

## THE RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS AND CHILDREN RIGHTS SITUATIONS IN PAKISTAN

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### **Abstract**

Children rights is a significant concern of the nations and societies in modern world. The children were conceded as the property by their parents until 19th century. In 1889, Britain and France passed laws for child protection firstly and gradually those were followed by others states as well. United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989 is first international document that comprehensively described the social, economic, and cultural rights of the children. Among other 193 member states, Pakistan is also bounded to establish children rights situation appropriate in accordance with international standards. Nonetheless, Pakistan ranks sixth among the nations that has worse record for protecting children's rights, since the children continue to be the subject of exploitation socially and economically and denial of their fundamental rights. It becomes evident that the poor social-economic conditions in Pakistan lead to make the children rights situation in Pakistan adverse. The present research addresses the myriad socio-economic dynamics that negatively affect children rights situations in Pakistan. It discusses the human rights conferred by international community such as United Nations and nationally by the Constitution of Pakistan 1973. This study argues that

although Pakistan has made discernable developments regarding making laws to protect the children rights, the poor socio-economic conditions – i.e. poverty, illiteracy, less budgetary allocation for children, corruption, terrorism, discriminations, and lack of accessibility to basic needs – lead to poor implementation of those laws and consequently the violation of children rights occurs. The methodology of study is descriptive-cum-analytical. Qualitative method is adopted for the present research and data have been collected from different national and international official documents (treaties, conventions and constitutions).

**Keywords:** Socio-economic conditions, Pakistan, Children rights, Child protection laws.

## **Introduction:**

Internationally, the democracy is a value that recognized equal participation of all individuals in the all walks of human life. The people need rights and duties to participate in society. “Human rights” are said to be a set of ideas that all people are endowed with certain privileges and responsibilities.<sup>1</sup> Human rights consist of moral and legal rights that must be given to all human beings without any discrimination of color, race, religion or any other identity. Human rights are characterized as universal, inalienable, inherent and indivisible that commonly protects human dignity.<sup>2</sup> The term of human rights was firstly introduced in Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) in 1948 to ensure human rights properly. Aftermath of the World War II, a Universal Declaration on Human Rights was proclaimed.<sup>3</sup> The international community has created a comprehensive and legally enforceable framework for the promotion and protection of human rights since the UDHR was adopted in 1948. The convention included the civil, social and political rights of human, right of life, belief, thought, expression, liberty, equality, movement, education, social security and privacy.

The idea of children rights is relatively a new concept. Children’s rights are becoming a significant societal concern in the modern world. Like the idea of childhood, shifting economic, social, cultural, and political conditions have influenced the history of children rights. Before the 19<sup>th</sup> century there have been no concept of children rights in history. Children were not considered rights holders. The child of six years of age was accepted as by western world to be a small adult. Children were acknowledged as being the parents’ property and not the being human.<sup>4</sup> Children just recently started to gradually acquire the status of being human beings with rights. In 20<sup>th</sup> century, the children are considered to be the future of nation. This century increased international awareness about children rights.

The 19<sup>th</sup> century is said to be the child saving era, when children were considered as a unique innocent and class not a depressed class. The perception of children replaced with the idea that children as a separate

group of society, society required to protect its children.<sup>5</sup> In 1889 Britain and France passed laws against child endangerment of child's rights. State was responsible to provide children the rights of health, care, housing and playground. In 20<sup>th</sup> century legislation period was started related to children's rights regarding child labor and education. The new approach of children rights based on the concept that they must enjoy child rights likes the adults. In the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, child rights included in the social, medical and judicial spheres. Protection started by France, the concept afterwards spreads throughout Europe.<sup>6</sup> In 1919, the states of the world issued the idea of League of Nations, which gave importance to children's rights and set up a Committee for Child rights.

Through the League of Nations, the international community has given children's rights significant consideration since 1919 and formed a Committee for Child Protection. The Geneva Declaration was formed by the League of Nations on September 26th, 1924. For the first time, it has acknowledged some rights for children. This proclaimed that children have the right to growth, safety and economic independence.

The International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was created in 1946 by the United Nations General Assembly for children all around the world. Article 25 of the 1948 United Nations Declaration on Human Rights (UNDHR) provides the world's children with special protection and care.

In 1959, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Declaration of the Rights of the Child that recognized children rights of education, play and health. With the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1968, United Nations Member States promised to uphold equal rights, including education and protection for all children. Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict 1974, defends the integrity of women's and children's rights throughout armed conflict and forbids assaults on or incarceration of civilian women and children.

The United Nations General Assembly adopted United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) on November 20, 1989. According to the UNCRC "Any boy and girl less than eighteen years of age is a child." The convention is a comprehensive account of children rights, for it constituted the clear definition of child, stating that everyone under the age of eighteen years is called a child. Convention consists on fifty four articles, each of which has concern with the dignity, survival, development, protection and participation of children in the social process. It made no difference among the children on the bases of color, caste, region, family, abilities and religion. The rights defined by the convention become applicable to all children under the age of eighteen

years.<sup>7</sup> The text of UNCRC 1989 has created secure international child rights situations and was implemented on September 2, 1990, after being ratified by 20 states. The ideas of UNCRC was successfully followed by the world states. Later on 193 states have ratified the document of UNCRC to protect and promote child rights. Under the obligations of the convention, states of the world introduced "Child Protection System." The member states introduced their national laws and programs on the dimensions of UNCRC. The conditions of UNCRC created healthy and protected environment for the all children around the world.

This convention was drafted international legal document of child rights for the first time. This convention concedes political, economic, civil and cultural rights. Children have been given special care and protection in regional and international human rights. The UNCRC guiding principles has created healthy social and economic environment for the promotion and care of children rights in world. Pakistan has ratified UNCRC in 1990. Pakistan is responsible by abiding national and international laws and treaties to protect, promote and create healthy children rights situations in Pakistan.

Pakistan is an ideological state of the world, that was established on the golden principles of Islam. Islam is a complete code of life. Children are small creator of Allah Almighty. They have innocent group of human society. They were considered the blessing of Allah Almighty. Children are the fruit of material relationship and a pleasure in this life. The responsibility of children lies upon parents (father & mother) and they are responsible on the Day of Judgment. Islam gives specially attention to children rights. Allah Almighty says in Holy Quran, "O ye who believe, yourselves and your family from the fire whose fuel are men and stones."<sup>8</sup> Right of children is the responsibility of parents in Muslim society. There is first right of children that child should be provided protection in mother womb. The child right to care included the need to look after of pregnant women till, they deliver a baby. After the birth of baby, child should have right of name, adhan, aqiqah, hair and circumcision.

The most important right of children is the right of life. This right is the base of other rights. Children should be protected from killing. Islam gives a life protection right and protects from any sorts of exploitation, violation and harms. <sup>9</sup>Islam stopped the killing of children from the fear of poverty and shameful for being a father of a female child. Allah Almighty said in Quran, Additionally, when the murdered girl is questioned about her sin after being buried alive.<sup>10</sup> Another place Allah also said, and don't murder your kids out of poverty-related anxiety. We take care of both them and you. Indeed, it is always sinful to murder them.<sup>11</sup>

The way to care and protect children is to feed child from mother's milk. Islam determined the right of mother's milk of breastfeeding for complete two years. Islam made it mandatory for parents, that mother is feeding the baby and father fulfil the other needs of child. Islam made compulsory for father to spend on child's breastfeeding even if the mother was divorced. If mother is incapable of breastfeeding or impossible than father provide breastfeeding to child from other women or another substitute can be provided. However, mother cannot be force to feed the baby. Child has the right of care and protection from disease. Islam said that your body has right upon you. Islam made compulsory on parents to provide protection to children from any harms. Islam said parents is responsible for their children health. Another right of children is to play, that not only bring pleasure but also fitness for children. Holy Prophet (PBUH) used to play with children.

Education is the fundamental right of human being. Prophet Muhammad made compulsory for every man and female in Islam. It is important right of child. Islam made compulsory upon parents to send their children for gaining knowledge so they can make a useful Muslim and citizen to promote society. Islam made mandatory for parents to deal their children with affection and equality bases.

Muslim society is a consultative society, Islam included every in consultative process by freedom of opinion. Children have right to express their opinion matters related to them. The children have the descent right. Islam made obligatory upon parents, when they reach to marriageable age, parent arrange and accept appropriate life partnership for their children. Islam also give remarry right of divorced or window daughter and son. Islam included inheritance right. This is considered economic right that stopped hatred or injustice in family.

Pakistan is the developing country in South Asia. According to Census report 2017 (Government of Pakistan, 2017) over eighty million population of Pakistan consists on children.<sup>12</sup> Children in Pakistan become victim of neglect, emotional, physical, sexual abuse, child labor, child kidnapping and child marriage. Pakistan represents the gloomy picture of child rights in world. The non-availability of data of such cases at government level regarding the situation of child rights makes it more crucial.<sup>13</sup>

Pakistan has introduced programs and policies to ensure child rights situations effectively in Pakistan. The government of Pakistan has committed to provide children a healthy environment where children can get access their fundament rights. This environment safes children from violence, exploitation and gender discrimination. Pakistan has pledged its commitment to ensure and achieve children right in Pakistan. However the child rights situations is not satisfactory in Pakistan. According to the sources of Dawn, a leading newspaper in Pakistan,

*everyday more than eight children become victim of child sexual abuse in country. The socio-economic conditions of country increase victimization practices of child rights in the form of neglect, mental and physical torture, sexual abuse, discrimination, child trades, and child labor and child marriages. Pakistan has made discernable progress regarding child rights but poor socio-economic conditions i-e poverty, illiteracy, less budgetary allocation for children, corruption, terrorism, discriminations, and lack of accessibility to basic needs and poor implementation of children rights laws violate children rights situations in Pakistan.*

### **Research questions**

*The current research is conducted to address and discuss the following inquiry:*

- 1. Which are the fundamental rights granted to children by constitution of Islamic Republic of Pakistan 1973?*
- 2. Which children rights laws have introduced by government of Pakistan?*
- 3. Which rights of children recognized by Islam?*
- 4. Which are the socio-economic factors that make crucial child rights situations in Pakistan.*
- 5. Which are the failures and achievements of Pakistan as to protect its children from violence and abuses?*

### **Methodology**

*The methodology employed in present research is descriptive-cum-analytical. This study revolves around the socio-economic conditions and child rights situations in Pakistan. This research is conducted mainly on the qualitative data, research techniques and methodology. To understand child rights situation the historical and critical approaches have been used in the study. Both the primary and secondary resources have been consulted to authenticate the factual data and to make its analysis. Data is gathered through different national and international documents including inter alia: the international convention declarations and the Constitution of Pakistan. The books, articles, seminars papers, reports, newspapers and government laws are also used to substantiate the arguments and analysis of the discourse.*

### **Review of Literature**

*Zaighum Abbas Mazhar has written Child Labor in Pakistan: Including the Excluded: Subsidized Education and Subsidy Tools to Combat the Worst Forms of Child Labor (2014) that explores the issue of child labor with reference of education in Pakistan. Pakistan's children like the other developing nations children, from low-income families often start working at a young age, have the lowest educational levels and experience numerous social disadvantages. This is closely correlated to inadequate investment in human capital, poor health, education, and the likelihood of future poverty. Low rates of economic growth impede*

contributes to the intergenerational cycle of poverty. Due to this issue, the nation's ability to develop its human resources and deny children their constitutional right to an education and leisure time will both suffer. Under the current socio-economic realities of the country, it is imperative to identify effective solutions for the re-integration of children, particularly those who are involve in the Worst Form of Child Labor (WFCL), which may be useful for reducing child labor. This study explores the resource that can effectively eradicate WFCL in Pakistan and ultimately may eliminate this problem.

Asma Jahangir has written a book as *Children of a Lesser God: Child Prisoners of Pakistan* (1993) provides an overview on the topic child labor and child prisoners in Pakistan. In Pakistan millions of children lead traumatic lives while experiencing the worst kinds of exploitation and neglect. Such injustice is frequently justified by pointing to the extreme poverty in which their families reside. The responsibility for ignoring these children suffering and rights must fall on inattentive politicians, heartless judges, and inadequate state planning. This book seeks to correct the record. It also makes approaches to the issue of children in prison. The rights of children live in jail is almost poor. They have to face torture, thirst and even sexual abuse. There is also completely lack of care-focused discipline, particularly when children comes towards their legal rights. Pakistani laws does not provide proper care to its children. This book discusses the child labor and child victimization in jail with the contradiction with Pakistan but does not discuss the child rights and socio-economic situations in Pakistan<sup>14</sup>.

Chata Male Quentin Wodon has written the book *Basic Profile of Child Marriage in Pakistan* in 2016. This book provides the core profile of child marriage in Pakistan. He said that limited measures have been taken to eradicate and deal early marriages in Pakistan. Child marriage is a severe issue for Pakistan. It is a cultural accepted practice in country. 18.7 percent marriages in Pakistan in which less than 15 years of girls become victim of early marriage in country. Low education level, low wealth and forced labor are associated factors of child marriage in Pakistan. Early child marriages victims child by physically, emotionally and sexually and often leads towards death. Despite having clear laws, child marriages cases occur in country.

Alain Lefebvre has written book on *Islam, Human Rights and Child Labor in Pakistan* in 1995. This book is written on child labor with reference to Islam and human rights perspective. Poverty, illiteracy and political and socio conditions of country forced child into child labor. Islam makes obligatory for the country's government to give proper relief to the needy and depressed segment of society. It gives to special care and attention to children rights. While international child rights laws also

*gives special protection of child from forced and child labor. However the poor economic conditions, instable political situations and socially and cultural accepted patterns in some areas increase child labor in Pakistan.*

*Monica Feit and Joshua have written a book known as New Directions in Child Abuse and Neglect Research in 2014. They tell that child abuse and neglect is a huge problem in the world. Every year, child caring and protective organizations receive reports which show that six million reported cases of child sexual abuse and neglect while many cases were not reported. Child abuse and neglect have long-term effects on the child. The child's future is badly affected and he cuts himself/herself from family and society. The factors that disturb the child and adults in society by physically, mentally and sexually are the lack of education and health opportunities, worse social, economic and criminal system of the state contributes to the violation of children and human rights in society. At the end they suggest that the federal government should establish a comprehensive infrastructure to deal and protect children's rights in the country.*

*Tamoor Shahbaz has written a book on Socio-Economic Conditions of Domestic Child Laborers in 2001. He tells that the situation of society is evaluated from the situation of children's rights. Child labor is a growing issue in the world. Worse forms of child labor are found in developing countries. Pakistan is a developing country, is facing an issue of child labor. The children become victims of child labor, domestic labor and street child labor. There are almost 42 million children which are involved in child labor before the age of 14 years in Pakistan. While 3.3 million children are involved in domestic labor. In 42 million children that are engaged in children's labor 27 percent girls and 73 percent boys are forced for labor. There are found almost 1.94 million children's laborers in Punjab.*

*There are limited researches conducted on the issue of child rights in Pakistan on different perspectives like economic, social, cultural and educational aspects. Nonetheless there is scarcity of such researches that discuss the child rights situation from a socio-economic point of view in Pakistan. The present research work is carried out about socio-economic conditions and child rights situations in Pakistan.*

## **Discussion**

*UNCRC is a comprehensive account of children's rights. One of the important steps of the convention is that it constituted the clear definition of child, stating that "everyone under the age of eighteen years is called child."<sup>15</sup> The convention consists of fifty-four articles, each of which concerns with the dignity, survival, development, protection and participation of children in the social process. The convention makes no difference about children on the basis of color, caste, region, family, abilities and religion. It becomes applicable to all children under the age*



of eighteen years.<sup>16</sup> It assured that all matters related to children shall be secured in their best interest. It mentions that at the time of birth, child has the right to a name, nationality, protection and caring rights by the parents and guardians. The children are given special protection from any sort of victimization such as exploitation, neglect, torture and the country is held guarantor for rehabilitation.

The child rights situations is a set of laws that provides care, protection to children and fulfill their needs in proper way. The child protection situations refer the system that prevents and saves children from exploitation and child abuse.<sup>17</sup> The child rights situation are the laws that produce better child environment for the growth and development. These laws sure the dignity of the child. These child protection laws can be divided into three main laws in Pakistan. The first section of child protection laws of Pakistan was adopted from colonial era. The Penal Code 1860, "Guardians and words Act 1890" (provided the appointment of guardians for child less than 18 years) and "Child Marriage Restrain Act 1929" were adopted from Indian Penal Code of Indian Sub-continent. The second type of legislation included the colonial period legislation which was amended after the independence in Pakistan. This process of amendment of these laws brought Pakistan's laws in the directions of UNCRC. The notable acts of this period is "Employment Act 1938 (Amended by Pakistan as the Amendment of Children Act 1991)." While third and last section of child protection system and laws were followed under public pressure. These laws included Zainab Alert, Response and Recovery Act (ZARRA) 2020 and Anti Rape and Chemical Castration Ordinance 2020" were adopted under public pressure not for strategic purpose.

The Constitution of Pakistan 1973 is the primary document that guarantees every citizen's fundamental rights without regard to their race, creed, language, and other characteristics. This constitution article 8-28 discuss the basic fundamental rights including children rights. The constitution article 9 provides security to everyone, article 11 prevents forced labor and slavery. While section 14 provides dignity of men, article 22 ensures minorities rights, article 25 covers equality among citizens, all children between the ages of five and sixteen are entitled to free and compulsory education from the State in accordance to the constitution.<sup>18</sup> While article 35 of Pakistani Constitution 1973, bind government to safe the family, marriage, mother and child.

Child abuse is a human-initiated behavior that disrupts the child's inherent potential for growth, development and dignity. It involves sexual abuse, physical abuse, neglect, and other forms of exploitation that disturb the children's health, ability and growth. It is the exploitation of child under the age of eighteen years that may cause physical or mental injury, sexual abuse or exploitation.<sup>19</sup> Child abuse

*became a global issue, as this occurs in the all social and economic classes everywhere and often remains unreported. The United State of America has bad system of child protection, since there are 1 of 4 girls and 1 of 7 boys are sexually abused in their childhood.*

*Although Pakistan has endeavored a lot to protect the child rights, they still have to face the violation of their fundamental rights. The violation of children rights occurs in all segments of society. The children's main causes, which have been determined to be psychological and physical maltreatment in Pakistan to quite schools, leave homes and ultimately indulging in crimes, ending up in the jails or sex trade or human trafficking.<sup>20</sup> The situations of child rights is not satisfactory in the society. They become victim of neglect, mental and physical torture, sexual abuse, child trades, discrimination and child labor. Pakistan presents the gloomy picture of such situations. It is since 30 years that Pakistan ratified the UNCRC in 1990, but millions of children are still deprived of their most basic needs of health, education, sanitation and protection against violence and abuse.<sup>21</sup> The socioeconomic factors are the cause of the violation of children rights and jeopardize child protection. These factors including poverty, illiteracy, and corruption are considered to be the main causes of the exploitation and abuse of children in Pakistan.<sup>22</sup>*

### **Poverty**

*Pakistan is a developing country in South Asia with the population 220 million. Poverty remain a main challenge in Pakistan. In Pakistan, the 2017 gross national product per capita was 1600 USD, while the GDP per capita annual growth rate from 2001 to 2018 was 5.4 per cent. Due to the family circumstances, large family size and unemployed parents suffered children in child labor. In Pakistan, three million children between the ages of 10 and 15 are working.<sup>23</sup> Children start work in their median age at different places such as household labor, mechanic shops, tea stall, fruit markets even they might part of beggar group. Such children work for 6 to 15 hours without rest and break and sometime sleep at their work place. In some cases, children work only for food and low wages. These children are poor and illiterate. Sixty percent of children in Pakistan in 2015 became victim of physical abuse at their work place. While others studies reported that 66-79 per cent of children felt pushed into work. Poverty is a social as well as economic factor that disturbs child rights situations in Pakistan.*

### **Illiteracy**

*According to UNCRC Section 28, States Parties must acknowledge the child's right to education and ensure that all children have access to free primary education. While Article 25(A) of the Pakistani Constitution 1973 mandated free and compulsory education*

for all children between the ages of 5 and 16 years.<sup>24</sup> Illiteracy is considered the social evil. This social evil also creates hurdle in the implementation of international children rights of education. Due to illiteracy, poverty and less governmental budget on education only 71 per cent does not get children get primary education in Pakistan.

### **Less Budgetary Allocation for Children**

Less budgetary allocation for children also an economic problem to achievement the child welfare and protection in Pakistan. Due to less allocation of fund children face malnutrition and hunger and does not access to the fundamental rights. There are polices but not completely implement due to lack of budget in Pakistan. Pakistan has given poor rank in terms of human development and it's spending on health and education is less than that of the poorest African nations, which spend around 0.8 percent of their GDP on health and 1.8 percent on education. Children have a higher risk of becoming hungry and being undernourished. According to the National Nutrition Survey 2011, 14.1 percent of children under five are wasted, 43.6 percent are stunted and 31.5 percent are underweight. It also mentions the high prevalence of anemia 62.5 percent which is a worrying sign of the nation's poor child health condition.

### **Corruption**

Another factor that restricts Pakistan's efforts to advance the rule of law and human rights is corruption. It frequently denying the prospect of justice for the vast majority of people while refusing the application of the law against the strong offenders. Children and women are trafficked into other countries and then transported to Pakistan as a result of unscrupulous employees in the border security agency. Approximately 300 crippled children were reportedly transported to Iran in 2011 to engage in forced begging, which means they are subjected to exploitation, abuse and even execution in certain cases. Criminals are walking free and continuously killing people as a result of dishonest and corrupt police officers. The police is the main cause of social instability and the denial of fundamental human rights and child rights in Pakistan, which is the country's most corrupt institution.<sup>25</sup> Corruption is a root cause to prevent the smooth implementation of international human rights in Pakistan.

### **Terrorism**

Terrorism remained a main issue for Pakistan. 60 thousand people lost their lives in terrorism. UNCRC declares that children would be given protection against any exploitation. Terrorism is the second cause of child physical abuse in Pakistan. Pakistan is still facing the problem of terrorism from two decades. In the time of war, military operation and poor law and order situation like the other problems, the exploitation of children occurs commonly. Due to military operation in

tribal areas 40 million children were misplaced. According to the sources, 132 children were reportedly slain in a gruesome slaughter at the Army Public School (APS) in Peshawar. The terrorism is a challenges to achieve the international child rights in Pakistan.

### **Diverse Legislation and Poor Implementation of Child Rights in Pakistan**

The diverse legislation and poor Implementation of child rights is main hurdle that widely threatens child rights situations in Pakistan. Child labor is main problem in Pakistan. According to media sources, 12.5 million children in Pakistan engage in child labor. The article 11 of Pakistani Constitution 1973, establishes that no child under the age of fourteen should work in a mine, factory or in any other dangerous occupation. There are also provincial laws which eradicate child employment in Pakistan.<sup>26</sup> The Employment of Children Act 1991 is capable only for Islamabad Capital Territory and Balochistan. The KP Prohibition of Employment of Children Act 2015, "Punjab Restriction on Employment of Children Act 2016, the Punjab Domestic Worker Act 2019 and Sind Prohibition of Employment of Children Act 2017 deal with the concern Province. There are no single law exist in Pakistan according to the directions of UNCRC. This determined the age of children is 18 years but the laws in Pakistan determined the age of child employment is 14 years. The convention considered child under 18 years of age but child employment age determined by Pakistani laws is 14 years. On the one hand there are exist diverse legislation and poor implementation makes worse condition of children rights situations on the other hand in Pakistan.

### **Discrimination between boys and girls**

Discrimination is term that refers an unequal towards male and female children. The discrimination between boys and girls is a heredity practice in Pakistan. Usually female children in Pakistan is given inferior status as they are considered fairer, weaker sex and male children are given special attention as they are recognized as the family's social and economic assets. The discrimination between boys and girls children is a social factor that also disturbs the child rights situations in Pakistan. The discrimination between boys and girls denials female children and daughters rights to growth, health, education and property. They are often became the victim of mental, physical and sexual abuse. The female children (daughters and girls) belong to such family always face to the violation of their rights in the form of inferior status and become victim of early marriage.<sup>27</sup>

### **Conclusion**

The state of Pakistan has the responsibility to secure the child rights situations. The obligations of UNCRC 1989 and other conventions, treaties and agreements bound Pakistan to protect child

rights. The Constitution of Pakistan 1973 gives children the basic fundamentals rights of life, care, protection, nutritious, food and education. The government has taken collectively the responsibility of children natal and pre-natal rights. Children are given free and compulsory educational rights by government. They banned corporal punishment in school in Pakistan. Accordingly it has introduced a slogan "learn with love not with punishment." The educational scholarships are also given to children for creating healthy, peaceful and progressive environment for child rights situations in the country.

However the socio-economic conditions of country provokes the child rights situation in Pakistan. Children still have to face the violation of their fundamental rights. The intensity of the violation can be judged through the fact that eight children become victim of child sexual abuse daily in Pakistan. The child rights situations are not satisfactory in Pakistan. The exploitation of children happens at different ways. They become victim of physical, mental, sexual abuse and juvenility. They also have to face child labor and child marriage.

Pakistan has a plethora of laws, ordinances and policies regarding child rights to create secure better situations. However even a single law does not completely address the issue of child protection properly. It is right time that Pakistan must bring uniform child rights to protect children rights. The proper and fully implementation of laws will secure child rights. The government must create better economic programs for economic support of poor and needy people. The family and society must also correct better social values and remove social evils. While concluding the above discussion, the government, society and stakeholders must be committed themselves to create child rights situations in Pakistan and to protect children from abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation. They have learnt from the past and to make their future bright while protecting children rights in Islamic Republic of Pakistan.



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