

Research Paper

Factors Responsible for Limiting Basic Education for Child Domestic Servants

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In Pakistan over 12.5 million children were involved in child labor. 8.52 million home-based workers in the country the number of child labors up to the age of 10 years is around 6 million. The purpose of this paper was studying their perception about child labor and education. And to investigate reasons and causes of child labor this limits basic education. The methodology used by the researcher was secondary data researches related to the factors responsible for limiting basic education for child domestic servants. Online data, published data of national and international institutions were helpful and productive for this study. The result showed that the factors that are responsible limiting basic education for child domestic servant was poverty, lack of awareness about importance of education, pressure of feudal lords and land lords that did not allow their subordinate to go for school in specific rural community. The factor that limit education among child domestic labor was the bad condition of government schools and high fees of private schools, so parents were preferred to engage their children in economic activity.

Key words: Domestic Servants, Education, Limitation, Feudal lords, Rural Society, Lack of resources. S2017261001

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INTRODUCTION

“Child” defined as anyone below the age of 18 and “child labor” defined as some types of work performed by children below age 18 by the United Nations and the International Labor Organization. Domestic servant ship is the type of labor. Child domestic laborers are most likely to come from poor rural and poor urban families. (Akhter & Razzak, 2005). Child domestic servant can be defined as child below the age of 18 working in the house of other people to earn the money for livelihood. Families where the mother is a domestic labor their children also work with them, they can be found regularly come with their mother or father help them at work and so get pulled into domestic work. (Akhter & Razzak, 2005).

People work another's home and fulfill their daily routine work like dishwashing, laundry, cooking and

cleaning of house etc against daily wages or monthly salary. Children's of lower class family highly involve in this activity. They do not get basic education but they go for work for getting money and involve in child labor. It is very popular in Pakistan not only in rural society but also in urban society.

The current process of globalization was expected to produce considerable downward pressure on the problem of child labor in the developing countries by reducing the level of poverty (Chaudhuri, 2004)

Poverty is considered the most important causal factor for child labor in all these studies and provides valuable approaching into the supply of child labor (Khalid & Shahnaz).

The increasing in education of adults in the household

plays in reducing labor and significance of these effects are much stronger in Pakistan (Ray, 2000).

SOCIOLOGICAL SIGNIFICANCE

In Pakistan 3.3 million are economically active according to Federal Bureau of Statistics (1996)., 2.4 million (73 percent of child labor force) child laborers are boys and 0.9 million (27 percent of child labor force) are girls. One in every six children aged between 5 and 17 (or 246 million children) are involved in child labor according to the report of ILO (2002) and report also report that Social cultural and economic conditions are highly involved in practicing this activity.

The family culture is also highly bothered for limiting and practicing child labor. Some families faced poverty but they are trying to provide basic education to their children. On the other side some families are in a position to provide basic education to their children but they think that education is not compulsory but bread is compulsory so they engage their children for getting bread instead of education.

RESEARCH QUESTION

What factor responsible for limiting education for child domestic servant?

What are the factors that responsible for increasing child domestic servants in urban & rural areas?

OBJECTIVES

- To studying their perception about child labor and education.
- To investigate reasons and causes of child labor this limits basic education.
- To examine the consequences of child labor.

LITERATURE REVIEW

According to a research conducted by Toor revealed that child labor and practiced more in the area where the people have higher level of poverty and low level of education. Research also show that with the literacy rate, child labor (10-15-year age) has negative relationship. Per capita income and literacy rate has negatively influence female child labor but not the male child. (Toor, 2005)

A research conducted by Sarbajit Chaudhuri show that in foreign context, as countries are providing educational facilities and other incentive too, that ultimately discourage the children of poor families from entering in

the job market and encourage to enter in school. Both trade and investment liberalization program are supposed to reduce poverty in developing countries because it help in raising the economic growth so they both help in reducing poverty and child labor. (Chaudhuri, 2004)

A study conducted by Ranjan Ray shows that in Pakistan, the reduction in poverty rate due to child labor is greater than in Peru. In Pakistan there is strong complementarity between women and girls labor market but in Peru labor hours of girls decrease as with the increase in men's wages. This study also agree that child welfare will be improved with the increase in adult education. (Ray, 2000)

A study highlighted the domestic child labor and in which they analyzed their socio-economic background, salaries, working arrangements and studied from both side including supply and demand side. They suggest that policy should be made to eradicate child domestic labor market at national level. (Akhter & Razzak, 2005).

A study conducted on "socio-economic cause of child labor in Nigeria" by Dimeji and Arielle to examine the causes of child labor and also investigate that how socio-economic status of parent's impact child labor. The results of the study show that children of parents of higher socio-economic background more likely to own business rather than assist their parents and these people also work for few hours than the children of lower socio-economic background. (Togunde & Carter, 2006)

A study conducted by Heather in order to review the theoretical and empirical researches regarding child labor. This paper suggests while eradicating child labor, factors including poverty, market imperfection and access to education also assessed in the policies for long term planning of eradicating child labor. (Fors, 2012).

A study conducted by Catherine 2012 to investigate the effect of conflict exposure on school dropout and on the child labor. The study finding revealed that armed conflict effect child decision to drop out from school and enter in labor market earlier. This study also shows that armed conflict more effect children older than 11. (Rodriguez & Sanchez, 2012)

A study conducted in district Sukkur to examine the socio-economic causes of child labor, data was collected from 50 respondents through purposive sampling. The results of this study shows that 58% respondent never enrolled in school, 84% working due to poverty, 44% earn 200-2500 per month, 60% fathers of respondents are illiterate and 80% respondents want to study instead of working. (Avais, et al, 2014)

A research was conducted in Kenya to examine that how children that are involving in domestic child laborer in Kenya, access and participate the education. The results show that both poverty and adult-initiated are the cause of child labor and children who are domestic laborer have low participation in class and also often skipped school. (Munene, & Ruto, 2010)

A study conducted to examine the health problem of the child labor from both developed and developing countries. The researcher's shows that some hazardous occupational exposure have more impact on children than adults. This study also suggested policies to overcome harmful impact of child labor. (Fassa et al, 2013)

An article written by A.S Gulzar, Samina and Laila analyzed the determinants of child labor in Pakistani context. This study shows that there are multiple determinants of child labor in Pakistan including psych-socio-culture, environment, biological and technology. They also suggest that implementation of labor legislation is required in order to overcome the child labor. Community health nurses with collaboration of other stakeholder should establish microfinance scheme for the poor families so that they not send their children for work. (Gulzar et al, 2009)

Research study was held by Tahira and Sumera in which they used Pakistan's child protection policy and they collect data by interviewing the policymakers. In this study revealed that policymaker should consider socio-economic factors like poverty in child protection issues. They also mentioned that child wellbeing will be improved with the increase in socio-economic status of the child. (Jabeen & Jabeen, 2016)

A study was conducted by in Kenya by Peter Moyi in order to examine the magnitude and causes of child labor. This paper found that structure of household and socio-economic status has great effect on child labor. They also suggest that policymaker should focus on educational inequality. (Moyi, 2011)

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

For this study secondary data is used as researches related to the factors responsible for limiting basic education for child domestic servants. Online data, published data of national and international institutions are helpful and productive for this study.

ANALYSIS

According to Dawn News June 13, 2016: the statement released by the Child Rights Movement (CRM) National Secretariat, In Pakistan over 12.5 million children are involved in child labor. (Dawn News, 2016). According to the figures released in the National Policy on Home-Based Workers, 8.52 million home-based workers in the country the number of child labors up to the age of 10 years is around 6 million. (Dawn News, 2016). In Pakistan the basic factor for exploitation of child's rights and access of child labor is poverty. People faced economic issues and they have no capacity to educate their

children so they engage them in household work on daily wages or monthly salary basis. In rural society this culture is very much common but in urban society of Pakistan people import children (for domestic servants) from rural areas. The parents have no option to send their children for domestic labor rather than Schools. Because they faced poverty and do not afford their school fees. So they suggest to send their children to domestic labor where they earn money and share the burden with their parents. One of other factors that limits education among child domestic servant in the rural society is pressure feudal lords and land lord that control the specific rural community. They consider themselves as superior and other people as inferior. So they create the relation of master and slave relation. They appointed the parents of poor children for the take care of their fields and land and appointed their children in their homes to take care of their children and to be done household work. They control family financially, psychologically and socially so they stops them to go for school. Because they are afraid of getting awareness among the rights of their subordinate.

The main factor that limits basic education for limiting child domestic servant is lack of awareness. The peoples who send their children to domestic labor are not aware about the importance of education and basic fundamental human rights. They only focus and talk about bread and butter approach. They are below the poverty line and they said that they need enough money to purchase food and to remove their hunger. That's why they send their children to earn money and go for child domestic labor. The factor that limit education among child domestic labor in Pakistan is bad condition of government schools and high fees of private schools. The families that are poor and did not afford high fees send their children to government schools but due bad condition and absence of teachers in government schools forced these families to engage their children any other work so they send them child domestic labor side.

CONCLUSION

The major factor that effect child domestic labor is poverty. People faced economic issues and they have no capacity to educate their children so they engage them in household work on daily wages or monthly salary basis. The main factor that limits basic education for limiting child domestic servant is lack of awareness. The peoples who send their children to domestic labor are not aware about the importance of education and basic fundamental human rights. Factor that limits education among child domestic servant in the rural society is pressure feudal lords and land lord that control the specific rural community. So they do not their subordinate to send their children in schools.

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