ABSTRACT

Over the last two to three decades great emphasis has been laid to eradicate child labour especially in the developing countries. Pakistan is not far behind in this race. International labour organization (ILO) is spearheading the research to identify the factors leading towards child labour and then suggesting/providing measures to eliminate it.

This study is based on the same lines with special focus on the surgical goods industry in Sialkot. It is an export oriented industry. The surgical goods are not only manufactured within the factory premises but also in the small units of the cottage industry scattered around in the city and it suburbs, where each household has established a small unit within their houses. In it the cottage industry child labour is frequently engaged in manufacturing process. The identification of major factors relating to child labour in Surgical Industries of Sialkot city and testing of these factors is the primary objective for conducting this research.

For this purpose the technique of FACTOR ANALYSIS has been used. For the testing of variables which play significant role in each factor CONFIRMATORY FACTOR ANALYSIS is used. Therefore Structural Equation Modeling is used to estimate confirmatory factor analysis coefficients.

The first chapter contains introduction to the subject to be studied and its description.

Second Chapter contains the literature review of the works done earlier to study the causes and study of different factors relating to child labour.

Third chapter contains the research methodology applied for analysis and introduction to statistical technique used in this thesis.

Fourth chapter contains the analysis along with the interpretation of the data.

Finally it is concluded that the total number of family members, total number of earning members, monthly average household income and type of house play a significant role in the child's family information. By increase in the attendance to the school there will be decrease in the child labour. The working conditions will be best if more employers get any OHS (Occupational Safety and Health training) training and use any type of measurements for OHS.

The Statistical software SPSSTM is used to obtain the frequency tables and exploratory Factor Analysis. Another Well known statistical software Statistica is used to get Confirmatory Factor Analysis Coefficients and other necessary calculations.