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CHILD LABOUR: A PULLING CAUSE OF CHILDREN FROM SCHOOL AT DISTRICT BANNU, PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

The child labour is a generic phenomenon and it is far the spinoff of socio-monetary shape and reflection of the society. The child labour can be labeled into dangerous and non-risky labour. Many mother and father purposely dispatched their youngsters to workplaces with purpose to enhance own family profits and to conquer poverty by hook or by crook causing dropping out in their children from faculties despite the government efforts. Non-education of children has in detail connected with exploitation of child labour that is the effect of collective discrimination, thoughts of the privileged group & meager participation within the safety of legitimate right, lack of parental motivation and high rate of education also make a contribution to hassle of the troubles of child labour. Bannu is one of the fastest-growing cities in Pakistan, especially in training, industries, and hotels. The objectives of this study are to explore different reasons for child labour and to find out the impact of child labour on the dropout of children from the schools.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Schooling & schooling facilities are regarded as the foremost duties of every government. It is the obligatory duty of guardians to ship their youngsters to educational institutions while kids are vital to go to institutions full-heartedly and country are dedicated to authorize & make use of all possible resources for this important vital training and guidance. It miles technique device by using which the country successfully expels kids from work power into the educational arena (United Nations, 1948). Essential education is constantly viewed as exceptionally basic for any general public since it ensures students' intellectual, feeling, social and psychological improvements just as their availability for rudimentary. It creates a sound basis and reason for the children to be in educational framework (Ministry of education, 1992). The created & the advanced realm have sound educational

setup and have enough obligatory useful directions to kids related to their age and physique. This is considered an essential human need for people around the country without any gender, area/race discrimination independent of the least kind of separations and assets (Federal Bureau of information, 2006).

The education, guidance, skills, practice, and training are key pillars of the change and success for any country, so this is conceived within countrywide education coverage 2009 of our homeland so as to fundamental training is a privilege of each individual. Realizing importance the task, the authorities of our homeland is making brave and decent attempt to tug over the place and utilize education as tool for destitution mitigation and fiscal inspire inside state (Ministry of education, 1992). Here numerous occasions the instructive processes have been being for reason that demonstrates the ambitions of nation in direction of improvement of statistics based totally society. Important schooling was perceived as vital right of every homeland tot. This is crooked into confirmed that for the activity monitory enlistment before decades over, essential instruction ought to be prepared movable and mandatory (UNESCO, 2005). The typical schooling and education from class-I to class-V are turned into specifically underlined within general schooling policy 1998-2010. Thus, regardless of each endeavor the frequent and universal schooling is fable but to figure it out. This has been completely sole focal point of numerous techniques and interests of all the educational plans.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The low proficiency rate, soaring quit upcharge, an obstacle in getting right of entry to critical education, low assist of young girls, absence of instructive and economic property are the sizeable requirements to perform the goal of this considerable vital training. This can ascend to 1crore 96 lakh until 2007 & for a couple of years' time stays steady, will move right behind to 1 Crore 75 lakh inside the most recent years of association (Ministry of Training & Teaching, 2003). The dropout tempo of younger guys and younger female children for crucial number one schooling in our homeland turned into forty-three % in 2001-02, three 31% in 2005-06 which again bounced to forty-one % all through 2007-08 (Ministry of Schooling, 2009). The variables adding to giving up/dropping out/are negative financial popularity of the ancestors, frame of mind of guardians having coaching own youngster, ailment linked with young kids, numbness of guardians regarding his/her job in association of schooling of children, owing the worse condition of the educational institutions, low and scared quality teaching and the immateriality of curriculum.

Our homeland has a fantastic and vitally situated in South Asia. Being a very functioning member of this very location, government attempts that it needs to contain a famed position regarding the instructive presentation. In this connection, our homeland remains at 102nd position out of one hundred thirty on planet for education spending of 2.3% percentage of its GDP. Authorities' intake on practice becomes now not as according to wishes and requests Critical skills and getting to know are very a lot correlated with the skill ability on the grounds that vital and capabilities/practice is a key ideal to every person at the same time as education is the initial move toward essential coaching. The skill ability rate as revealed by way of the homeland population Census 1998 & our native land popular and social measurement Survey 2007 is at some point of the most recent few many years yet progress charge is extremely low (Federal Bureau of Statistics, 2007; Ministry of Education, 1998;

Ministry of Finance, 2003). The understudy teachers' proportion is forty-eight and underestimated school-age children were 34% of all-out school-age children are required enough to meet the situation.

The dropout issue is a consuming inquiry all over the place on the planet. Progressed and creating nations have worried in excess of the eventual outcome of their motherland. Advancement and flourishing can't be gotten and reserved up exclusive of informed faculty in general public. In the event that most of individuals are uneducated or have low capabilities, at that point the issues of the state can't work appropriately (Hussain, 2005). The dropout wonder was neither an issue of the earlier period and not of current yet in event that it isn't appropriately tended to it turns into a difficult issue for who and what is to come (Ministry of training, 2002). This issue isn't started today however verifiably this sets off to past memories of educational set up. The youth not in the educational institutions and not engaged in profession is a touchy boring concern for community (Bhatti, 2007 & Malik et. al., 2002). Here is definitely not a single motive which makes the understudy dropout yet this was a joined brunt of a variety of reasons (Asia-Pacific Development Center on Disability, 2005). The dropout pace is rank of covers who drops out of the compulsory schooling well ahead of class-5. This speed isn't too towering though enclosing an upsetting situation.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study is descriptive in nature thereby providing the description of the research statement concerning the research variables under considerations. The research methodology helps the researchers in providing complete guidelines about the conduction of the research studies more systematically in achieving the desired objectives of the research.

3.1 POPULATION OF STUDY

The population is the entire element of the research which are under exploration for a specific purpose. The population of the current research was the entire child laborers randomly selected i.e. 6000 child laborers in Bannu.

3.2 SAMPLE OF STUDY

The sample of the study comprises the objects of the study which are aimed to examine thereby generalizing towards the population. The sample of the study comprised of 300 child labour, 5% of the total child labour population in Bannu.

3.3 DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS

The secondary data was collected from different online databases while the primary data was collected through a structured questionnaire adapted from the existing research studies. The primary data was then analyzed by using descriptive statistics to find out the answers to the research questions through different statements related to research concepts.

4. RESULTS OF STUDY

The results/findings based on the objectives of the current study obtained from the collected data were analyzed by using descriptive statistics.

Table 1 Educational Qualification of the Children at work

“Educational status”	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Illiterate “or never admitted	34	11.8
Primary “or basic education	193	65
Secondary education	68	22
Informal “or un-official education	05	1.2
Grand Sum	300	100.0

Table 1 shows the fact so as to the greater part of the child laborers were in primary education, while 22 percent were in secondary standard & very few child laborers were in informal education. It was further observed that these children could write their names and read simple sentences in their national language Urdu. But most of the child laborers who were employed in urban hotels were denying their education, which was an essential part of everybody’s life. This indicates that earning for their survival had become more important than their education

Table 2 Statement showing Involvement of Child Labour

Status of Schooling	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Children Regularly attending school	16	5.2
Children Irregularly attending school	245	81.8
Children Never attended school	39	13.0
Grand Sum	300	100.0

Table 2, 81.8 percent of child laborers were attending their school irregularly, while 13 percent of the respondents had never attended their school & 5.2 percent had regularly attended their school. Further, it was reported that a large percentage of child laborers had dropped out of school.

Table 3 Child laborers Interest in Education

“Interested in Education”	No. of Respondents”	Percentage
Children Continuing their education	148	49.3
Not continuing their education	152	50.7
Grand Sum	300	100.0

Table 3, it was observed that 49.3 percent of the child laborers were interested in continuing their education and another 50.7 percent were not interested in continuing their education. The statement was concerned with the children continuing their studies and not to continue their studies at their schools.

Table 4 Educational System Expected by Child Laborer

Expectation of the educational system”	No. of Respondent	%
Residential school	40	26.9
Night school	50	34.0
Hostel	28	18.0
Learn & earn scheme	30	21.0
Grand Sum	300	100.0

Child laborers working in different typed of hotels were expecting certain educational system from the government, society. Such 34 percent were expecting to study in night school so as to earn during the day time, while 26.9 percent were expecting to study in residential school, another 21 percent were expecting to earn & learn system of schooling. An 18 percent were expecting hostel facilities.

Table 5 Expected School Timing

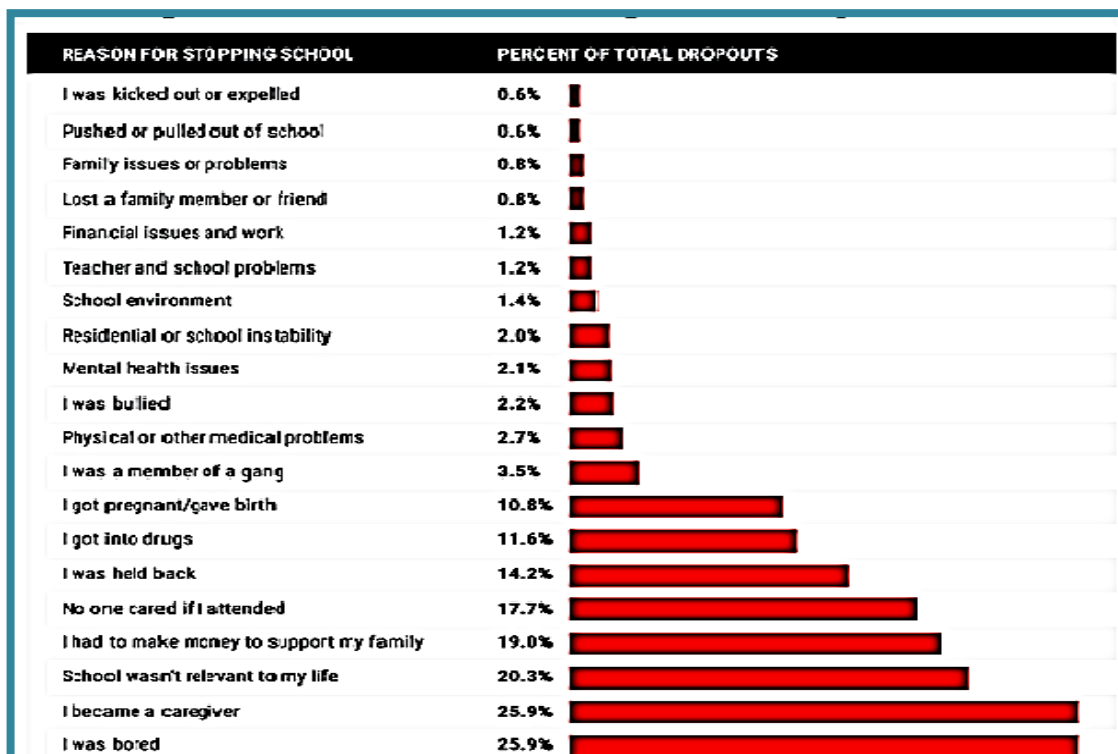
Expected School Timing	No. of Respondent	%
Children want to attend in the morning	71	24.0
Children want to attend in the Afternoon	9	3.0
Children want to attend in the Evening	69	22.0
N.A	151	51.0
Grand Sum	300	100.0

It became obvious from the above desk that 24.zero percent of the kid worker's desired to wait for their school in morning shifted best, at the same time as 22.0 percentage of the kid employees desired to attend their school in night shifted simplest & very few child employees wanted to attend their school in afternoon shifted handiest.

Table 6 Common Reasons for Children Dropout from Schools

Common Reasons for school dropout	No. of Respondents	Percentage
Poor economic condition	107	36.0
Poor performance in school	90	30.0
Less interest of parents	18	6.0
Less interest in education	48	16.0
Lack of school facilities	15	5.0
Broken families	5	1.7
Orphanages	1	0.3
Migration of parents	16	5.0
Grand Sum	300	100.0

In the present research it was found that the main reasons of dropouts of the children from schools were the poor economic conditions (36%), deprived recital in school (30%), less attention of parents (6%), and fewer awareness of education (16%) short of school services (5%), broken family (1.7%), & orphanage (0.3%) & migration of parents (5.0%).

**Figure 1:** Major Reasons for Dropout of Primary School Children.

5. DISCUSSION

In this section, the main pros and cons of the research have been discussed keeping in view the existing research studies thereby matching the commonalities and differences in the present research study and the existing research studies.

5.1 POOR ECONOMIC CONDITION

There's no determined thing chargeable for school dropout in the gift take a look at. As in keeping with the government file almost forty-one .2 percentage of the population stays under the poverty line. This sincerely indicated that most of the child laborer's households are still leading their lives beneath poverty line. Insufficient income forces the mother & father to location their kids in the labour stress. Seventy-five percent of kids had left their early academic establishments in first & second fashionable because of their bad monetary state of affairs due to which they are from the agricultural migrant's own family. The ones migrant's youngsters are also being affected by their parent's shifting career

5.2 POOR PERFORMANCE IN SCHOOL

In the ongoing research take a look at ninety children out of three hundred have gone out of their schooling system because of bad overall performance in school. As a result, children face extra difficulties in studying a matter like arithmetic at primary stage and English language at the center school stage & failed within the respective examinations. Beneath such occasions youngsters are neither covered by means of their mother & father or by their teacher, they continually preferred a job than the education

5.3 LESSER INTEREST OF PARENTS IN CHILD EDUCATION

Throughout the route of discussion, it became determined so as to the learning popularity of parents could be very negative. In a maximum of the cases, the mothers are definitely illiterate, but they are familiar with the significance of teaching their kids. Other than because of monetary anxiety, they had been forced to ship their kids out for occupation. In the end, kids from downbeat families divert to the city region & prefer jobs in resort institutions. Dropping out from school isn't always most effective due to the large length of a circle of relatives and scarcity, however it moreover established the fact that because of damaged kin and matrimonial issues.

5.4 LESSER ATTENTION TOWARDS CHILD LABOUR IN EDUCATION

In this declaration, forty-eight respondents are displaying much less interest in their training. They're unaware approximately the significance of training as their dad & mom do; therefore youngsters are extra attracted toward employment than schooling. A few learners have gone the faculty for mental motives, that is to say a worry of the educator & so forth

5.5 SHORTAGE OF SCHOOL FACILITIES

Any other essential purpose at the back of leaving schooling of respondents turned into the reasons for lack of educational institutions in their own local locations. A good number of the kids got here to Bannu town from rustic and indoors components of Bannu. In this interior part, the most effective number one faculties are to be had. Consequently most of the learners suspended their primary schooling and had joined in inn career because of infant labour.

5.6 WRECKED FOLKS

Almost 2 percent of the respondents belonged to broken families. It way such a respondent's dad

& mom had family troubles. Some respondents stated that due to father's dependency and everyday squabble among mother and father inspired in a tolerant service. On such occasions, kids lived with mother & discontinued their faculty schooling. There are such a lot of different motives of damaged ancestors which exaggerated the number of the learners .

5.7 IMMIGRATION OF PARENTS

The resettlement of parents is every other motive of the school dropping of the learners. Each yr a few respondents' mother & father left their resident location & went to some other place for service at some stage in the crop harvesting period. Those households live inside the field leaving their youngsters for more than 3months or so. Similarly, some mothers & fat to join their duties at sugar mills leaving their children alone which are some distance far away from their own residence. At some point in this period, either kids go together with their dad & mom or left them with their loved ones. It has affected ordinary education of youngsters & they have begun running in hotel profession in Bannu town.

6. CONCLUSION

Many poor mother and father undergo kids so one can decorate a circle of relatives' profits and their respective families. Poverty and inadequate income forces mother and father to put their youngsters inside labour places. The loss and lack of parental motivation, the excessive opportunity fee of schooling, broken families, orphanages, marital conflicts in a family, lack of schools and quality basic primary education in their own local settings, worry of the trainee and instructors & poor performance in school and also failing in key a topics like arithmetic and English at elementary stage additionally have a say to annoyance of the troubles of child labour". "Non-schooling of youths has intimately related with surety of child labour which may be seen the due effect of communal dissimilarity, the mindset of restricted people and absence of community attachment in the fortification of primary needs of the youngsters. The migration of dad and mom is another purpose and means of children dropping out of their schools. Each year a number of respondent's dad and mom left their local area to other places for his/her harvesting employment".

Similarly it is suggested that important communications, arousing help and conducive atmosphere for the deprived ought to be formed by government and by the general people. "if the people or government feels, realize or experience that the primary education gadget is uninteresting, tedious, un-thrilling and beside the point the government have to make honest and solemn hard work, which need to additionally be deliberate, synchronized and strenuous to result in a quantitative alteration and development in the material or subject matter and method of schooling. Maintaining in view of the result of the current study it is to be endorsed so as to the educational institutions have to be prepared extra vivacious and pleasant that youngsters can be betrothed correctly in their leanings. The dad and mom ought to be supplied psychoanalysis regarding availability and blessings of obligatory schooling to their offspring. The dad and mom and physical instructors and teachers as well can be compelled all way over criminal scaffold for the availability of requisite primary schooling to youngsters.

The result showed that is short of awareness of the blood on the subject of the significance of compulsory education is one of the primary purposes of learners dropping phenomenon of their

respective educational institutions. This was observed in the study among many other reasons for pulling out children from their respective institutions', scarcity of the mother & father is one of the main causes of learner dropouts from schools. Consequently it is endorsed that the authorities should offer free copies, books, launch and school clothes followed by month-to-month scholarships to meager learners so that they will be capable of holding their schooling. The results discovered that dreadfully and regularly learners are getting out of their faculty due to serious work pressure at their dwellings or else in their household activities. Its miles suggested that parents need to be sensitized approximately the importance & values of education in order that they'll increase rest to youngsters as of household workloads for the duration of faculty hours”.

7. AVAILABILITY OF DATA AND MATERIAL

Data can be made available by contacting the corresponding author.

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