

## Child Labour Pervasiveness and Intervention Strategies: The World Overview

### Dr. STEPHEN JOHN

Associate Professor, Department of Education,  
Sindh Madressatul Islam University, Karachi.  
Email: [sjohn@smiu.edu.pk](mailto:sjohn@smiu.edu.pk)

### Professor Dr. JAMSHED ADIL HALEPOTA

Department of Business Administration,  
Sindh Madressatul Islam University, Karachi.  
Email: [jamshed@smiu.edu.pk](mailto:jamshed@smiu.edu.pk)

### Dr. SUBHASH GURIRO

Associate Professor, Department of Social Development,  
Sindh Madressatul Islam University, Karachi.  
Email: [subhash@smiu.edu.pk](mailto:subhash@smiu.edu.pk)

### Abstract

*The purpose of this research study was to investigate the ratio of children of age under 14 years working in the world and the strategies devised by the nations to check this social evil. The population of people from age 0 to 14 years is 1.9 billion around the world, (Statista, 2021) and it is 27% of the whole population. According to a UNICEF report, 2021 on Child Labor, slightly more than one in five (20%) children are engaged in child labor in the poorest countries of the world. Content analysis, one of the qualitative research methodologies was used to achieve the objectives. It is found that because of family issues particularly the financial constraints some children are forced by parents to work but mostly they themselves are convinced to support the parents. The children are working in hazardous conditions and are forced to work for hours than the defined labor hours but are paid a very negligible amount in return which again make them to live from hand to mouth. Moreover, this is an ultimate reality that the developing countries of the world can't use invention strategies used by the developed countries to check this social evil but this problem could be solved by engaging industries or through a public-private partnership.*

**Key Words:** Child Labor, Pervazsivness, Intervention Strategies & Overview.

### Introduction

The pervasiveness of child labor in today's society is not a new problem. Child labor has existed throughout history, and children continue to be exploited by various human groups, particularly in underdeveloped countries. According to ILO, more than two hundred and fifteen million children of age five years and above or up fourteen years are working in the world, with 179 million of them working in complicated and nastiest systems of labor. They are treated in a way that is against the law and forced to work for extended periods (ILO, 2013). Child labor is a multifaceted socio-political problem that links with politics, which societies have faced for years and cannot solve. If we read the history, we find that the

landlords or feudal lords are making their subjects and their offsprings work for them not to get an education; they think that if slaves children become educated, they will not obey them. In Pakistani society, child labor is a complex, unpleasant reality as well as a long-standing evil. Pakistan lacks exact statistics and estimates on child labor due to extensive data gathering systems and macro surveys. In 1996, the Ministry of Labour & Power and Pakistan Federal Bureau of Statistics, in association with the International Labor Organization, conducted research on child labor; the outcomes of the survey depict that out of total 40 million children, more than 3.3 million children of age five to fourteen years are involved in some labor across the country. Another survey (1999-2000) was conducted by the Labor Force Survey, which reveals that roughly the 22 to 24% population of Pakistan is from 10 to 15 years of age and is involved in different types of child labor, the highest percentage of this child labor is present in Punjab which is 11.83% of the whole population while the province Sindh is having the lowest one (8.5%). According to micro surveys and case studies conducted in Pakistan, many children labor in all areas of the formal and backup economy, with the mainstream tangled in domestic works, agricultural activities, and informational setting of working places.

While a tiny percentage is performing work in a formal setting, surrendering their childhood, learning, wellbeing, and lives (Siddiqi & Patrinos 2015). Boys are primarily engaged in metropolitan zones, particularly in informal areas like tea shops, cobblers, grocery stores, factories, etc. In contrast, female youths are mainly employed in domestic or household jobs like babysitters, servants, and house cleaners in well-off households. In Pakistan, the most common word for kid workers is "*Chhota*" (A Child Worker) and such children are found busy from morning to night may be found in every cluster and surface. These *Chottas* can be found in various venues, including businesses, wayside guesthouses, workshops, tea shops, and service stations. The primary sectors absorbing children in Pakistan are manufacturing, transportation, trading, and other amenities in city zones, farming, and brick kiln manufacturing in rural parts. Pakistan is an agricultural country, and a considerable sum of boy offspring are found employed in dairy-farms, cultivated fields, poultry, and such other works, aiding their parents in making a living (Khan 2018). Child labor has also been detected in the industrial business, particularly in the informal sector, such as cottage industry, power looms, carpet weaving, sports industry, and surgical industry.

In contrast, many children work in building and road construction, stone quarrying, and brick kilns (Awan et al., 2012). There are many other professions where children work and earn for their families, i.e., weaving factors, hairdressers, shops or salons, cleaners, painters, guards, etc. (Ali et al., 2013). Children are frequently busy in the country's informal or implicit sector, which is not controlled by labor laws, oversight by government intervention, and has no records. Even though Pakistan has a variety of restrictions and rules restricting child labor, the GOP recognized the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1990 and passed the Employment of Children Act in 1991. According to this law, boys or girls under age 14 will be counted as children. As a result, the minor age for frugally lively offspring in Pakistan is 14, as it is 16, compared to other industrialized countries. Child labor is defined as any activity carried out by a youngster to get financial benefit. Therefore, the workers under age 14 will be taken in child labor whether they may be involved in any minor work.

Ali et al. (2018) conducted a research study to look into the effects of child labor in both city and village areas of Pakistan. Their research study illustrated that gender discrimination, conservative family beliefs, and parental illiteracy are the root causes of child labor in urban and rural Pakistan. The study found that gender discrimination, conservative family beliefs, and parental illiteracy are the root causes in both cases. In Pakistani cities, Ali and Khan (2013) looked at supply-side characteristics. According to the study's findings, females are significant and participate in fewer economic actions due to socio-religious

considerations. When boys control assets or manage a family business, their chances of obtaining work improve considerably. Further, the study suggests, if we want to eliminate child labor from Pakistan, we need to improve the wages of the workforce to eliminate the poverty from the country. Then parents will start sending their children to schools and children will also not have any inclination towards the work for financial support of their parents. A study was directed by Karim (1995), and he tried to examine why parents send their children to work rather than to study. He found the lack of parents' education, low family income, and a large number of family members are the few reasons that obliged parents or children to work for monetary backing of the family. Ali and Hamid (2014) researched to find out the reasons behind the working of female children. They found that financial circumstances make the parents go and work for the family and sometimes the girls themselves work to support their mothers in labor performed them in well-off families. Most of the girls work as maids, babysitters and are employed for twenty-four hours for all kinds of works in homes of well-off families, and somehow they work like slaves. They found that families with large sizes mostly send the daughter to work rather than the boys; they send their boys to study as they think the girls will not be with them for more time. Malik et al. (2012) worked to find the supply side factor, and they found that poverty is the biggest reason which made parents send their children to toil somewhat than to school. Their child's financial nourishment improves their family status. Between the two districts, there are a few parallels. Big family size and a low home income are also common in child laborer households. The financial success of family leaders, on the other hand, inhibited schooling in both sectors. Child labor can be reduced through poor financial arrangements and inducements for parents who send their children to school rather than the market. Khalid and Shahnaz (2004) collected data from five hundred and forty-seven children in southern Punjab but were involved in child labor; the collected data revealed that the parents had more children and then their poverty was the reason for child labor. Their study also revealed that social evil like child labor was more prevalent in urban areas than the rural areas.

Particularly in urban areas, children develop a desire to work for the family because of the father's low income, family events, guardians' abilities, and a deficiency of instructive attitude from poor parents; in other words, family needs are factors that contribute to child labor. In Jhang, Pakistan, Arfan et al. (2016) explore the socioeconomic determinants influencing child labor in brick kilns. The authors used a qualitative method to conduct in-depth interviews with young people from brick kilns. Due to low income, the family is forced to take the assistance of their children to supplement their income by working in brick kilns. In Pakistan, brick kiln labor is categorized as bonded labor because some low-income families borrow money from brick kiln owners to cover their basic needs. In exchange, the entire family is forced to work in brick kilns until the money is paid back with interest. Even though bonded labor is prohibited in Pakistan, it persists due to uselessness, disorganization, and lack of control.

According to Mumtaz at el-Hayat, child labor in the automobile industry in Sargodha is caused by chronic family poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, and parental education. Centered on interviews with 200 boys, the data exposed that most boys start their careers at four. Further, the boys' students skip their school and start earning 500 to 700 per month, which is very ineligible. The boys responded that as they have many family members, they work to provide financial support to their parents to mitigate the level of poverty or the financial issues faced by the family. According to the research study conducted by Haider and Qureshi (2015), fathers low earning, big large families, parents' illiteracy are the main reasons behind child labor. Further, they write that the absence of paternal education, low family income, and non-availability of educational facilities and family needs make children work.

## Statement of the Problem

Even though most nations have laws against child labor, many youngsters worldwide work to get money. They are either forced to work to support their families or labor to support themselves; their precarious condition exposes them to exploitation. According to the International Labour Organization, children are made to work for longer or for the whole day but are paid less. In the study of Bequele and Boyden (2018), children are working in such circumstances which are hazardous to their health and may result in mistreatment. They cannot form unions to better their working conditions; employers take advantage of their children's cooperation. As a result of such manipulation, youth growth is inhibited. Their working conditions are insufficient for their mental and physical health or development. The children do not get opportunities to avail the pleasures of childhood; they are forced to live a life of hardship. However, the seeming solution of removing child labor has problems.

To begin with, there is no commonly putative definition of child labor. Depending on the sort of work, diverse countries have variable least age limits and guidelines. As a result, the lines between child labor and adult labor are blurred. A six-year-old is often considered too young to work, but is a twelve-year-old the same? It will be challenging to prohibit child labor until a global agreement is reached that allows for identifying cases of child labor. However, some argue that work can enhance a child's socialization and self-esteem and that the problem isn't child labor per se, but rather the context in which it occurs (Boyden 1991).

## Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this research study are to:

- Find out the number of children working in the world in general and particularly in Pakistan.
- Explore the types of works performed by them.
- Survey the countries of the world having the lowest rate of child labor.
- Prospect the intervention strategies established by the countries having the lowest child labor to eradicate this indisposition.

## Research Methodology

Content analysis, one of the qualitative methodologies, was used in this research investigation. It researches documents and communication artifacts, such as varied text forms, images, audio, and video. Social scientists use content analysis to investigate communication designs in a repeatable and organized mode. Furthermore, by analyzing and coding textual material, this research technique makes replicable and valid findings. Qualitative data can be turned into quantitative data (e.g., documents, oral communication, and graphics) by methodically examining texts. It is a systematic process that involves valuative Assertion Analysis, Frame Analysis, and Discourse Analysis to convert things (mainly textbooks) into content categories.

The content written in the textbooks, research dissertations, research papers, and newspapers articles was critically analyzed to find the reasons behind child labor in the world, particularly in Pakistan. Moreover, using evaluative assertion analysis, the intervention strategies used by different countries to mitigate child labor were also analyzed. The purpose was to extract the significant concept that helped the nation eradicate the social and this moral evil that results in keeping several children from education or the destruction of good brains with the potential to do something extraordinary in the future.

## Analysis and Discussion

### Children Working in the World

According to UNICEF Data (2019) available on its website, slightly more than 1 in 5 children are engaged in child labor in the world's poorest countries. The data of 202 countries are present on the website. Among those, data of 112 countries is not available, indicating that there is no evidence of child labor in those countries. While data of 90 countries related to child labor is available, and among those countries condition of Ethiopia holding the 90<sup>th</sup> position is the worst one where 45% of children are working (National Child Labor Survey 2015). In the list, Pakistan has the 40<sup>th</sup> position where 11% of children are tangled in child labor, while Bangladesh holds the 30<sup>th</sup> position, and data of India is not available. In the

### The Types of Works Performed by Children

According to research published by World Vision, 58.6 percent of youngsters are employed in agricultural labor, 25.4% in jobs and facilities, 7.2 percent in manufacturing and industrial, 6.9 percent in domestic results, and 1.9 percent in other types of dangerous activities. Furthermore, the expands on the main labeled works by including related jobs performed by children, such as farming, fishing, and forestry in agriculture, restaurants & hoteling, retail trade, transport and storage in retail & services, mining & quarrying, manufacturing/making items to sell, and construction work in industry and manufacturing, and housekeeping, cooking, and childcare in the home.

### Intervention Strategies Established by the Countries Having Lowest of Child Labor

The most important method for keeping children out of the labor market is to send them to school. Lower enrollment has been linked to higher rates of child employment in studies (ILO 1992). Students receive teaching as well as the opportunity to learn about their social duties at school. As a result, many individuals believe that child labor should be abolished in developing nations immediately and that children should be required to attend school. This method, however, is unsustainable for a variety of reasons.

To begin with, until their economic circumstances alter, children will not join these institutes. To make up for lost revenue, institutes must create it profitable for children to attend. One of the prerequisites is that these institutions be free. It's also possible that these establishments provide dietary supplements. As a result, parents may see this diet as beneficial and send their children to institute. Schooling can also be improved in terms of quality such that it is seen as a significant influence on a child's future success. After such substitutes are employed, school attendance will rise. Another issue with eliminating child labor is that education and work are not mutually high-class. As previously noted, many children work and attend school. Many children are forced to work to attend school because they would otherwise be unable to pay for tuition and other costs. It emphasizes the fact that in many cases, child labor and education may coexist. Specialization, as previously said, allows some children to get an education while their siblings work. Child labor's prohibition would lead to a decrease in edifying achievement among people. According to a study conducted in Bolivia, children who were not employed had the lowest educational accomplishment (UNICEF 1992). According to other research, only 20% of young people who dropped out worked (Seetharamu and Devi 1985). As a result, complete abolition isn't always the best choice.

The majority of people are unaware of how complex the labor-education relationship is. Child labor could be a significant step forward in a country's development. Evidence reveals that parents weigh the costs and benefits of having children when deciding whether or not to have children (Singh and Schuh, 1986). As previously said, children

in third-world countries have a high economic worth, making them a valuable advantage for stressed parents. Children can make a significant contribution to a family's earnings. As a result, child labor is an unavoidable aspect of life in a developing country. After reaching a particular developmental stage, children become more of an economic burden and less of a financial contributor. Children's assistances to family income in England's "emerging period" were comparable to those in Peru and Paraguay now. Children, on the other hand, begin to consume more than they generate as a country grows. Following WW-II, the United States saw significant growth in adult education, and wartime demands for female labor diverted many moms from their children (Lindert 1976). As a result, for the first time in the United States, an additional child depleted more household revenue than they provided. As a result, children's roles differ across developed and developing countries. Child labor may play a crucial part in developing countries' economic survival, contributing to national economic growth at certain poverty levels.

The ILO-IPEC was established in South Asia to improve cooperation between it and its member countries. In the early 1990s, a modality program was created by ILO to help to strengthen /support their existing systems and to conduct research to learn more about the nature of child labor. Further, this was to develop planning and implementation capacities, establish partnerships with civil society/organizations and other stakeholders, and test innovative intervention models. The ILO's schemes range from multimillion-dollar, multi-year large-scale programs to smaller-scale, and are funded by the government. Several nations worldwide have conducted surveys on child labor with the help of the ILO, so to have a body of statistical information and knowledge on the subject. The ILO developed its methodology for international evaluations and inclinations based on this data published in its Global Reports on Child Labour. Advance and reinforce the gathering and distribution, as appropriate, to have better national statistics on children in employment, both in the formal and informal economies, with data disaggregated before publication (Khan & Lyon, 2015).

The ILO has also contributed significantly to the development of knowledge products: Combating Child Labor; A Handbook for Labor Inspectors; A Child Labor Impact Assessment toolkit; and other training resources to support a variety of its International Training Center programs (ILO, 2015). UNICEF and other child protection organizations were moving away from small-scale, issue-specific interventions and toward a systems approach that emphasizes deterrence, i.e., addressing the fundamental causes of crises such as child labor (Khan & Lyon, 2015; UNICEF, 2014). The systems approach aims to allow more systematic strategy formation and programming that considers the child, family, and community as a whole, resulting in better coordination of poverty reduction, social welfare, justice, labor, and education policies while maintaining cost-effectiveness and efficiency. A systems approach addresses societal challenges such as marginalization and prejudice based on race, ethnicity, gender, or other contextual factors (UNICEF, 2014). UNICEF's work in South Asia to reduce child labor comprises programmatic provision, legislation, child security measures, practical help, and system-level investigation, such as the Global Initiative on Out-of-School Children. UNICEF's national offices manage several programs in South Asia under the 'Country Programme,' which acts as a holistic system-level intervention in each country. UNICEF child labor program in Nepal is part of UNICEF's more extensive urban activities to build and develop a comprehensive child protection system, laying the groundwork for a complete and combined reply to children's problems. District and municipality activities to eliminate child labor are co-funded by the local government, development partners, and the private sector. After their families were reunited, the children were offered schooling or vocational training, as well as financial assistance.

Similarly, it was projected that 10,000 children and their families who were at risk of being forced into child labor got counseling, as well as monetary and educational aid (UNICEF, 2014). In India, UNICEF has a lot of experience fighting child labor. Child labor programs can be found in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, and metals and carpets in Uttar Pradesh and tea fields in Assam. In regions where child labor is common, these programs influence tens of thousands of

children and their families. In collaboration with international agencies, local government, and civil society partners, UNICEF actively engages the private sector to take actions that fulfill their commercial accountability to reverence children's rights to provide young workers in the workplace according to the Children's Rights and Business Principles. The Children's Rights and Business Principles were developed in 2012 by UNICEF, the United Nations Global Compact, and Save the Children to study how businesses can protect and support children's rights in the workplace, marketplace, and community. The Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, which argue that all firms have an autonomous commitment to upholding human rights, are given a child-centered approach in the Principles. Each Principle outlines what businesses may do as part of their social accountability to protect children's rights. The principles also outline how corporations might go above and above by pledging to promote children's rights in a broader sense (UNICEF, 2013). H&M, Coca-Cola, and IKEA are among the companies that have signed the deal. In the case of IKEA, the IKEA Foundation supports education and child protection initiatives in India and Pakistan, working with UNICEF and Save the Children to address the core causes of child labor and promote excellent education for children aged 6 to 14, benefiting over 10 million children. Raising awareness and mobilizing rural communities to reservation and support all children's rights and education are among the actions to ensure admittance to high-quality teaching by encouraging child-friendly teaching methods to improve learning levels and keep children in school.

### Conclusions (Best/ Practices)

Keeping in view the status of Child Labor in advanced countries of the world, where getting the education to a certain age level is compulsory and to force a child to work is abolish following conclusions are drawn:

- Child labor should be abolished and attain education to a certain level should make compulsory.
- Government should device such strategies along with free education up to graduation level which could fulfill the economic loss of those children who attend school.
- The study environment and quality of education should be improved to guarantee the future success of the children.
- Companies must be involved through the law to provide reverence children rights.

### References

- Akabayashi, H., & Psacharopoulos, G. (1999). The Trade-off Between Child Labor and Human Capital: A Tanzanian Case. *Journal of Development Studies*, 35(5), 120- 140.
- Ali, K. & Hamid, A. (2004). Major Determinants of Female Child Labour in Urban Multan (Punjab-Pakistan). *The Lahore Journal of Economics*, 4(1), 61-78.
- Ali, K. & Khan, R. E. A. (2004). Simultaneous Decision Making of Child Schooling and Child Labor in Pakistani Urban Households: *The Lahore Journal of Economics*, 9(1), 127-148.
- Ali, M. Rafi, S. & Aslam, M.A. (2012) Tiny Hands on Hefty Work: Determinants of Child Labor on Automobile Workshops in Sargodha (Pakistan). *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 2(3), 247-250.
- Ali, M. Z. (1999). Need assessment study for skill development; development of working children and their households in Liyari and Orangi areas of Karachi. Technical report, Pakistan Institute of Labour Education and Research.
- Armendáriz, B, & Morduch, J (2010). *The economics of microfinance*, (vol. 1). Cambridge, MA: The MIT Press
- Awan, M. S., Waqas, M., & Aslam, M. A. (2011). Why do parents make their children work? Evidence from Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. *International Journal of Academic Research*, 2(3), 545-549.

- Awan, S. & Khan, A. A. (1992). Child Labour in Carpet Weaving Industry in Punjab. Center for the Improvement of Working Conditions and Environment, Lahore.
- Basu, K. (1999). Child labor: cause, consequence, and cure, with remarks on international labor standards. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 37(3), 1083-1119.
- Basu, K., & Van, P. H. (1998). The economics of child labor. *American Economic Review*, 88(3), 412-427.
- Bateman, M (Ed.) (2011). *Confronting Microfinance: Undermining sustainable development*. Herndon: Kumarian Press.
- Bequle, A. and J. Boyden. (2018). "Working Children: Current Trends and Policy Responses." *International Labor Review* 127,2: 153- 171.
- Bharadwaj, P. (2014). Fertility and rural labor market Inefficiencies: Evidence from India. *Journal of Development Economics*. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jdeveco.2014.07.00>.
- Blume, J, & Breyer, J (2011). *Microfinance and child labor; international labor office, employment sector, social finance, Programme*. Geneva: ILO
- Boyden, J. 1991. "Working Children in Lima, Peru." In W.E. Myers, ed., *Protecting Working Children*. London: Zed Books Ltd in association with UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund).
- CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency) (2007). *Impacts of microfinance initiatives on children: Overview of the study report*. Quebec: Canadian International Development Agency.
- Cigno, A. & Rosati, F.C. (2000). Why do Indian Children Work, and is it Bad for Them? IZA, No 115.
- Coleman, S. (2007). The role of human and Financial Capital in the Profitability and Growth of women-owned small firms. *Journal of Small Business Management*, 45(3), 303–319.
- Collins, J.L. 1983. "Fertility Determinants in a High Andes Community." *Population and Development Review* 9,1: 61- 75.
- D’Espallier, B, Guérin, S, Mersland, R. (2011). Women and repayment in microfinance: A global analysis. *World Development*, 39(5), 758–772.
- de Mel, S, McKenzie, D, Woodruff, C. (2008). Returns to Capital in Microenterprises: Evidence from a field experiment. *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 123(4), 1329–1372. <https://doi.org/10.1162/qjec.2008.123.4.1329>.
- Dessy, S. E., & Pallage, S. (2005). A theory of the worst forms of child labor. *The Economic Journal*, 115(500), 68-87.
- Durrant, V. L. (1998). Community influences in schooling and work activity of youth in Pakistan. *Pakistan Development Review*, 37(4), 915-37.
- Edmonds, E. V., & Pavcnik, N. (2005). Child labor in the global economy. *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 19(1), 199-220.
- Eswaran, M. (1996). *Fertility, literacy, and the institution of child labor*. Center for Institutional Reform and the Informal Sector, the University of Maryland at College Park.
- Fasih, T. (2007). *Analyzing the Impact of Legislation on Child Labor in Pakistan*. Policy Research, Working Paper 4399. Greene, L. (1992). *Child Labor; Then & Now*. Franklin Watts: New York.
- Geneva. Karim, F. (1995). *Contemporary Forms of Slavery in Pakistan*. Human Rights Watch, Asia, Lahore.
- Glick, P., & Sahn, D. E. (2000). Schooling of girls and boys in a West African country: the effects of parental education, income, and household structure. *Economics of education review*, 19(1), 63-87.
- Grootaert, C. (1998). Child Labour in Cote d’Ivoire: Incidence and Determinants. In C. Grootaert & H. Patrinos (eds), *The Policy Analysis of Child Labour. A Comparative Study*. World Bank, Washington, DC.
- Haider, S.Z. & Qureshi, A. (2016). Are All Children Equal? Causative Factors of Child Labour in Selected Districts of South Punjab, Pakistan. *Journal of New Approaches in Educational Research*, 5(1), 3-10.
- Hazarika, G, & Sarangi, S. (2008). Household access to microcredit and child work within rural Malawi. *World Development*, 36(5), 843–859



- <https://www.indexmundi.com/facts/indicators/SL.TLF.0714.ZS/rankings> (data about child labor is available)
- Hussain, A. (2003). Pakistan national human development report 2003; poverty, growth, and governance, Technical report. UNDP, Pakistan. International Labour Organization, (2013). World Report on Child Labour Economic vulnerability, social protection and the fight against child labor.
- Hussain, M., & Kashif, M. (2013). Help to helpers: A Quantitative Study on Child Labor in Pakistan and Dynamic Solutions. *Pakistaniaat: A Journal of Pakistan Studies*, 5(3).
- ILO (2009). Gender equality is at the heart of decent work. International labor conference, 98th session, 2009; Report VI, Geneva
- ILO (International Labour Office). 1992. World Labour Report 1992. Geneva.
- IMF & WEO (2021). Poorest Countries in the World 2021. Available at <https://www.gfmag.com/global-data/economic-data/the-poorest-countries-in-the-world> Retrieved on 20th August 2021.
- International Labour Organisation (ILO) (2013a) DWT Briefing Note South Asia Regional Strategies on Child Labour – 2013. [http://ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---sronew\\_delhi/documents/genericdocument/wcms\\_300818.pdf](http://ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---sronew_delhi/documents/genericdocument/wcms_300818.pdf)
- International Labour Organisation (ILO) (2015) Major results of ILO work on child labor. [www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/download.do?type=document&id=25895](http://www.ilo.org/ipecinfor/product/download.do?type=document&id=25895)
- Islam, A, & Choe, C. (2013). Child Labour and Schooling Responses to Access to Microcredit in Rural Bangladesh. *Economic Enquiry*, 51(1). <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1465-7295.2011.00400.x>.
- Khalid, U. & Shahnaz, L. (2004). Socio-Economic Conditions of Child Labourers in Pakistan: Evidence from the Labour Force Survey. *The Lahore Journal of Economics*, 9(1), 85-105.
- Khan, S. & Lyon, S. (2015) Measuring children's work in South Asia: perspectives from national household surveys. International Labour Organization. New Delhi, India: ILO. [http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---sronew\\_delhi/documents/publication/wcms\\_359371.pdf](http://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---asia/---ro-bangkok/---sronew_delhi/documents/publication/wcms_359371.pdf)
- Khan, S. R. (2000). 50 Years of Pakistan's Economy, Traditional Topics & New Concerns. Oxford University Press, Karachi.
- Latif, A., Ali, S., Awan, A., Kataria, J. R. (2016) Socio-economic and political determinants of child labor at brick kilns: A case study of district Jhang. *South Asian Studies*, 31(1), 161 – 174.
- Lehmann, C. & Hirata, G. (2010, May). Unintended Effects of Microfinance: An Increase in Child Labour in Some Contexts? Report No.108. The International Policy Centre for Inclusive Growth, UNDP, Brasilia. <http://www.ipcundp.org/pub/IPCOnePager108.pdf>
- Lindert, P. 1976. "Child Costs and Economic Development." In R.A. Easterlin, ed., *Population and Economic Change in Developing Countries*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.
- Lock, R. & Smith, H.L. (2015). The impact of female entrepreneurship on economic growth in Kenya. CIMR research working paper series working paper no. 26
- Malik, A. K., Bhutto, N. A., Shaikh, D., Akhter, E., & Butt, F. (2012). Another Real Fact about Child Labor: A Comparative Study between Districts of Two Provinces of Pakistan. In *Proceedings of 2nd International Conference on Business Management Lahore*. Retrieved from <http://umt.edu.pk/icobm2012/pdf/2C81P.pdf>
- Mori, N (2014). Women's entrepreneurship development in Tanzania: insights and recommendations, International labor office (. Geneva: ILO
- Otsuka, K., Chuma, H., & Hayami, Y. (1992). Land and labor contracts in agrarian economies: theories and facts. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 30(4), 1965-2018.
- Richter, P, & de Coninck, S. (2015). Responsible finance and child labor: Quo Vadis microfinance? *Enterprise Development and Microfinance*, 26(2), 158–174
- Rosati, F. & Tzannatos, Z. (2003). Child Work: An Expository Framework of Altruistic and Non-Altruistic Models. World Bank, Social Protection, Discussion Papers no. 0305.

- Rosenzweig, M. R. (1990). Population Growth and Human Capital Investments: Theory and Evidence. *Journal of Political Economy*, 98(5), S38-S70.
- Roy, A (2010). *Poverty Capital: Microfinance and the making of development*. New York: Routledge
- Seetharamu, A.S. and U. Devi (1985). *Education in Rural Areas: Constraints and Prospects*. New Delhi: Ashish Publishing House.
- Shah, H, & Saurabh, P. (2015). Women entrepreneurs in developing nations: Growth and replication strategies and their impact on poverty alleviation. *Technology Innovation Management Review*, 5(8), 34–43.
- Siddiqi, F., & Patrinos, H. A. (1995). *Child labor: Issues, causes, and interventions*. Washington, DC: World Bank.
- Singh, R. and G.E. Schuh (1986). "The Economic Contribution of Farm Children and the Household Fertility Decisions: Evidence from a Developing Country, Brazil." *Indian Journal of Agricultural Economy* 41,1: 29-40.
- Smith, L. C. (2014). Re-evaluating poverty alleviation strategies: The impact of microfinance on child labor in Bangladesh. CMC senior theses. Paper 224
- Tarozzi, A, Desai, J, Johnson, K. (2015). The impacts of microcredit: Evidence from Ethiopia. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 7(1), 54–89.
- Togunde, D, & Carter, A. (2006). Socioeconomic causes of child labor in urban Nigeria. *Journal of Children and Poverty*, 12(1), 73–89
- UNICEF (2013) 'Children are everyone's business: Workbook 2.0'. Geneva, Switzerland: UNICEF. [https://www.unicef.org/eapro/Workbook\\_2.0\\_231213\\_Web.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/eapro/Workbook_2.0_231213_Web.pdf)
- UNICEF (2014) *Child Labour and UNICEF in Action: Children at the Centre*. New York, USA: UNICEF. [https://www.unicef.org/protection/files/Child\\_Labour\\_and\\_UNICEF\\_in\\_Action.pdf](https://www.unicef.org/protection/files/Child_Labour_and_UNICEF_in_Action.pdf)
- UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund). (1992). *Children of the Americas: Child Survival, Protection, and Integrated Development in the 1990s*. Santa Fe de Bogota, Colombia.
- UNICEF Data (2019). *Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women*. Available on website: <https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/child-labour/> Retrieved on 19<sup>th</sup> August 2021.
- Van Rooyen, C, Stewart, R, De Wet, T. (2012). The Impact of Microfinance in Sub-Saharan Africa: A Systematic Review of the Evidence. *World Development*, 40(11), 2249–2262
- Weiner, M. & Norman, O. (1995). *The Child and State in India and Pakistan*. Oxford University Press, Pakistan.
- Zafar, T., Younes, I. & Malik, K. S. (2014). Socio Economic Conditions Of Child Labor In Lahore District. *Pakistan Geographical Review*, 69(1), 7-14.