

AFFECTS OF CHILD LABOR IN BUSINESS

**A thesis
Presented to The
Faculty of
Management Sciences
Bahria Institute of Management & Computer Sciences, Karachi**

**In Partial Fulfillment
Of the Requirements for the
Degree of Master of Business Administration**

By

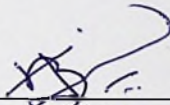
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RECOMMENDATION FOR ORAL EXAMINATION

This Project/thesis hereto attached, entitled, **“Affects of Child Labor in Business”**, prepared and submitted by **Anum Kunwal**, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree **MASTER IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**, is hereby recommended for appropriate action.

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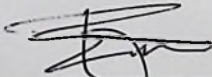
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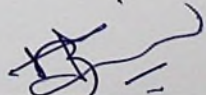
In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of **MASTER IN BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION**, this thesis entitled, **“Affects of Child Labor in Business”**, is hereby recommended for Oral Examination.

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ABSTRACT

Child labor is a pervasive problem throughout the world, especially in developing countries. Africa and Asia together account for over 90 percent of total child employment. Child labor is especially prevalent in rural areas where the capacity to enforce minimum age requirements for schooling and work is lacking. Children work for a variety of reasons, the most important being poverty and the induced pressure upon them to escape from this plight. Though children are not well paid, they still serve as major contributors to family income in developing countries. Schooling problems also contribute to child labor, whether it is the inaccessibility of schools or the lack of quality education which spurs parents to enter their children in more profitable pursuits. Traditional factors such as rigid cultural and social roles in certain countries further limit educational attainment and increase child labor. traditional families still not giving importance to education especially for girls.

Working children are the objects of extreme exploitation in terms of toiling for long hours for minimal pay. Their work conditions are especially severe, often not providing the stimulation for proper physical and mental development. There is no proper arrangement for sanitation and ventilation issues also exist in such working areas. Many of these children endure lives of pure deprivation. However, there are problems with the intuitive solution of immediately abolishing child labor to prevent such abuse. First, there is no international agreement defining child labor, making it hard to isolate cases of abuse, let alone abolish them. Second, many children may have to work in order to attend school so abolishing child labor may only hinder their education. Any plan of abolishment depends on schooling. The state could help by making it worthwhile for a child to attend school, whether it is by providing students with nutritional supplements or increasing the quality and usefulness of obtaining an education. There must be an economic change in the condition of a struggling family to free a child from the responsibility of working. Family subsidies can help provide this support.

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