to this opinion. Table shows that many children were agree that low income level was major cause of child labour. This table shows that parents 'death is a crucial factor in engaging children for work as children who were working day and night, according to this table (81.8%) of the respondents gave response in favour of this opinion. So their response was in Yes. While (18.2%) respondents said No to this opinion because their parents were alive and force them to do work at shop. Kleinberg (2005)

studied parent's death is also a reason of child labour because in his study he found that those children who are single parent child or without parents are forced to do job to support their siblings. In Saharan Africa a large number of orphaned children are increasing particularly. The distribution of respondents regarding their opinion about labouring children is tortured by their in charge or not. Mostly children were agreed that their incharge behaved with them in harsh manners. They treated with them unequal. According to this table (42.7%) respondents said yes about that opinion and (57.3%) said no. According to this table (41.8%) respondents were facing physical pain, (28.2%) respondents were facing breathing problems at work place, (13.6%) children were facing skin diseases during working, and almost (16.4%) children were facing eyesight problems because of overload of working. Children suffer from different forms of problems. Child abuse is also a very big problem or situation faced by children. According to this table (49.1%) children were those who faced child abuse at work place and their response towards child abuse is yes. While (50.9%) said No to that opinion. distribution of respondents with regard to opinion about child abuse had not only physical but emotional effect on life working children. According to this table (43.6%) children were agreed to that and so their response is yes. While (56.4%) said No to that opinion. the distribution of respondents with regard to their opinion about physical abuse is an injury resulting from physical aggression. According to the response of children about that opinion was (69.1%) respondents said yes. While (30.9%) children said No to this opinion. Children suffer from different forms of problems. Sexual abuse is also a very big problem or situation faced by children. According to this table (32.7%) children were those who faced sexual abuse at work place and their response towards sexual abuse is yes. While (50.9%) said No to that opinion. the distribution of respondents with regard to opinion about child labour negatively effects on health of child labour. According to this table (83.6%) respondents were those who said working of children negatively affects the health of child and their response was in Yes. While (16.4%) respondents said No about that. (Mishra, 2009) examine that the workplace where the children work has a negative impact on their health because they were working in a unhygienic and hazardous condition.

Conclusions

Child labour means children do work at the age of 18 and also face exploitation and harms in their small age. It is a kind of labour in which children are harmed physically, mentally and morally when they are forced to work. In sociological point of view children would not be treated cruel and also not abuse them because their mental condition can be disturbed due to abusive behaviour. The results find out that low income is main cause of child labour because their family income is low and they cannot fulfil their basic needs with this income so they go to earn money. There are many problems faced by the child labour at work place. Basically child labours are facing different abuses at their work which are harmful for their mental growth and also for personality development. Physical, emotional and sexual abuses are much

dangerous that are faced by the working children. Any task which was done by the children can be damaging to their health because the work can be abusive, exploitative or hazardous and it can influence their health. Children are also tortured by their in-charge and seniors which may be physically or emotionally. Child labourers are abused physically, mentally, sexually and psychologically.

Recommendations

Child labour is a serious social issue that is becoming cause of sexual abuse of children, and increasing in juvenile delinquency. However following suggestions and recommendations are made in order to eradicate this social evil from the society.

1. Poverty is one of the major problem of our society. Due to poverty most of parents put their children into labor force to fulfill the basic needs of their family. We can overcome this curse of child labor by the eradication of poverty.
2. Educational facilities ought to be provided to all children at door step, because literacy rate of our country is still very low as compare to other countries. Government should have to provide facilities of education for poor families as well as provide scholarships for poor children. Awareness must be increased among uneducated parents about the importance of education for their children. By providing these facilities we can eradicate child labor from our society.
3. Child labour is very common in our country due to soft laws about child labour. There is no check and balance about the child labour and child labour is available in low cast. Strict rules and regulations must be devised against child labour and also for child abuse not for owner of mills and industry but also for parents.
4. Social welfare department must have concentration on the working condition of child labour because they can play vital role for the eradication of child abuse from the society. If welfare departments put their eyes on this issue then they can help government to eradicate child labour.

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