

Legislation on Child Labour in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Assembly during the Eras of MMA & ANP (2002-2013): An Analytical Study

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Abstract

The status and role of children in a Pakhtun Society has become one of the major topics of discussion ever since the child rights movement gained momentum globally under the auspices of United Nations. Child labour is a very complicated issue in Pakistan and, especially, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. It is feared that children are not getting education and relaxation which is vital for their upcoming years. They are involved in business-oriented and hard exercises, which are estimated for individuals outside their ages. All over Pakistan and, especially, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, there are many kids, who play a significant part in supporting the financial needs of their families without which their relatives may not be capable to make closures of everyday life. Hence, such children are also part of our society who is unable to remember the desires of their childhood. Therefore, it is need of the time, to keep its youngsters from premature employment which is dangerous to their physical, mental, educational and spiritual developmental prerequisites. Removing a child from work is only the partial battle. The next and most important stage is to get ready the child to go into the domain of full-time education. It is instantly vital to protect youngsters from the communal discrimination and learning scarcity by ensuring healthy, normal and happy growth. I have

investigated their role by examining the electoral manifestoes, interviews and legislative measures taken in this regard. The result shows that, there is scarcity of legislation and implementation with respect to child labour in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Hence, the situation is deteriorating day by day in the region. This research also highlights how political parties and their actions affect the society by ignoring key issues like child's labour.

Key Words: *Child, Child Labour, Legislation.*

Introduction:

This topic is unique with respect to highlighting the child labour legislation in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa during MMA and ANP governments. As far as the literature is concerned, sufficient material is available regarding child labour legislation at global level, but there is a very little material available regarding the legislation on child work in Pakistan as well as in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa during 2002-2013, because only (01) Act was passed and (02) Bills were presented in ANP Era on child labour. While, MMA had no legislation regarding child labour except a glimpse of sentences in Hisba Bill.

Since, the mid 1990s, when child work re-developed as a global issue, labours and business groups have been progressively involved with endeavours to fight it and have likewise involved actively in anti-child labour laws and consistence with those laws, in light of the way that the battle against child's work is the duty of every person, like governments, trade unions, teachers, social workers, experts, employers, international organizations, parents, children themselves, and civil society organizations etc. The Worldwide Organizations have tried abundant struggles to abolish child workers throughout the globe. Numerous nations have anticipated laws to forbid child workers; however child workers are prevalent all over the globe.

Children's are considered to be an essential fragment of the social order. Thus, they deserve the adolescence rights as it is their in-conceived human right. UNCRC has guaranteed that each child on the planet has a privilege to existence, growth, protection and cooperation. This

safeguards the right to security from every type of exploitation and damage. That's why, children's are viewed as a foundation of hope and motivation for the future generations of a nation.

Child's work is associated with the violation of the basic rights of children. However, every single effort that youngsters enjoy cannot be viewed as child labouring. Children's have been working in all societies since the ages. The extent and sort of work done by the children's has always been combative. Working at an early age for financial gains negates a child from those needs which helps a child to develop as an effective individual in future. One of such needs is his schooling at an early age.

Opposing to this, it is likewise factual that every single child who is working is not certainly unproductive. They may grow by evolving abilities which are useful in cutting a cheerful future along with fulfilling needs of their household. Managing the problem of child labour includes numerous assorted factors; including financial factors. There are distinctive measuring sticks of recognizing a child in various countries of the world and there can be diverse limits of categorizing a youngster for various purposes, even inside a similar state; for instance one age for polling, another for work and other for armed services. Thus, fundamental idea of the child is expressed as; "a child is a person who is in some fundamental way not developed but rather developing". (Asif, 2007: 2-3)

In numerous cultures the transformation of a youngster into a matured individual is a social marvel. The development of childhood goes through socially and as expected naturally demarcated life stages; on which the level of reliance and the requirement for safety of a youngster slowly drops. For example, in numerous civilizations even beginner (learner) of only eight and nine years is often not measured as a child; i.e. an assurance based on social prominence rather than age. Under UNCRC a child is; "an individual lower than 18 years of age, excluding a person on which the law is applicable, majority is reached before" (Article 1, UNCRC, 2013: 1).

Along these lines, just the higher age perimeter of having a child is determined here, subsequently it suits the innovation of major segment

under the nationwide laws of a nation. The societal standards for maturity in various cultures as indicated by their laws are accordingly suited. The ILO Convention No. 182, (1999) has determined that the child's age should be lower than eighteen years. This Treaty does not indicate any facilitation in the age limit of an individual, where it involves the worst forms of children's work. Hence, it gives the message that child's age in each and every social order can't be bargained when most exceedingly awful types of child labour is being referred to.

Definition of a Child:

The main problem in definition of a 'child' is; that some societies view childhood biologically rather than chronologically. Subsequently, a child might be believed to tackle the obligations of adulthood after achieving an organic stage as opposed to achieving a specific numerical age. In specific dialects, there is no word for 'child' which indicates solely a family relationship. Even accepting an ordered way to deal with age, not all societies reach a decision that childhood should keep going as long as it does in the West. (Hamna, 2012:3-4)

Therefore, the emerging nations(a country which has low per capita income "100,5US Dollars or Less in 2016", low standards of living, low level of human development and not yet highly industrialized)like; Pakistan frequently argues that they lack the resources to keep children out of the workforce and in schools as in Western countries.(Ibid) There are particular measuring criteria's of recognizing a child in different organizations, Countries of the world and even inside a similar state in different parts. For example, somewhere it can be defined on the basis of economic differences, somewhere on societal basis and somewhere also on religious basis. So, it can also be defined on social, religious and economic basis. But, in numerous societies and diverse portions of the world a child can be regarded as a human being (male / female) who is not fully developed (grew) but rather developing. (Asif, 2013: 2-3)

The UNCRC defines child as; "any human being below the age of 18 years, unless or under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier".(Ibid)

The ILO has likewise embraced an ordered way to define childhood, however has tried to consider the realities of developing nations. In the (ILO's Convention No.138) with respect to the minimum age for admission to work; "The minimum age of labouring must not be less than the age of accomplishment of obligatory education and in any case can't be less than 15 years old". (Jennifer, 1998:7) That is the reason, an effort was to be made to the requirements of developing nations and the Convention permits those countries to provisionally lower the basic age to 14 years whose economy and educational abilities are inadequately established.

While, according to Islam; "a child is a male or female from birth till the age of twelve years". (Ibrahim, Z., 2002: 14-15)

It can also be defined as; "a son or daughter from birth till puberty (maturity) is known as a child". (Ibrahim, A., Hamid, M: A., 1972)

Similarly, the definition of a Child on National level is a little bit different from that of International definitions. For example, according to the Article 25-A of the 1973 Constitution of Pakistan; "Child means male or female of the age of 05-16 years of age". (Pakistan Gazette, 2015:15)

(OR)

The definition of child according to the Federal Bureau of Statistics, (1996) is; "A person economically active male / female between 05-14 years of age". (IPEC-ILO, 1996:5)

The traditional definition of a child is; "a person who is not reached up to the maturity stage based on the environment and kinship relationship, i.e. normally for girls-09 years and for boys-14 years is the age limit on which a girl / boy attains an Islamic injunctions".

Definition of a Child Labour:

The explanation of child's work is likewise disputable up to certain level in light of the fact that; there are different organizations who characterize it by their own particular criteria's, parameters and different means, like type of work and age standards. There are two segments of the term child labour, i.e. the 'child' in terms of his sequential age and 'labour' in terms of its temperament, amount and earnings making ability. (Ibid)

That's why; there is no unanimously accepted meaning of child labour in the whole world. Fluctuating definitions of the term are utilized by International Associations, NGO's, Trade Unions and other interest groups. Basically, authors and presenters don't usually talk that what definition they are utilizing which frequently leads to misunderstanding.

In fact, age is a universally accepted criterion, because it is a factor on which Islam also stressed in recognition of the children's future status regarding work. Various Acts passed by the governments also keep minimum age criterion in this regard. However, it is changed from one Act to another Act and also from work to work. Generally it is above 14 years of age. But, engaging youngsters into tough and unsafe labour falls into the group imposing hardship and mischief even done unexpectedly or through lack of awareness. (Rehman, K., M., 2002:5)

As mentioned earlier, that there is no approved definition of child's work in the world. Hence, the agenda of 18th International Conference of Labour Statisticians is to develop a statistical definition of child labour and to deliver a brief evaluation of the hypothetical and experimental meanings of child labour and child work that have been utilized in scholastic studies, research funded by worldwide organizations, and printed reports by national statistical offices. It shows that age of a child and nature of the labour assigned to him are the two major factors which refine the legality or illegality of the child's labour. (ILO, 2009: 10) For example,

1- Child labour; is a menace to a child's physical, educational, mental, social, spiritual and emotional growth. Generally, any child who is engaged in events to nourish self and family is being subjected to child labour.

(http://www2.klett.de/sixcms/media.php/229/579875_worksheet_5)

2- According to Article (321) of the UNCRC, the word 'child labour' is frequently defined as; work that negates children of their childhood, their potential and their self-respect and that is detrimental to their physical and mental improvement. (Ibid)

3- Child labour alludes to work; that is emotionally, physically, socially or ethically hazardous and harmful to children; and interferes with their

schooling by depriving them of the opportunity to join school; obliging them to leave school too early; or demanding them to attempt to combine school attendance with extremely lengthy and substantial work.(ILO, 2012)

4- Child labour means; work that is forbidden for youngsters of certain age groups. It is a work performed by children who are under minimum age legally specified for that kind of work or work which, because of its detrimental nature or conditions, is considered unacceptable for children and is prohibited.(<http://www.un.org/en/events/childlabourday/background>)

5- It can also be defined as; the employment of children, particularly under terms and conditions considered inhumane or prohibited by law is defined as child labour.(<http://www.the-free-dictionary.com/child+labour>)

6- Child labour denotes; to work by a youngster that surpasses a least number of hours,

dependent on the age of a youngster and on the nature of a work.(UNICEF, 2014)

7- Child labour; is a work which is of such a nature and intensity that is damaging to youngsters' schooling or injurious to their health and development.

8- Child labour, though, can be defined as; that segment of child population which participates in a work either paid or unpaid.(Mehta, J., 1996:13)

9- Although, one can define it as; child labour refers to children who are engaged in an economic activity and who are below the minimum legal age of employment in a given country. (Frank, 2008:5)

Thus, dependent upon the nation, youngsters developed (12-15) and over may be utilized in certain "light work", that it isn't unsafe or destructive to their well-being and does not disturb their participation and performance at school, then it won't be viewed as child labour because child's work isn't characterized by the work but by the influence this work has on a child.

UNICEF describes;child labour as work that super passes a most minimal number of hours, dependent upon the age of a youngster and on the environment of work. Such an effort is viewed as injurious to the youngster and as a result ought to be wiped out. e.g.

Ages 05-11: At least 01 hour of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week.

Ages 12-14: At least 14 hours of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week.

Ages 15-17: At least economic work or 43 hours domestic work per week.(Sadaat, 2009:6)

Difference between a ‘Child Work’ and ‘Child Labour’:

There have been frequent oral conflicts in emerging states which establishes the difference between 'child work' and 'child labour' and the finest method to cope up with them. In words, it has been said that one way of distinguishing between them includes the nature of work and its impact on them. It is claimed that work of the youngsters converts to 'child labour' when it occurs in open-air, i.e. outside the family and under dangerous environments. (UNICEF, 2014)

Child labour may be measured as hazardous when it harmfully affects the teenagers' health, development, psycho-social growth and educational opportunities. On the other hand, child work happening in the family farms or family enterprises are considered to be as non-harmless. This dissimilarity on the other hand might be vague in light of the fact that family work in the rural areas can also be harsh for children. (Ibid)

Thus, for the earlier obviously it is clear that child work is a violation of child rights in the most extreme way. It is a violation of human privileges i.e. political, civil, financial, social and cultural values, since it adversely affects the health, education, recreation and ideal development of children. Child labour does not allow a child to create updated skills, and henceforth traps the child in health, illiteracy and poverty. Hence, child labour is clearly in contravention with the idea of human advancement. (Ibid)

Legislation:

The process of globalization and modern means of communication have made the situation of working children a most important issue on the agenda of International Community. Therefore, proper and pre-planned legislation on child labour is the way to tackle it in future.

Legislation is the major weapon with the help of which child labour eradication is possible, but implementation is of utmost importance in this regard. The eradication of child labour can't be accomplished by legislation alone; however it surely can't be attained without it. Otherwise, it continues to grow on a massive scale.

As far as legislation on child labour in Pakistan and especially, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is concerned, after ratification of the UNCRC, ILO's Minimum Age Convention and ILO's Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention did something in this regard to prevent the menace of child labour, but it is not as encouraging as to be. So, it is need of the day to take keen and practically productive steps for the proper elimination of this growing problem in light of the society's well-being and prosperity by doing legislation on priority basis.

It is their ability as legislators, as supervisors of government policies and programs, and as mobilizers of general public opinion that parliamentarians have exceptionally critical part to play. For legislation, on child's rights in general and child labour in particular, to have an impact, individuals in all kinds of different backgrounds must think about it, including children and their families, government authorities, parliamentarians, managers and bosses' associations, human rights organizations, community associations and so on. Legal expertise and education must be adjusted to the necessities of the specific audience. (ILO, 2002)

Role of Legislation:

The role of legislation in child labour eradication is to:

Translate the points and standards of worldwide norms into national law.

Set the standards, goals and needs for national activity to fight the most exceedingly terrible types of child labour.

Create the apparatus for doing that activity.

Create particular rights and obligations.

Spot the power of the state behind the security of children.

Create a typical comprehension among every one of the on-screen characters included.

Provide a measuring stick for assessing operation.

Provide a premise and methodology for protests and examinations.

Provide legitimate change for victims and,

Provides sanctions for violators. (Ibid)

Enforcement of Legislation:

The enforcement of legislation is a very difficult task in every society but especially, it is the most difficult task in the province of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa; because generally in Pakistan and especially, in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, child labouring is not only confined to formal sector of the economy. There are many children's in Pakistan who are involved in the worst forms of child labouring which is hidden like; bonded labour, forced labour (slavery) and other forms of exploitation etc. are not even discovered.(Ibid)

Moreover, huge numbers of the most exceedingly bad types of child labour such as human trafficking, use of children in prostitution, drug trafficking and armed conflicts are the criminal acts which require involvement of the police rather than the labour inspector or at least close collaboration between them. Also in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, there is some legislation regarding the menace of child labour eradication like; The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Child Protection and Welfare Act, 2010. But, there is a need to enforce it properly according to the prevailing situation. Hence, close cooperation and partnership between law making bodies, law enforcement agencies and NGO's are essential to achieve impressive results in eradicating the child labour. (Ibid)

Profile of a Child Labour (Children Status) in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:

It is hard to measure the size of child labour in the province without any national level survey or data but, according to Labour Force Survey 2012-13, the participation rate of 10-14 years children have been decreased from 7.48 percent in 2010-11 to 3.95 percent in 2012-13 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. Despite such an encouraging decrease, it does not mean that child labour has substantially decreased in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.(Kashif, 2015:54)

Child labour is a very critical problem in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa because of various cultural norms of Pakhtun society as well as Islamic beliefs. So, the situation of child labourers in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa has diverse implications and outcomes. For example, boys of age 09-12, who are out of school, are more likely to be child labourers as compared to girls 09-12 because of cultural norms '*Purdahsystem*' and most of them are either paid employers or un-paid family workers.(UNICEF, 2013)

Similarly, out of school children in rural areas is more as compared to urban areas due to the poverty factor. Access to social protection is limited which is only 2.4 per cent of households with out of school children have receiving *zakat* from either public or private sectors.

In the same way, Children's of Afghan Refugees and IDPs 'internal displaced persons' of Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and other districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa suffers a lot due the recent wave of terrorism in the region, which ultimately led to child labouring. They have to do work for their family's survival, because government has no social security plans for their rehabilitation and welfare. (Ibid)

In October 2012, the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Child Protection and Welfare Commission declared its arrangements to set up an institute in Peshawar where children at danger would be furnished with shelter and rehabilitation facilities. The funds were assigned and the building was built with two hostels which could oblige around 75 boys and 20 girls independently. The children at danger including homeless people,

orphans, children caught by criminal gangs and children alluded by the court would be given safe housing at the organization.

The Commission wanted to set up the institution and make a uniform standard working procedure to guarantee that all institutions managing children would have uniform principles and tenets. (Sadia, Q., 2012)

The Child Protection Institute Peshawar was initiated in March, 2013 to give shelter, non-formal education, vocational training, psycho-social counseling and so forth to children at danger. Reasonably, the child protection institute resolved for their travel expenses for four months and reunification of all the powerless children with their families through the court. The Commission likewise declared that it had been building up a standard working strategy in accordance with the global rules and locally standardized practices and would be executing this methodology in the child protection institute Peshawar as a model organization in the territory (province). (Daily Dawn, 2013)

In July 2013, Additional Secretary of the Provincial Labour Department expressed that the Labour Directorate of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is chipping away at a draft law to ban employment of children, re-examine the list of hazardous occupations and plan a social security strategy for the province. Similarly, in October, 2013 the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Health Minister reported that the provincial government is soon to enact the protection of Breast-Feeding and Child Nutrition Bill, 2013 with strict punishment for violators. (Daily Times, 2013)

Efforts to Eliminate Child Labour from the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:

Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is the smallest province by an area of 74,521 KM² and the third most populated province by population of 30.52 million in 2017. It is located on the north-west side of the country. Additionally, it is among the poorest provinces of Pakistan having 39 percent people living below the poverty level and had high employment rate of 8.5 percent in 2012-13.

The overall literacy rate at an age 10 years and above is about 52 percent (male 72 percent and female 35 percent). The total dropout rates are also

high in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa as 20 percent children of primary level drop out before completing primary education. Law and order situation is the other reason which adversely affected the infrastructure and overall development of the province since 2001. (Kashif, 2015:102)

Despite, all these challenges and facts and figures, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa governments in different phases take the following steps to eliminate child labour from the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:

NWFP Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1996:

The NWFP Compulsory Primary Education Act, 1996 was enforced on October 16, 1996 for ensuring compulsory primary education for the children of (05-10) years of age. The law made it compulsory on the parents / guardians or any other person who has guardianship of the child to make him / her be present at school except in cases of sound justification until he / she has completed primary education. But, the execution side is questionable as the facts and figures suggests. (Ibid)

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Child Protection & Welfare Act, 2010:

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Child Protection & Welfare Act, 2010 was passed on September 21, 2010 for the purpose to provide security, care, looking after, welfare, training, education, rehabilitation and recovery of children at risk.

Under law, the KPK Child Protection & Welfare Commission was established by providing a legal basis for recognized child protection units, child protection committees, child protection institutes, child protection & welfare fund and child protection courts. All these steps are taken into consideration by the concerned government up to some extent; here also the implementation is not as much as required. (Ibid)

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Child Protection & Welfare Commission:

The Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Child Protection & Welfare Commission has been established under the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Child Protection & Welfare Act, 2010.

It is the main body responsible for the supervision and coordination of different matters related to child rights at both provincial and local levels. The mandate of the Child Protection & Welfare Commission is:

To review provincial laws affecting the status and rights of children and suggests new laws.

To implement policies for protection, rehabilitation and reintegration of children at risk.

To monitor the implementation and violation of laws.

Child Protection Units have been established in 12 districts of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, who registered 21084 cases of children at risk from May 01, 2011 to Nov: 28, 2014; including 12868 boys and 8210 girls cases and only 06 cases of transgender were reported. Amongst them, 16295 cases have been successfully resolved whereas 4467 cases are currently in progress. All cases and work progress is reported on daily basis.(Ibid)

Two Child Protection Institutions (male and female) are also established in this regard in Peshawar which provides shelter, accommodation (for 06 months), non-formal education, food and psycho-social counseling etc. The male shelter can accommodate 75 boys, while the female shelter can accommodate 25 girls.

Except this, five Welfare Homes are functioning in Abbottabad, Bannu, D. I. Khan, Kohat and Peshawar for the rehabilitation of the poor, socially and economically handicapped children, including the provision of proper education, professional and expertise training, organizational along with housing care, medical care, free books, and free bed & board facilities. But, a visit to the Child Welfare Homes in Peshawar exposed that the actual situation is little bit different from that of the slogans raised, i.e. services are limited and of low quality due to shortage of funds allocated. (Ibid)

National Centre's for Rehabilitation of Child Labour:

Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal is running 19 Centre's for rehabilitation of child labour in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa where children of between 05-14 years of age are discouraged from dangerous works and registered in these

Centre's by providing free dress, education, footwear and stipend including survival remittance to their folks.(Ibid)

Pakistan Sweet Homes (Orphan Ages):

Similarly, Pakistan Bait-ul-Maal is running 06 Sweet Homes in Abbottabad, Kohat, Mansehra, Mardan and Swat where the needy and deserving children are provided free education, skill development, counseling, health and residential facilities etc. Children's having poorest of the poor and orphans aged 04-06 years are enrolled in any Centre of the Pakistan Sweet Home.

Child labour is a complex financial phenomenon and for a long time, the absence of good and accurate data(information) on child labour obstructed to handle the issue and studies show that no labour market is free from child labour in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The more difficult angle in this regard is a mean by which such enactment can be viably put into practice, especially as child labour is so regularly enclosed in the informal economy.

Another reason is that, the government labour inspectorates in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa might be extremely under-resourced as far as staff individuals, capacity and equipment to complete their work adequately. Therefore, practical and effective mechanisms for putting into practice are needed to define the responsibilities of each party involved, to permit data to circulate freely among them and to make visionary mechanisms to produce basic data, especially for the more hidden types of child labour. (Ibid)

Lacunas in Child Labour Laws in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:

Following lacunas in child protection laws are hindering the effective abolition of child labour from the country and especially Khyber Pakhtunkhwa:

- Need of a fresh National child labour survey.
- To provide free and necessary education to the children (05-16) years of age in accordance with the Article 25-A of the Constitution of 1973.

- Weak implementation of the relevant laws.
- Inadequate facilities (Budgetary allocation).
- Ineffective monitoring system.
- Emergence of informal sector.
- There should be a complete ban on corporal punishment at schools to reduce the drop out children, which ultimately lead to child labouring.
- There should be a need of joint efforts because it minimizes the growing ratio of child labour in the country.
- There is also need of a separate domestic child labour law.
- Positive Role of Media is vital in this regard.(Daily Dawn, 2012)

Conclusion:

By and large, it is assumed that child labour is a complex marvel having economic, social, traditional, political and religious complications. But, communally and religiously, child labour is tolerable up to some extent. As the society keeps on changing with the passage of time, the laws also needs to be changed. So, the government needs to formulate not only the various schemes for children, but also has to work for the proper and better implementation of these schemes and programs.

The legislative progress on child rights or child labour in the Country and especially, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa is hampered by the absence of political will, insufficient financial resources, security circumstances in the region, change of governments and because of the consistent exchange of bureaucrats. Because, it is the responsibility of federal and provincial government to eliminate poverty by providing all basic facilities to the people and should take some serious steps to eradicate the menace of child labour from the country and especially Khyber Pakhtunkhwa through legislation.

Not only the government, but public sector should also contribute in eliminating the menace of child labour by helping the poor people because child labour is a result of financial conditions (poverty), social standards and social set up in any society.

So, that the poor children may also enjoy their childhood and get education. It is need of the time to get attention of the entire political leadership and especially Chief Minister Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, towards financial and cultural aspects of the child labour menace; because without it the process of child labours eradication would not be achievable.

The provinces have to think of a comprehensive anti-child labour legislation to boycott the work of children less than 14 years of age. Hence, the four provinces will unquestionably approve their own child labour laws in accordance with the Article 25-A of the Constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan and International Conventions and Treaties endorsed by Pakistan.

The ANP government legislative domain is far better than MMA as it legislated on child labourers and their welfare. The ANP passed one Act and presented two Bills on the issue during 2008-2013. Hence, one can conclude from it that which party had an edge with respect to legislation on the issue of child labour in a Province. Therefore, it is guessed from the above facts & figures that ANP has an edge with respect to legislation on child labour. The aim of the legislation on child labour in ANP-led government from 2008 to 2013 is to render the care, protection, support, welfare, training, education, recovery and reintegration of children of the age of eighteen years at danger in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa.

But, execution side of the Act is yet to be properly implemented, because no huge steps in this regard are taken by the government to set up the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Child protection and Welfare Commission and allocate a reasonable fund for supervision and coordination of child rights matters. After devolution of the concurrent list, child rights have turned into a provincial subject.

Hence, provincial governments have the obligation to enact laws for the province, but they could not act upon it properly to legislate on priority basis. That is the reason; they could not pass the proposed bills by an absence of political will and inadequate policy formulation.

Child rights can't be ensured and advanced unless measures are attempted for empowering enactment that reflects procurements of the

UNCRC. Keeping in view of the present circumstances it is vital to examine the global commitments with local scenario in light of the future prospects of the child rights in the Region. Except this, it is needed to enhance the role of community and parents in this regard for boosting up the policies & plans in light of the future prospects and International agreements. In this way, the whole scenario will be changed and no one can ignore the issue in near future.

In modern Era, political campaigns and electoral manifestoes gain so much importance in electoral politics, because it is a primary document which give direction to a political party by representing their ideology and key issues of the time. Also, they do legislation on it for the welfare of the people of that region. So, electoral manifesto is considered to be a backbone and chief source of conveying a message of the party to a public on bilateral grounds. Now-a-days, no party can achieve success without effective electoral campaign and electoral manifesto, but it should be people-oriented.

As far as electoral Manifestoes of Both MMA (Muttahida Majlis-i-Amal) and ANP (Awami National Party) are concerned; MMA addressed so many burning issues of that time in their (2002, 2008 and 2013) electoral manifestoes and campaigns, but have no policy statement about the growing menace of child labour. While, ANP formulate a clear cut stance on the issue in their 2013 electoral manifesto by highlighting their agenda.

Legislation on key issues is the other aspect of political parties, which suggests their ideologies and policies in the same way. That is the reason; ANP legislated on the issue, while MMA did nothing regarding it. So, it can be concluded from that, party having a vision about the issue can tackle it and do legislate on it. Otherwise, they did nothing to proceed.

The above discussion suggests ANP has some vision about the issue of child labour, that's why they did something on it for tackling and eradicating the menace by legislation process. However, the basic problem is in ensuring implementation of these laws which is not yet

have been enacted in a true sense to eradicate the issue of child labour from a region.

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