



**NEAR EAST UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF GRADUATE STUDIES
DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW**

**ANALYSIS ON BONDED LABOUR AND SLAVERY IN
PAKISTAN**

AMINA SULTAN

MASTERS THESIS

**Nicosia
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MASTERS THESIS

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DECLARATION

I Amina Sultan, hereby declare that this dissertation entitled Analysis on Bonded Labour and Slavery in Pakistan, has been prepared myself under the guidance and the supervision of Respected, Dr Tutku Tugyan, in partial fulfilment of the Near East University, Graduate School of Social Sciences regulations and does not to the best of my knowledge breach and Law of Copyrights and has been tested for plagiarism and a copy of the result can be found in the Thesis.

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I would like to take this opportunity to acknowledge my parents and who beyond all expectation to pull through in supporting me throughout my legal studies at Near East University. To my advisors, Dr, Tutku Tugyan, I would also like to express my gratitude for his support throughout the course of this research. And finally, I would like to acknowledge the Lord almighty, Allah, who continues to bless and support me each day and most throughout the course of this important research.

PREFACE

The idea of human rights has fascinated me since I have started my law school. Human rights are an area in law which is beneficial for every individual, states and international community. It usually has most of solution for all kind of violation of any human or any actions which destroy human being peace.

I was born In Pakistani environment where and I have learned the importance of education. There are millions of families in Pakistan who were trapped by giving loans on high interest on it and they are forced labor for generations to payback debt.

The top disadvantage for uneducated people is that they are not aware of their rights as a human. However national laws ban slavery and the prohibition is enshrined in international treaties as Universal Declaration on Human Rights.

This thesis present aboard analysis on bonded labor and slavery on humans of Pakistan.

ABSTRACT

ANALYSIS ON BONDED LABOUR AND SLAVERY IN PAKISTAN

Research Question: How to tackle bonded labor and Slavery and what are the implications of human rights on it and how it is violated in Pakistan?

Abstract: This study attempts to investigate the effects of bonded labor and slavery on humans and the violation of article 4, Universal Declaration Human Rights 'Prohibition of slavery and forced labor'. The period of this study is from 1998 to 2021 with amendments and new challenges for Human rights.

In 21 century slavery still occurs and humiliation exists in many ways and slavery has not disappeared. It still exists in rural fields as well as in the urban industries. It is a violation of human rights to engage any human being as a bonded labor. As in tradition of chattel slaves where people are enslaved forever mostly countries experiencing resurgence in slavery are mostly affected by armed conflicts. In the area of conflicts the militias force people to work for them unpaid, outside any legal frame. Types of Slavery that is more in practice are servile marriage, child labor, forced labor, slavery for religious purposes, migrant labor. In this modern time it is state duty to take a charge for the victim of bonded labor. The study method of the research is based on qualitative method.

Keywords: Bonded labor, slavery, human rights, violation

ÖZ

PAKISTAN'DA BAĞLI İŞGÜCÜ VE KÖLELİK ANALIZI

Araştırma Sorusu: Bağlı işgücü ve Kölelik ile nasıl mücadele edilir ve insan haklarının bunun üzerindeki etkileri nelerdir ve Pakistan'da nasıl ihlal edilir?

Özet: Bu çalışma, bağlı emeğin ve köleliğin insanlar üzerindeki etkilerini ve İnsan Hakları Evrensel Beyanname'si 'Kölelik ve zorla çalıştırma yasağı' başlıklı 4. maddenin ihlalini araştırmaya çalışır. Bu çalışmanın süresi 1998'den 2021'e kadar olan dönemde, insan hakları için değişiklikler ve yeni zorluklarla birlikte.

21. yüzyılda kölelik hala meydana gelir ve aşağılama birçok yönden var olur ve kölelik ortadan kalkmamıştır. Kırsal alanlarda olduğu kadar kentsel endüstrilerde de varlığını sürdürmektedir. Herhangi bir insanı bağlı bir emek olarak meşgul etmek insan haklarının ihlalidir. İnsanların sonsuza dek köleleştiği chattel köleleri geleneğinde olduğu gibi, çoğunlukla kölelikte yeniden canlanma yaşayan ülkeler çoğunlukla silahlı çatışmalardan etkilenir. Çatışmalar alanında milisler, insanları herhangi bir yasal çerçevenin dışında, ücretsiz olarak kendileri için çalışmaya zorluyor. Pratikte daha fazla olan Kölelik türleri servile evliliği, çocuk işçiliği, zorla çalıştırma, dini amaçlar için kölelik, göçmen işçiliğidir. Bu modern zamanda, bağlı emeğin kurbanı için bir ücret almak devlet görevidir. Araştırmanın çalışma yöntemi nitel yöntemle dayanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bağlı emek, kölelik, insan hakları, ihlal

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ABBREVIATIONS

CRC: UN Convention on the Rights of the Child

ECA: Employment of Children Act 1991

EC: European Commission

EU: European Union

HR: Human Rights

HRCP: Human Rights Commission of Pakistan

ILO: International Labour Organization

ICFTU: International Confederation of Free Trade Union

ICTUR: International Center for Trade Union Rights

NADRA: National Database Organization and Registration Authority

NGO: Non- Government Organization

OSH: Occupation Safety and Health

SCA: Sindh Children Act 1995

SCF: Save the Children Funds

UDHR: Universal Declaration on Human Rights

UN: United Nations

UNHCR: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

UNICEF: United Nations Children's Fund

WTO: World Trade Organization

WHO: World Health Organization

CHAPTER ONE

1.1. BACKGROUND OF STUDY:

Human rights enables humans genuinely respect and co-exist with each other. Human rights practices all around the world certainly. It applies to an individual also apply to every member of humanity (Khan,563,2019). The denial or disrespect the human rights is not an individual deprivation but also serious ushers in creation of social, political and economic. Essentially human rights are the claims of an individual for any favorable conditions. Human rights protocols protect each and every human.

Throughout history, slavery has remained a contentious topic in Pakistan. It has existed in various forms economic, social circumstances and political. There is some protocol for the protection of the slavery. The (UDHR) Universal Declarations on Human Rights, the international charter followed by all members of (UN) United Nation which clearly states that 'No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery trade shall be prohibited in all their forms. UN's (1948), The early slavery convention (1926) which was developed by the league of nations, The forced Labour convention (1930) developed by the international labour

organization, The Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the trade and institution and practices similar to slavery (1956).

The implications of human rights in Pakistan are along with the first constitution of Pakistan since 1947. The founder of Pakistan Quaid e Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah has introduced human rights in the constitutions of Pakistan.(Khan,2019)

This study investigates the effects of bonded labour and slavery on humans and the violation of human rights protocols and what measures were taken to reduce the phenomena. Slavery still exist in 21st century and its more in practice than before there are around 300 laws but none of them covers them completely(Khan). In Pakistan slavery has been practice all around. All forms of slaveries are being practiced in Pakistan chattel slavery, debt bondage, human trafficking, contract slavery, labour migration and many others. All of these forms are widely practicing in Pakistan. Such as; Chattel Slavery, It is a condition where an individual has born in family which already in a condition of slavery and it has not end and generations passes but the debt would remain unpaid. Secondly there is Debt Bondage where an individual takes a loan from another individual on their terms and condition and there preference of additional interest rate on it and the third slavery is the Contract Slavery, it is a form of slavery where an individual is bonded by the contract and they cannot escape the contract. There are also many conditions of slavery Human trafficking where people were sold in markets and smuggle to other countries specially women and children for prostitution illegal forced labourer and children to the begging mafia of the Asia.

This study covers the violation of protocols of bonded labour and slavery and the Implication of human rights specifically in Pakistan and what kind of measures was taken to tackle the slavery and the contemporary global reviews of international authors.

1.2 Statement of Problem:

Slavery is widely believed to be a phenomenon of medieval times. It is rarely associated with modern capitalist economies. However, the reality is that slavery is practiced usually in the developing countries where laws and orders are not in their positions. Those countries poverty ratios are above average because of the failure of the system management. There are lack of opportunities for labours and the absence of the law enforcement. This research project taught me a major lesson in research when investigating any event or phenomenon, it is essential to consider all the possible information and main factors that could influence it.

1.3 Purpose of the Study:

- To investigate what legal majors should take to reduce slavery?
- Which protocols of human rights are violated and why?
- When Pakistan has approved human right clauses in its constitution?
- How to help the victims of bonded slavery and labourers?
- What actions should be taken to tackle the slavery victims?

1.4 Significance of the Study:

The significance of the research is to find a solution for the victims of bonded labour and slavery throughout the sources of human rights protocols which respect every individual right. This thesis is set into four chapters, which simply explains the research regarding the topic has been chosen. In chapter one it elaborates the introduction part of this study, the definitions, methodology, background of the study, purpose of the study, significance of the study and its conclusion. In chapter two it widely explains the chattel slavery of bonded labours and its types the debt bondage and contract slavery. In chapter three it gives detail about Human Trafficking forced labour and condition of migration forced labour and in chapter four, it explains about the legislation and how laws

and order are in enforcement in Pakistan. It describes how people violate the protocols. In this chapter in the end it discusses the whole scenario and concludes the research.

1.5 Method and Structure of study:

This research will be based on qualitative method and the analysis of existing literatures on Contemporary form of bonded labour and slavery in Pakistan specifically. This research allowed me to think critically and expand my knowledge. I have learned different techniques of research. In research every course has a different methodology and particular online scholars for literature reviews. This research has been completed by primary and secondary documents.

1.5 Introduction:

Every legal system must have some criteria by which legal norms or laws are recognized. It must have reasonably clear sources of law. Generally these sources of law are either law creating or law identifying. International human rights are a new branch of international law. International law is an established legal order and not an ethical principle, but it has been significantly influenced by ethical principles and concerns particularly in the sphere of human rights. International law is made on a decentralized basis by the action of the 192 states which make up the international community. The status of the (ICJ, Art. 38), identifies five sources; Treaties between states, general principles of law recognized by civilized nations and as subsidiary means for the determination of rules of international, customary international law derived from practice of states, judicial decision and the writings of the most highly qualified publicist. (Christopher Greenwood, 2008)

The reason why treaties are described as a source of obligation, rather than a source of law. The legal authority for the customary rule that says; treaties are

binding obligation conceals the vital function they performs in the system of international law.

Customary law is not a written source. Customary international law is that law which has evolved from the practice or customs of states. It is the foundation stone of the modern law of nations. In the last three decades the treaty has replaced custom as the primary source of international law. The activities of states in the international arena may give rise to binding law. Such as; if all maritime nations declare a territorial sea 12 miles sea wards from the coast lines, a customary law may develop to this effect. Obviously however, it is not all acts or omissions that can give rise to customary law.

The rules of customary; required the states to grant immunity to a visiting head of states, the head of state. The head of state to have two elements, firstly, there must be widespread and consistent state practice. Secondly, there has to be what is called "Opinio juris". Usually translated as a belief in legal obligation, i.e; states must accord immunity because they believe they have a legal duty to do so, as ICJ has put it, "not only must act" concerned to be a settled practice, but they must also be such, or be carried out in such a way, as to be evidence. "belief that this practice is rendered obligatory by the existence of a rule requiring it" the states concerned must feel that they are conforming to what amounts to a legal obligation. (North Sea Continental Shelf case, ICJ Reps,1969,p.3)

A new rule of international law cannot be created unless both of these elements are present. Practice alone is not enough, such as; (case of the Lotus 1927) Nor can a rule be created by Opinio juris without actual practice. i.e; The Advisory Opinion on Nuclear Weapons (1996), Nicaragua (ICJ Rep, 1986,p.3 at 88) Regarding Opinio juris, the normal definition of a belief in obligation, i.e; North Sea Continental Shelf case 1969) the relationship between customary and treaty law, it should not be thought that custom and treaty are in competition.

They are two major. As illustrated by the customary and treaty rules on the use of force discussed in (Nicaragua v USA). The treaties sometimes called agreements, Conventions, exchange of notes or protocols. its practices between states or sometimes between states and international organizations are the other main sources of law. Literally, treaty is not a source of law as much as a source of obligation under law. Treaties are binding only on states which become parties to them and the choice. There is no requirement to sign up to a treaty. The rule of customary international law "pacta sunt servanda" ; which requires all states to honor their treaties. This is the fact why treaties are more accurately described as sources of obligation under law. As complementary, customary law and treaty stipulate the same or similar legal obligations there are few problems. Parties to the treaty will be bound by the treaty and non-parties will be bounded by customs. (case; Nicaragua v USA) . The conflict between custom and treaty law, there is some disagreement as to the effect this has on legal relations of the parties to a dispute. If the treaty is later in time than the custom, subject to this operation of rule of Jus cogens. (Christopher Greenwood, 2008)

The rule of jus cogens are rules of customary international law that are so fundamental they cannot be modified by treaty. Any treaty provision which conflicts with a rule of jus cogens is void and that is true whether or not the rule of jus cogens developed before or after the treaty came into force. (Art. 64, Vienna Convention on the law of treaties, 1969).

The other sources of international law are the general principles. They are directly applicable to international relations such as; treaties are binding, human rights as general principle, statements of consensus, resolutions of UN organs. (Dr. Tutku Tugyan). According to Art.38, the court may consider the general principle of law recognized by civilized nations. Generally principles of law recognized by civilized nations are rarely mentioned in judgements and they are

employed where the ICJ or another international tribunal went to adopt a concept such as the legal personality of corporation. (Barcelona Tranchion Co. 1970)

International Court of Justice; Art. 38 (1) (d) refers to judicial decisions as a subsidiary means for the determination of rule of law. As a "subsidiary" means for the determination of laws. In theory, they do not make law but are declaratory of pre-existing law. They are law identifying or material sources of law. (Nauru v Australia).

The Teaching and publicist, According to article 38 of the statute of ICJ, the teaching of the most highly qualified publicists of the various nations do constitute a 'subsidiary' means for the determination of the rule of law. The publicist is assumed as secondary sources of international law. i.e; Rousseau, Vattel, Hall, Hobbes, Claves etc.

The list of sources in Art.38 of the statute is frequently critied for being incomplete. In particular it makes no mention of the acts of the different organs of the United Nations. These are Omitted from Art.38 of the ICJ statute but they can play a significant role in the elucidation of customary law, the development of customary law, the identification of *Opinio juris* and in settling matters relating to the constitution of organization. They include resolution of the Security Council and general assembly of the United Nation and May include resolution of regional organization. Also there has been question raised in controversy whether there is hierarchy of norms in international law. Art. 38 make no references to such hierarchy but it is possible to discern element of a hierarchy in certain respects.(Christopher Greenwood 2008).

According to the acknowledgement by few rules of international law are of such fundamental importance that they have the status of *jus cogen* that is peremptory norms from which no derogation is permitted. There are few rules

which possess the status of jus cogen (i.e; the prohibitions of aggression, genocide, torture and slavery) the requirement to reach such achieving such status is strict. Its universal acceptance not merely as a rule but as a derogation is permitted.(Christopher Greenwood, 2008)

International law has been presented as a system of rule of governing the relations between sovereign and independent states. However, the greater part of the rule of international law, are derived from treaty and custom. The same is exact for the law of human rights. Human right is designed as fundamental freedom of individuals. A number of the specialized agencies and subsidiary organs of the UN are also concerned with the promotion and protection of human rights. In 1950, the member states of the council of Europe signed the Convention on Human Rights. Other regional machinery exists for the protection of human rights in the America and Africa as known as American Convention on Human Rights and African Charter on Human and People's Rights 1981. (Martin Dixon, 2013)

The term jus cogens was first officially defined in Articles 53 and 64 of Vienna Connection on the law of treaties in 1974 as a peremptory norm of international law from which No Derogation is permitted.

The concept of jus cogens arose from customary international law, those laws resulting from the consistent and general practice among states that arises from a sense of legal obligation.

However, jus cogens differs from customary international law in that while customary international law in that while customary international law depends on the consent of states, jus cogens is binding on all nations.

In addition, the Third restatement of foreign relations law determined that a state violates jus cogens if it practices, encourages or determined that a state violates jus cogens if it practices, encourages, or condones genocide, slavery, slave

trade, murder or disappearance of individuals, torture, prolonged arbitrary detention, or systemic racial discrimination.

The purpose of this research is to increase awareness about the importance of the slave labor claims filed by victims and to explore alternative ways of viewing the doctrine of jus cogens relation with the slavery and servitude

The aim of this research is to investigate the contemporary forms of slavery that practices in Pakistan and the implication of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) on it.

In 21 century slavery still occurs and humiliation exists in many ways, and slavery has not disappeared. Every human being has the life and dignity and they are free to live their life. However, they choose to live without any distinction, whatsoever is properly and equally respected and developed (Khan). No human should be treated as slavery and no one deserve to be slave, morally and ethically its illegal act and wrong in society. Universal declaration on Human rights (UDHR) is instrument which practiced in Pakistan. It is an instrument which gives right to any person to live their life respectful manner or in any form they choose to live and no other person or any other institute or state has right to overtake this right from an individual. The right of life has equal rights to rich or poor or any colour, caste or any gender. Humans are free to live their life and they should be treated equally.

Human beings have some basic needs to survive their life. They have some needs which has to be fulfil in any condition such has food and shelter. To afford food and shelter people has to do some work/job to earn money. In Pakistan the wages are low and expenses are high and many Pakistanis fail to plan their

budget according to their income which forced them to take loan. There are different situations people faces in their daily life. The lack of work and earning money forces people to take loan.

In rural areas of Pakistan the wages are extremely low but the expenditure of the daily life is similar as urban area. Basically it is the failure of the states which gives different budget plans for rural and urban areas. The mismanagement of the system had increased the poverty rate in Pakistan. Most of the Pakistanis are in debt bondage. It is one of the forms of slavery in which the owner holds complete physical control of the labour. In the UN Convention Supplementary Convention on slavery, the slave trade and institutions, it practices similar to slavery 1956.

Slavery is never a choice for any person. No individual would choose to be anyone slaves. It is always a forced act. Whenever an individual choose to take a loan from another individual it's to fulfil their basic needs in most scenarios.

Giving loan is not an illegal act in Pakistan. Individuals are free to give and take loans. Parties can apply any condition in their agreement. In rural areas of Pakistan where illiteracy rates are high most of people don't know what they are accepting in terms and condition of the agreement and they sign it without knowing what's written in it. Usually it's a trick to trap illiterate people to make them free and forced labour.

The implication of universal declaration of human rights (UDHR) in Pakistan has been introduced since 1948. The article which protects the slave is article 4; "No one shall be held in Slavery..'

CHAPTER TWO

GLOBAL STUDIES ON SLAVERY AND SERVITUDE

Literature review: Global Contemporary Slavery; Kevin Bales: In the legal understanding of slavery from the Kelvin Bales who is co-founder of free the slaves. Bales is an author and anti-slavery activist whose mission is to end all forms of slavery. In his work on contemporary, title: Expendable people: Slavery in the age of globalization. In this article it illuminates the current state of slavery in the world. Bales also reveals how new form slavery has developed rapidly into a globalized economic pursuit since the Second World War. He also analysis on two case studies on slavery as practiced in Mauritania and Sudan. Where he raised difficult questions on slave redemption in Sudan and shades the light on the problem by contextualizing it historically and socially. Bales also noted that since the supply of potential slaves for exceed their demands, short term slavery is common around the world. The common acknowledgement of slavery as the ownership of people has led to confusion about what constitutes slavery. None of the 300 laws and international agreements written since 1985 to combat the phenomenon has defined it exactly. Slavery can be explained in three forms Chattel slavery, Debt Bondage and Contract slavery. Chattel slavery it is a condition of being born into a family that has been slave for generations. It is a status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the power and right of ownership are exercised by someone else. Secondly, Debt Bondage it arises from unpaid debt and the unreasonable condition attached to it. It is a category in which an individual provide himself to become a labour for the years and years until the debt is wiped. The debt bondage is a trap where usually it never happens during the lifetime of debt bondage labour. Thirdly, Contract Slavery

which is evident in human trafficking. Slaveholders create contract to lure individual with promises of employment, but ended up being forced to stay in them through the violence. In his other book title: Blood and Earth: Modern Slavery, Ecocide and the Secret to the saving the world. Bales focus on a leading expert on the modern day slavery, throughout his whole life. He has travelled to some of the most dangerous places documenting and helping the victims and battling human trafficking. Bales describe two cycles of modern slavery, first is the constructive and the second is destructive. In constructive he describes freedom, education, economic growth and the destructive side which is unfortunately consists of force, corruption debt, slavery and violence (Bales Understanding Global Slavery 18). In his book Bales elaborates, "this is why freedom is such a good investment for governments" he also explains that slavery just not harmful for human freedom but also it is destructive for human growth in modern world.

Zafarullah Khan: Khan is a famous politician of Pakistan and he is Pakistani national and He holds degree of Bachelor of laws. He has written many books and articles enlightening the legal issues of Pakistan. One of famous book, title: Homo Dignita, theory and practice of Human rights. It has 4 editions and it is famous in Asia and other developing countries which are not part of Europe. It mostly explains the implication of human rights. In his book Homo Dignita Khan elaborated the practice of human rights in Pakistan. He has explained the breaches human rights protocols and it's all kinds. Pakistan practices Human Rights since 1948. In one of his discussions Khan has focused on Bonded Labour and Slavery issue in Pakistan. He mentioned the types of slaveries and how poor and illiterate Pakistanis have been trapped by receiving certain amount of loan and lifetime slavery over interest. It is common in Pakistan in rural area. There are millions of victims who are still in prison of slavery. He has given many ideas that how victims can overcome by labour holder mafias and

which protocols of human rights can help them to defend their cases in different situations.

Orlando Patterson as natal alienation and social death (1982); There are many countries where locals were forced labour for military services without any laws. People were used militians. The exceptional slaves category where eventually entrusted with independent command of military forces. They were called bandagan-i-khass.

Slaver in British India after (1857); The investigation of the slavery in the india subcontinent was brought to attention in 1833, the parliament has approved the charter to free the slaves in Caribbean's Mauritius in the British empire. Slavery in India was different in nature as compare to slavery in New World, it was an institution that the British had inherited rather creating it themselves. India were more conscious about their caste system. Even now there are some regions where they treat people as slave on bases of their caste. The interest of the east India company were at odds with the abolition of slavery. This was the reason that company's authority depended on the support of India's slave holding elite. The caste system was in real practice. It could cause domestic unrest and trouble for the british and colony's stability. Due to these challenges, the emancipation bill was gradually emasculated, first by the removal of the dates specifying when slavery would be abolished and later inserting the provision which literally gave relief from the slavery, there were many bills was emasculated.

The revolution took after sometime period and finally through the addition of a clause delegation almost all responsibility to the Indian government.

The amended bill was given on 28 of Aug, 1833. There were enforce diminished changes even further after repression of the muting. The formal procedure for the implementation of the bills, took years and long procedure as the only

method of communication and exchange of letters between London and Delhi which usually take 10 months (Temperley 2000) by sea. Abolish, along with law commissioners, took up the task of compiling a report on slavery in India, December 1838 and it was presented in parliament 1941, it was one of the most detailed account of slavery in early 19th century in India.

Agricultural Reforms in British India (Klein 2008): The land distribution in Post partition in Pakistan. The ideas were promoted by the British. British reformers believed that advancement would be attained through the promotion of technical skills, sufficient education and objectives of laws. In early times the British government fail to enact substantial reforms and instead gave priority to constructions, transport, nurturing the growth of valuable export crops. A minority of India's landholders may have got some growth but most of the population has been kept in the form of slavery.

Alison Brysk and Austin Choi- Fitzpatrick: argue for reconceptualization of Contemporary Slavery. They have written a book, entitled from Human Right Trafficking to Human Rights (2012). In their book they claim that human trafficking need to be recognized as a matter of human rights. Now a day slaves are cheaper than before ever.

Kelli Lyon Johnson (2013) offers a reading of narrative of contemporary slaves in order to effectively and slavery. Johnson explains about contemporary slaves and describing the interventions and strategies necessary to combat slavery. In detail at the same time it demand the active combination of the listeners and readers with the narrators.

The author believes that the potential of contemporary slave's narratives in this human rights project that is the destruction of enslavement. There is also gender discrimination in the literature on the slavery, also in the society. Women and children are remaining particularly vulnerable.

The author explains that women have to work as forced labour and also they give birth to child, they also have to work for own household chores. Apart from all these task women are more easy target to abuse, trafficked and smuggled.

CHAPTER THREE

THE CONSTITUTION OF PAKISTAN AND QUESTION OF SLAVERY

The Islamic Republic of Pakistan has been partitioned from India on the basis of religion called Islam. Pakistan is an Islamic nation and it got independent on 14 August 1947.

Since 1947, Pakistan has been ruled by three constitutions 1956, 1962 and 1973. The first constitution 1956, it was abrogated after two years later by military issues. The second constitution was approved in 1962 and it was suspended in 1969 which was eventually abrogated in 1972 with some conflict with East Pakistan and the third and final constitution was drafted by the elected representatives and approved in 1973.

This thesis aims to answer all the following questions: Since when Human Rights has been practiced in Pakistan? Which instruments of International community does Pakistan follow and which of them Pakistan has ratified? Which articles are practiced to protect slavery in Pakistan? What measure has been taken by the governmental and non-governmental organization and what implications were introduced to encounter the phenomena? Which of the specific group of people has been targeted for slavery and why? How targeted people were forced to smuggle to other countries for slavery and labourer?

3.1 Definition slavery:

“Slavery is the state of being a slave. Slave is a person who is owned by the other person and he/she has to follow the owner commands or order. Slaves are paid less or none.”

3.2 Definition of Bonded labor:

Life and dignity gives an individual a sense of real value and worth. Human life and dignity are not individualistic and isolated concepts; (Khan) these are rather an integral part of our common human existence. The existence of human rights norm and their enforcement mechanisms demonstrate that human beings are aware of each other values and worth. Bonded labourer is the system, under which one person can be bonded to provide labour for another for years and years until an alleged debt is supposed to be wiped out, which never seems to happen during the lifetime of the bonded labour.

In Asia pacific region the International Labour Organization estimates a minimum of 9.5 million people in forced labour, the majority of who are in debt bondage.

There are four institutions and practices similar to slavery which were banned by the 1956 supplementary convention, which still persists and affect millions of victims are serfdom, debt bondage, servile marriage and child labour. There also other forms which exhibit many other characteristics of slavery; such as forced labour, servile domestic work and servitude for ritual or religious purposes.

3.4 Adoption of Human Rights in Pakistan:

Pakistan came into existence on 14th august 1947. Its constitutional history is based on ideology. It was around 9 years of its creation that the nation had in 1956, its first constitution. After 2 years the martial law was imposed in 1958. The military government introduced its own constitution in 1962, but it could not provide viable framework and Pakistan was dismembered in 1971. The present constitution of the Islamic republic of Pakistan was promulgated on 12, April 1973, and enforced in 1973. Human rights are discussed in its preamble, introductory chapter and the special chapters on Human rights and principle of policy. The preamble enunciates the following fundamental principles, which

describes the basic human rights philosophy of the constitution: one of them is article 4. "Abolition of slavery"

National laws ban slavery and the prohibition is enshrined in international treaties, notably the 1948 (UDHR) Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Article 4 of which guarantees that "No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their forms.

Also there are two more articles in international conventions. The two Articles are recognized in substance. Forced or compulsory does not include slavery as a part of criminal punishment. ECHR Article 4;

3.5 The Human Rights Frame Work:

The (UDHR) explicitly addressed slavery. The UN's Human Rights council appoints special rapporteur to investigate on a violation of article 4, and for other protocols investigation. The Investigation is not limited it's vast. The investigation covers Debt Bondage, Chattel Slavery, Forced Labour, Serfdom, Early Marriages, Human Trafficking, Child Labour, Sexual Slavery and other.

3.6 History of Bonded labor in Pakistan:

Bonded Labour is a modern form of slavery. An individual is enslaved as a bonded labour when he/she fails to pay back the loan which causes him/her to debt bondage.

In Pakistan, Bonded labourer is widespread in brick kiln work, agriculture, tanning and carpet industries are the biggest labourer mafias.(Khan)

According to the legislation of Pakistan, debt bondage is against the constitution of Pakistan, the bonded labour system (Abolition) Act 1992. Pakistan has ratified (ILO) Convention 29 on bonded labour. Despite such legislations, However, the real condition of bonded labourer remains same.

In 21 century slavery still occurs and humiliation exists in many ways and slavery has not disappeared. It still exists in rural fields as well as in the urban industries. It is violation of human rights to engage any human being as a bonded labor.

Bonded labor and slavery is all across Pakistan. Millions of people are employed in agricultural sectors. Most of them work in Cotton textile industries and other informal sectors. A person becomes a bonded laborer when he/she is forced to repay loans. Bonded laborer works for long hours and paid little or no payment. They are also forced to do heavy life risking task. For example; working in coal mines without safety gadgets.

The adoption of the two main international conventions against slavery was preceded; the first in 1926 and the second in 1956, provided the sample information about the existing forms of servitude, which international community wished to prohibit. However, national laws ban slavery and the prohibition is enshrined in international treaties, notable the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

Article 4 of which guarantees that No one shall be held in slavery or servitude; slavery and the slave trade shall be prohibited in all their form.

3.7 Traditional Chattel Slavery in Pakistan:

Countries experiencing revival in slavery are mostly those affected by armed conflicts somewhere in territory. In the zone of conflict, the militians are able to

force people to work for them unpaid. Citizens are forced to perform as labour without any kind of legal framework.

There are a few nations where slavery has been officially nullified moderately as of late however because of ineffective governmental measures, the former slaves and their families are still obliged to provide services to a former owner or owner's family.

Evidently in such cases, it is important that the states concerned should provide detailed report to the international community about the progress made towards the eradication of all slavery like practice.

3.8 Child Labour in Pakistan:

Child Labour is all across in Pakistan (Khan). There are millions of families in rural areas who force their children to work because of poverty. In Pakistan so many children have never enjoyed their childhood for them there is no childhood, no play, no education but a hostile world of work and exploitation that drives them into perpetual poverty and misery throughout their lives. According to International Convention, any child who is economically active at the expense of his or her education and health before the age of 18 years is doing a child labor.

3.9 Human Trafficking and Forced Labour in Pakistan:

Pakistan has ratified –forced labour convention 1930, (No.29) (Ratification:1957) Observation (CEACR) – adopted 2002, Published 91st ILC session (2003).Human Trafficking is a serious problem in Pakistan (Khan). There are millions of men. Women and children are being sold to other countries for forced labour. Human trafficking is common in Asia. People are sold in market of Pakistan and exported in other countries such as Burma, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Sirilanka and india. Men's were mostly exported for the factories

forced labour, Women were forced to purposes of prostitution or other forms of forced labour and children were sold to gulf countries camel races mafia and other forced labours. By some reports suggesting that the total number is as many as 1,2 million. The ICFTU indicates that estimate of the number of child prostitutes in Pakistan but most suggest around 40,000.(Khan)

Slavery and human trafficking have become a serious problem across the globe. The practices include debt bondage, contract slavery and other. There are non-governmental organization, government legislation and individual efforts in places to tackle the force labour human trafficking, but still it occurs. There are more slaves today than ever before, the practice is not novel. (Slavery: A 21st Century Evil - Bonded Slaves)

3.10 Labour Migrations from Pakistan:

In a country like Pakistan, where the power of the judiciary is often undermined by political forces or other establishments (Khan), there is a chronic problem of implementation and enforcement. The legislation was passed over the years with respect to slavery, but still it fails in implication.

Throughout the world domestic workers are generally afforded inadequate protection by the law as far as minimum wages of conditions are concerned and on other hand the same category of domestic workers are subjected to slavery, particularly children and women. Labour immigrants who work and live in the same houses as their employer and paid little or no payment for their work. (Christopher)

This outlines the slavery in a global settings, this research elaborates international institutional and legal frame works aimed at addressing slavery, human trafficking, labour migrations, chattel slavery, debt bondage, serfdom,

forced prostitutions, sexual slavery, servile marriages and others. Labour relations resembling slavery can therefore occur and consolidate.

In a country like Pakistan, where the power of the judiciary is often undermined by political forces or other establishments, it is a challenge for law and order to implement and enforcement.(David)

Beyond inherent bondage, the report asserts that bonded labour is intertwined with contemporary economic and political structures (Khan).The poverty rates are above average in Pakistan because of low wages and failure of the system.

3.11 Traditional Chattel Slavery in Pakistan:

Chattel Slavery, Slavery has become a widespread problem across the globe. All the forms of slavery has been practiced in Pakistan now a days ever before in the history. Chattel slavery, debt bondage, contract slavery and further more (Khan,2019). Most of them are practiced in rural areas of Pakistan. It has been widely overlooked and although there are several laws and declaration out lawing the practice of slavery in Pakistan. There is legislation practicing in Pakistan for anti-slavery. Some of them are article 3, article 11, article 16 and article 17 from the constitution of Pakistan 1973.

However, national laws ban slavery and the prohibition is enshrined in international treaties in 1948 (UDHR) Universal Declaration of Human Rights has provide article 4, for anti-slavery to free slaves. Yet slavery still occurs and individuals are violating the protocols and humiliation has been in practiced. Contemporary slaves still work in the rural fields as well as urban fields of Pakistan. (Khan, 2019)

The international community had adopted of two main international conventions against slavery. Both of them are for anti-slavery purpose the first in 1926 and

the second in 1956, the convention elaborates the existing forms of servitude, which international community wished to prohibit.

Poverty, The rural poverty continued to rise during the 1990s in Pakistan. Reducing the poverty has been key agenda to reform Pakistan's economy. The rural area people are quite diverse in the problem they face. (Khan) The lack of facilities and there low income. The possible solutions for their problems were different too. According to the researcher Krishna Parsad, the majority of forced labourers are from South Asia. It is the failure of the state system which does not provide the sufficient life to their citizens and because of the low income the poverty ratio has been increased which causes the force labourer.

Neoliberalism and Globalization to Modern time slavery, In modern times the patterns of slavery has been updated. Slavery continues around the world but not in the way we think of it.

Forms of Slavery: Slavery has been modernized frequently such of the forms are seemed around are Chattel slavery, Debt Bondage, Contract Slavery.(Khan,2019)

A) Chattel Slavery: Chattel Slavery is the closest form of the old slavery. It is the type of slavery where a person is captured or sold in permanent servitude. These forms are mostly found in West Africa, Arab countries, Burma and Asia. These slaves are treated owners property.

B) Contract Slavery: Contract is a legal document which binds two or more parties. Contract in slavery stands for the bonded labour of modern world. People are bonded via legal document where they cannot choose to exit even if they want to because of so called slavery contract.

C) Debt Bondage: Debt Bondage is most common in South Asia. This type of slavery can be passed to the generations. The owner holds complete physical

control of the labour. Debt bondage is the type of slavery which is defined in the UN Convention Supplementary Convention on slavery, the slave trade and institutions, it practices similar to slavery 1956 as; "The status or condition arising from a pledge by a debtor of his personal services or those of a person under his control as security for a debt, if the value of those services as reasonably assessed is not applied towards the liquidation of the debt or the length and nature of those services are not respectively limited and defined."

Slavery of 21st Century global review, For 300 years the most powerful nations on the earth grew richer and stronger on the profits of the slaves trade over 12 million men, women and children were forcibly transported from Africa on slave ships, the colonies and plantations in North and South America. (Khan, 2019)

In this modern time slavery it is illegal in every country on the planet but the truth is slavery did not die in the 19th century it is alive it is thriving and it is bigger than ever. Among the brick kiln factories of rural Pakistan one of the oldest and most brutal forms of slavery continues virtually un-noticed by the outside world and for those traps there seems no escape. These slavery traps entire families sometime for generation. (Khan) Bonded Slavery brick kiln, The cultural capital of Pakistan where centuries of opulence and imperial ambition have been expressed in some spectacular architecture Lahore is a city with a grand history and till today its still a city of enormous wealth and power it's the capital of Punjab states the industrial heart land of Pakistan and yet barely half an hour from this beautiful setting you'll find some of the most shocking and appealing working conditions anywhere in South Asia Lahore lies on the eastern edge of the most heavily populated province in Pakistan where more than half of all Pakistani lives outside the city limits the landscape of rural Punjab is pack marked with earthworks and smoking chimney stacks there are up to 5000 brick kilns in this province alone supplying the raw materials for practically all buildings in the Punjab and beyond but inside these factories men, women and

children toil through the heat of the day effectively for no pay many were trapped in these conditions for their entire lives and are subjected to a brutal routine of over work and violence they are bonded laborers. Slavery: (21st Century Evil - Bonded Slaves)

In the bricks hills all bonded labor begins with a cash advance the kiln owner presents the laborer with a contract that compels him work for however long it takes to clear the debt the original amount borrowed rarely seems to fall and often increases the debt traps the laborer and his family into a life of slavery there could be as many as a million people in bonded labor in Pakistan including young children and up to 90% of those who work in the brick kilns in the Punjab are working to pay off debts to their employers the practice has been condemned by the United Nations as slavery and is therefore prohibited by the UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights in Pakistan itself bonded labor has been outlawed for almost two decades and the country's constitution forbids slavery and the use of children under 14 in factories mines or any other. (UDHR)

Weekly wages are not paid to bonded laborers they meet their quota of bricks in an attempt to reduce their indebtedness however many bonded laborers in the bricks kilns are illiterate if they had been shown contracts they would not have known what they were signing and none of the laborers we spoke to had any idea what rates of interest were being charged for their not even death releases the laborer from the loan it is then handed down to other members of his family so a small loan made several years or even decades ago can still their families.

Having the opportunity to see a brick kiln in close quarters what strikes is not just the working conditions of people here but it's also just the generations that are involved and its incredibly shocking to see not just one or two generations at work in enforced labor but three generations with no possibility of even escaping this kind of existence but a few can manage to escape. (Khan,2019). Brick Kiln: The brick kiln industry employs an estimated two million children, who work up

to 14 hours a day, six days a week, having no basic rights and access to social security. The workers are not allowed to register with social welfare and labour departments which entitled them to certain rights. There are sexual discrimination in brick kiln slavery, where by female workers are not allowed to register themselves as a national which could have given them basic rights, and legal prove of an individual's existence in government records. If a person does not have a legal document they are easy to target for exploitation, trafficking and abuse.

Child Labour in Pakistan, Child labour is all across the Pakistan, there are millions of children who are employed in informal and agricultural sectors. Many children are working in the carpet weaving industries, workshops, tea stalls, market and other workshops.(SPARC,2001)

In Pakistan poverty rate is above average people face lack of facilities such as education medical and daily basic. It is a simply failure of government who fails to provide basic facilities to their citizen and such circumstances increases poverty.

There are millions of families in Pakistan who allow their children as child labour because of poverty. The children, who worked as labour have never enjoyed their childhood. They have to work for hours just for a loaf of bread. They never lived a life which child deserve. Hardly they get time to play. (SPARC,2001) They never been to school and never get any education for the rest of their life once they become child labour. According to international conventions, any child works as an active economically at the expenses of his or her health and education under 18 years is doing child labour. The minimum age to work as employment depend on the country to country national laws but in Pakistan the child labour age is 14 years under ECA – (Employment of children Act 1991) but before 14 many children are working as labour. However the country is obliged to bring laws with the CRC (United Nations Convention on the Rights of

the Child) it clearly elaborates that every person under the age of 18 years of age is a child. Pakistan has ratified the ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of Child Labour on Aug 15, 2001, which prohibits child labour upto the age of 18 years.(Khan,2019)

The RWGCL (Regional Working Group on Child Labour) it works with a definition of child labour that is officially guided by the CRC which focuses on the ILO Convention 182 on the worst forms of the Child Labour. RWG-CL make a distinction between child labour and child work. Child labour consist of all the work which adults do such as, carpet weaving, brick kiln, coal mine, tea stall, workshops, factories etc. these all places are dangerous for a child as working environment. Child work is much different it is not dangerous or hazard for the child but it would be more like educational activity for a development of child. In Pakistan people have different prospective as they take child labour prohibition as western conspiracy and propaganda to undermine Pakistan's economy and a new form of barrier. In general child labour is not seen as a problem or any prohibited action. Even though people hold dominant view about child labour is that child labour would improve their poverty.

Other prospective of people of Pakistan is that child labour is also one main reason of the poverty. A child starts working as child labour and never have chance to take any education which keep their family in same position. In the chattel slavery, all family members have to work as bonded labourer including children. Children have to work with them without receiving any education and debt bondage leads to generations. The result of child labour remains in same situation and there was no improvement in poverty.

Child labour cannot be and should not be condoned in any situation. It cannot be justified even in any situation. Parents can think a temporarily beneficial but it destroys their children life. It takes away the right of child to live their childhood,

far away from education and it gap them to survive in modern world.(SPARC,2001,PP61)

The governmental and non-governmental organization is raising awareness to the people especially in rural areas of Pakistan. The child labour is never seen as problem. The institutions are trying to help those poor children who cannot afford to pay school tuition fees by giving them free education with the help of governmental funds or private organization. Pakistan never consider it as problem unless western media would have raise the issue of child labour after the surveys of the Pakistan's famous carpet weaving and sports factory of Pakistan in 1990's. Those subscribing to the poverty argument see child labour as a natural thing for the poor children instead of getting education. Those children have never enjoyed the innocence of childhood. Also there is a lot more behind to the so-called poverty. It is definitely a complete responsibility of the parent, society and especially state. It is government duty to provide basic facility to the minors. Government should provide them education, health care and clean environment. But in Pakistan there is different situation instead providing them basic facilities whatever they have is taken from them by giving them work pressure. Young children were forced labour in the factories and agricultural sectors. There are around 13,700 children including 10,024 girls, haven engaged in carpet weaving in more than 100 villages in Pakistan. (The News (Daily), February 14, 2001.

In the early 1990's the government of Pakistan had been denying the existence of child labour in the country. Child labour cannot be condoned in any situation; it can't be defend for any reason. (SPARC) The revolution came in 1990's and the actions were taken when export orders dwindled in the 1990's after western media has involved and raise issue of child labour in the country. After the survey of the factories of Pakistan, the worst form of child labour had been surveyed in 1990's and the starting point (ILO) Convention 182, the convention

has immediately applies to save children all around from hazard works given to them. The children were forced to work in coal mines, factories, brick kiln and hazard factories. The convention has been designed to save children from such circumstances.(SPARC,2001)

Main features of the Convention 182, Under the convention of 182 the worst forms of child labour includes the slavery and the work has been taken from minors such as similar to slavery it also includes the sale and the trafficking of the children. The forced or compulsory labour, (SPARC) such as children working in the carpet weaving and brick kiln etc. there is also the debt bondage where father or guardian sell the minor as in exchange of debt and child become lifetime slave for the owner. In the constitution it has also specified about the child prostitution. Where children were sold to the markets and force to do illegal activity and there is also another similar activity child pornography where the children were forced for the sexual activity and filmed and then sold to the markets. In Pakistan the drug trafficking is also known as big problem. Minors are forced and involve in drug trafficking activities.

The Convention requires the ratifying countries to apply the convention for the minors under the 18 years old, (SPARC) even the national laws has different age limit for the working age limit. The convention allows the state to take action over the violation of the convention 182 and prohibit the worst form of child labour in the country. The states those ratified the convention 182 has to adopt action and ensure the effectiveness enforcement and take the serious note and full time action over it. States has to take measures for prevention, and social reintegration of child and take full responsibility over it and take special account for the girls protection from selling them and being abused. All member states of the following the convention 182 must report regularly to the ILO, regarding the application of the convention, the national law has to take full charge and accountability for allegation of violation.(Khan)

Literally it is main occurrence as it confines the privacy of homes. It is difficult to control such activity as to have access to the domestic servant without permission of their masters. In domestic worker situation a child is not allowed to leave the premises without the permission. In rural areas most of the girls are sold for the house chores purposes. Women in the rural areas are not allowed to make any legal documents such as national identity document where they can be counted in the government record. That's the reason women are easily targeted for trafficking and abused (Bales). The issues are difficult to solve by the government of Pakistan and it appeals for the global intervention to spread awareness regarding child labour. US Assistance to combat child labour, according to the report US will provide \$2.25million for the project of combat on child labour in the country by increasing the schools free of tuitions fee. It has been agreed by the minister of education and the US Delegation led by co coordinator of education initiative US Department of Labour on June 22 Islamabad.(SPARC)

There is also another project by the EU "Combat on Child Labour". EU has approved a grant of \$ 193,000 to help Pakistan to solve serious offense of child labour. According to the EU program the child labour rehabilitations centers will be established in the province of called Punjab to provide the education and skill training, food services and medical treatment facilities for around 300 children in Pakistan. The project will be implemented in the coordination with the Hope 87 and Austin NGO's and Pakistan Crescent youth Organization.(Khan)

Most targeted situation Forced labour is not an alternative term for slavery, although confusion is sometimes created by implying that slavery is simply a category of forced labour. Pakistan is the sixth most populated country in the world having a population of 165 million as estimated by the population census organization. The estimated labour force is 51.78 million and 32.2% participation rate. Labour force consist all persons who are over ten years of age and above,

those who fulfill the requirements for including among employed or unemployed (Bales). The ratio according to the labour force is among 49.09 million and unemployed 2.69 million. Most of the population belongs to rural area of Pakistan. Especially women and children working in brick kiln as bondage labour and carpet weaving and agricultural sectors. Around 13,700 children including 10,024 girls, have been found engaged in carpet weaving in 138 villages of Pakistan. (ILO-IPEC) The News Daily, Feb 14, 2001. (SPARC) The brick kiln industry employs an estimated more than two million children and those children work for 14 hours days and six days a week, without any health insurance or social security in brick kiln there is also a report of gender discrimination. There is evidence of sexual discrimination in brick kiln slavery, as in modern time known as labour. There are millions of women who are working there and been trapped by debt bondage and most of them are working from generations as incase of debt bondage. These women work there as full time. They have to work there because of their father or husband whom has taken loan on high interest which never ends lifetime. After working full time in brick kiln they have to suffer more than just working as in heatstroke, hand burns, discriminations and servitude. Also they have household chores and look after their family. (SPARC) The worst part of being women for them is that they are not allowed to make national identity cards. So they are easy to target for trafficking, exploitation and abuse. In Pakistan there have been action taken by the government to tackle slavery as there were Industrial Relations Ordinance and amendments were made in 1969, the laws relating to trade unions and industrial dispute both of them were merged into a single law, as as industrial Relations Ordinance 1969. The aim of industrial Relations Ordinances 1969 is to resolve more and more dispute through statutory provision and some are left for collective negotiation. Ansari-(2006)

Zulfikar Ali Bhutto (1971-77) had amended by the populist and pro-union leaders. There was another ordinance was promulgated in 2002 by militrian

Mushrraf. The rights were granted under (IRO) 1969 were taken away. Some establishments were added. In 2008, Zardari the leader of people's party repealed the (IRO) and enacted a new legislation Industrial Relations Act. (2008).(Khan)

Human Trafficking and Forced Labour in Pakistan, Slavery and human trafficking have become a widespread problem across the world. The global contemporary slavery reviews of Christein van den Anker elaborates in link (2004)- Anker investigates the particular impact of migration system, human trafficking and focuses on south Asia, Europe, Ghana and Honduras. The combat on contemporary forms of slavery Anker, concludes with the argument for the enactment of an international charter for Reparations of slavery.(Khan)ⁱ

Since longtime back women and children are most targeted in terms of human trafficking to other countries, it alleges that some reports suggest that more than 100 women are trafficked into Pakistan from Bangladesh and those women were sold in the market for the purposes of prostitution or other forms of forced labour. Usually these women and children are not allowed to make national identity cards or any other legal document by the slave holders and they are easy to trafficked and abuse. According to another report from sources women also reportedly arrives from Burma, Afghanistan, Sirilanka and India, most of them are bought and sold in shops and brothels in Karachi. In Pakistan there are hundreds and thousands of women who are trafficked in Pakistan with some report suggested there are around 1.2 million women and children has been trafficked. The record of total child prostitution activity in Pakistan is around 40,000. (SPARC,2001)

The report indicated by the committee notes of International Confederation of Free Trade Union (ICFTU), that there are millions of boys who were abducted and sold to Persian gulf state for the purpose of camel jockey work (SPARC). The major problem of Pakistan is the allegations, child slavery is not seen as

problem in Pakistan because of poverty, and another one is trafficking in children, and the kidnapping of children occurs, in case of revenge against child's family either for ransom begging mafias or simply the child slavery. In rural areas children are sold by their father or guardian into the exchange of debt bondage.

Agricultural bondage in 19th century, The masters has absolute property rights over his slaves. Tom Brass defines the occurrence of bonded labour, where labour power is in the control of the owner and they don't allow them to enter into the market in any circumstances. It is important to understand that how the labour services practices and what are the duration of working and the management of it. It can save their generations from the debt bondage. There are two types in which a person may become indebted and the next step is that person eventually enters bondage. The first type is when person is unable to repay a loan and it leads to debt bondage. In general this happens when the individual has borrowed a loan for some usual life cycle for some event of life such as child birth, marriage or death or any medical situation etc. The second type is in which an individual becomes indebted and later bonded it is occasioned by the employer by delaying the salaries of the worker at the end of contract. In both the cases, whether voluntarily or involuntarily, the power of the labour is prevented to enter into the market.

Zamindars are the people who own the big part of the land in the rural areas and own the farms where people work. In most scenarios people become there slaves as they borrow the loan on high interest on it which take lifetime to repay it and eventually become a debt bondage slavery. Zamindars are the one who collects the taxes over land which was set at half the produce. They are similar of the Mughals period. In contrast with eastern and western. The eastern district is dominated by the Rajputs or the Thakurs, they hold the largest share of

zamindari. On another side there were the western district which is dominated by the Muslim presence.(Bales)

Serfdom is an agreement from an individual who bond to live as a labour, on someone's land or work on their farm. Whether for pay or free of charge and he/she is allowed to change their status from it. Most of the time, it is not just debt bondage or trap. Sometimes it is a choice by an individual themselves. In some scenario people choose this life to give services to other masters or their family sometimes for reward or nothing in return, all the time these farmers are not tied from the landlords. They agree to give full time services with their own will from their generations. Although this status usually has no basis in law, sometimes this practice nevertheless and frequently enforced with violence. Such as; most of the agricultural workers are not able to access to work on the land where they can food there for their families. Unless they accept the conditions to work for the landlords permanently, they have to work on their farms or homes. Farmers have to accept a form of servile status.

Forced Prostitution / Sexual Slavery, In Pakistan women has always been easy to target because of lack of their rights. Sexual abuse has always the additional possibility for the man in society to dominant on women. The women in the culture of rural area are vulnerable of both because male employer can use physical force against them. It is common to abuse women on working places especially in debts bondages cases where victims does not have any option to escape. They are clearly forced to work as prostitutes after the works which is evidently violates the conventions against slavery. Children and women are most targeted in this situation. Children are vulnerable; they are forced sexually and harassed. They are physically abuse and intimidation and face the threat of sexual abuse.(Khan)

In research of (Bales & Robin) Forced prostitution typically explains to any act where individual (usually women and children) are forced by violence to engage

in sexual activity for money or any other reason or usually they have been threat by the slaveholders.

There are more forms of violence such as; torture, rape, beating and kidnapping. The masters take more advantages of the vulnerable position of the victims.

Slave holders has certain ways to control or trap those victims by threatening themselves or their families, through physical abuse, the force to keep them hostage, murder threats, target killing, poverty, taking advantage of financial crises, restricting freedom of movement (Erbel)

The extreme form of violations is selling the prostitution to other parties across the international borders. It comes under the category of one of the form of slavery as chattel slavery as it is observed.

In prostitution there is no legal right to the master to sell the victim, but there is no legal right to sell victim, but they dominant themselves and somehow hold on to the ownership of the victim and sell them to other parties. (Erbel) Trafficking in prostitutes was explicitly declared a crime in the international community.

(UN) United Nations General Assembly the Declaration on the Elimination of violence Against Women in 1993.

According to the research of David Masci, The third world countries like India, Pakistan which are engage in the developing process "are stunning their economic growth" The realm of sex trafficking which includes the sexual slavery and forced for any sexual activity purpose.(Masci)

The amount of violence, cruelty depends om the location. In some cases women are working om regular bases full time prostitute and they are targeted to the violence by threats, burning, beating and etc (Mozini). In some regions in the world it has official job a hot spots of the sex trafficking and slavery. (Khan) The countries like Bosnia, Ukrine, Thailand and Haiti. In some past years Haiti has

become a magnet for sex in last years. (Skinner). In many societies women are financial burden and families are often eager to sell their daughter and they accept the terms and condition of the slaveholder that their daughter will be professionally practicing prostitute. (Masci) In rural areas up to 90% of the girls are not allowed to go to school because of the fear of being abducted and sold for the prostitution purpose and being trafficked and abused. The girls in the rural areas have no rights and they are not allowed to make any legal document.

CHAPTER FOUR

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

4.1 Summary

The research briefly considered the status of bonded labour and slavery throughout the history of Pakistan in contrast with international community. The study began with the purpose of implication of human right in Pakistan, and the reason behind their prevalence and persistence despite legislation ostensibly banning them. Pakistan global known as under developing country and marred by corruption, where violation of human rights are most common on wide scale.. The ratio of bonded labour and slavery rises when one social group is in a more powerful position, either financially, or politically. The formal institution fails to take responsibility because of corruption. So the weaker groups of people are more affected. Labour relations are resemble slavery can therefore occur and consolidate. (Khan,2001). In modern world there are new forms of slavery has been arrived. The low class people are being trapped in more advance ways by the powerful class. These new forms of slavery are in many ways worse than traditional forms of bonded labour and slavery due to lack of reciprocity. Especially, when the utter and complete exploitation and low class is control by the more influential powerful, high class group. In a country like Pakistan, where the power of the judicial system of law and order is often undermined by the political parties and other organizations or other states, government of Pakistan face a chronic problem of the implementation of law and orders enforcement. The legislations was passed over the years with the respect of bonded labours and slavery but it was emasculated and the state faces serious implementation challenges. Pakistan faces many challenges toward tackling labour and slavery trend, such as; what legal major should take to reduces slavery? Which protocols of human rights are most violated and why? How to help the victims of

bonded slavery and labour? What kind of actions should be taken by the state of Pakistan to combat on bonded labour and slavery. (Khan,2019) The history of slavery in Pakistan is since the decades, it is widely along time believe to be a phenomenon of medieval times and it is rarely associated with modern capitalist economies. (Khan,2019) However, the reality is that slavery is practiced usually in the under developing countries where laws and orders are not in their position. In 21 century slavery still occurs and humiliation still exists in many ways and slavery has not disappeared. It is difficult to combat bonded labour and slavery because of the economies interest of the elite groups and political powerful parties. Slavery in any term or any condition cannot be defined or justified. It is illegal to reserve an individual right from banning their freedom or overtaking them in any case or by any cause. It is a violation of human rights to engage any human being as a bonded labour. In rural areas of Pakistan slavery are forms in the traditional chattel slavery, where people are in enslaved forever most of the time. It usually happens in the under developing countries, those experiencing resurgences in slavery are mostly affected by the armed conflicts. In the area of conflicts the militants force the people to work without any approval of state and force them to engage as bonded labour without any legal frames. In modern time slavery has expanded in many forms, such as servile marriage, child labour, forced labour, slavery for religious purposes, migrant labour and forced labour. It has investigated by the reports of (Zafarullah Khan). Khan has elaborated the conditions of slavery that practice in Pakistan, in his famous book titled; Homo Dignita theory and practice of human rights. Khan detailed about the violations of human rights in Pakistan. These are the types of slaveries. How weak individuals are trapped in Pakistan. Especially in rural areas of Pakistan the people are trapped by receiving a loan from zamindars the owner of the lands in the villages. They take loan from them on high interest which takes lifetime to repay and it ends in debt bondage which leads to their generation and cause bondage labour and slavery. Khan has mentioned the

protocols of human rights to help their victims to defend their cases in different situations.

Khan has described the three forms of slavery that are practiced in Pakistan, which has modernized frequently such of the forms are seemed around are chattel slavery, debt bondage and contract slavery. The first form is Chattel slavery it is the closest forms of the old slavery. It is the type of slavery where a person is captured or sold in permanent servitude. Secondly form of slavery is mention about the debt bondage it is most common type to trap an individual and take their ownership of freedom. In debt bondage the owner holds complete physical control of the labour. The third type is contract slavery. It is a legal document which binds two or more parties in a contract in purpose of job. In Pakistan the illiteracy rate is more than above average. People of Pakistan are unaware of their legal rights because of the lack of education. The worst situations are in the rural areas of Pakistan. Women and children are most easy to target. Women in villages have no legal rights. They are not even allow to make national identity card to be registered as national. There are gender discrimination in working places and much more than those women are most easy to target, trafficked and abused. The women in the culture of rural areas are vulnerable of both, the male dominancy and the physical force from them. It is common to abuse women on the working place in the villages in debt bondage cases. These women have no way to escape from these slaveholders. The extreme form of violation for the girls in the Pakistan are they are sell by the parents in the exchange of debt bondage. Where there slave holders force them to do any illegal activity such as forces them to become prostitute and own them, these are the worst situations in the slavery category. Those young girls are clearly forced to work as prostitute. If they don't agree than they are harassed, rapped, burn, threaten and murdered. Other than that these girls never see the school and they never go to school for any education. Even if they

are sent to school by chance then they are abducted and trafficked by the slave holder mafias. (Khan,2019)

The other vulnerable victims are the children from poor families. In Pakistan poverty ratio is above average. People face a lot of problem in Pakistan such as lack of facility which should be state responsibility. In these circumstances poverty increases and in the low income families of rural areas use their children for the income to the family, which lead towards child labour crime.

There are millions of families in Pakistan who allow their children to work as child labour because of poverty. According to the domestic law of Pakistan, the minimum age to work as employment is the 14 years old, under (ECA) Employment of Children Act 1991) but before 14 years many children are working as child labour at young age. However, the country is obliged to bring the laws with the (CRC) United Nation Convention on the Rights of Child; it ratified the (ILO Convention 182) on the worst form of child labour on 15, Aug 2001, which prohibits the child labour upto the age of 18 years. (SPARC,2001)

Child labour does not seem as a problem in Pakistan. Children start working in early age with their parent. Child labour cannot be and should not be condoned in any situation. It cannot be justified with any reason. Parents can think a temporarily beneficial but it destroys their children life. Every child has a right to enjoy their childhood but the children from rural areas in Pakistan never had a chance to enjoy the innocence of their childhood. They are not sent to school for education. At the time of school they go for work with their parent in the agriculture farms, brick kiln, sports factory and other industries. Most of the times in chattel slavery where all family members has to work as the bonded labourer including their children.

Before 1990 child labour is not seem as problem in Pakistan. Before international media rises the issue after the surveys of the rural areas of Pakistan. The brick kiln, coal mines, and other factories which are dangerous for minors to work.

The carpet weaving and the sports factory of Pakistan are in early 1990's. Those subscribing to the poverty argument see child labour as a natural thing for the poor children instead of giving education. The government of Pakistan should provide them education, health care and clean environment but there is opposite scenario in the Pakistan instead of providing better services to the children, they are using them and exploiting the children.

Young children were forced labour in the factories and agricultural sectors. There are around 13,700 children including 10,024 girls, have in carpet weaving in more than 100 villages in Pakistan.

According to the international community the worst form of child labour had been surveyed in 1990's in Pakistan and the actions were taken where export orders dwindled in the 1990's after the western media has involved and took action for the right of child labour in the country.

The worst form of child labour had been surveyed in 1990 and the starting point (ILO Convention 182, the convention has been designed to save children from such circumstances.

The forced compulsory labour such as; working in the carpet weaving and brick kiln, sports factory and other hazard factories which are harmful for the children to work than shall be ban till they reach to than working age.

In the scenario of rural areas of Pakistan where the father or guardian sell their children in the exchange of the debt bondage and they become lifetime slaves of those masters and they work for them, whatever they ask from those slaves.

The Convention 182, ratified by the countries to apply the convention for the minors under the 18 years old. Any individual working under 18 year is child labour.

States has to take measures for prevention and social reintegration of the child and take full responsibility. It should take special account for the girls protection from selling them for servile marriage or in exchange of debt bondage.

All member states of the following the convention 182 must report regular to the (ILO) regarding the application of the convention, the national law has to take full charge and accountability for allegation of the violation of the human rights protocols.

In pakistan the implication of human rights has become a challenge because of the lack of education. Pakistan is friendly state by nature and seek for possibilities in international comminutes regarding the issues. In international community many states has come forward to help Pakistan on the combat of bonded labour and slavery.

The government of Pakistan has raised the issue towards international discussion so United State has come forward to assistance to the combat of child labour.

According to the report US will provide \$2.25 million for the project of combat on child labour in the country by taking some legal actions and providing the children with the facilities by increasing the schools for them which will provide free education on the best interest of child.

It has been agreed by the minister of education and the US Delegation led by coordinate of education initiative US department of labour on June 22 Islamabad.

The second project has been offered to Pakistan from the European Union. EU has approved a grant of \$ 193,000 to help Pakistan to resolve the issue of child labour, which is the serious offence in international community. According to the EU program the child labour rehabilitation centers will be established in the province of Punjab. There will be skill training centers, food services and medical treatment facilities around 300 children in Pakistan. European Union has planned to implement and they join in the project with Hope 87 and Austin NGO's and The Pakistan Crescent Youth Organization.

On another side, agricultural land owners are the slave mafias in the rural area of Pakistan. Most probably the land owners trap the poor individual by the debt bondage. Those land owners who hold the slaves has absolute physical right over his slaves. In rural there are different systems. It is important to understand that how the labour services practices. There are two types in which a person may become indebted bondage and next step is that person eventually enters bondage. The first type is when person is unable to repay loan and it lead to debt bondage. Secondly when unplanned event arises and individual take loan on high interest and fails to payback. In both the cases, whether voluntary or involuntarily, it does not allow an individual to enter into open market. Another form of slavery is serfdom. It is an agreement by an individual from their own will to be slave. An individual who choose to spent his life as bonded labour, on someone's land or work on their farm or at their home, they choose to be landowner slave because they are the slaves from generations. Although this status usually has no basis in law, sometimes this practice nevertheless and frequently enforced with violence. The serfdom slaves are less paid or not paid at all in return.

Labour migrant from Pakistan, Immigrant workers can be categorized as slavery if they have not legal rights for their work, individual who travel to other countries and granted with employer rights are known as migrant labour. It is common in

the Middle East; people travel illegal to other countries and get trapped by the working agents and leads towards slavery. For example; Pakistani immigrants are, often illegally for better salaries in the burgeoning domestic, construction and other industries (Degorge 2006). These kind of people often end up in worse conditions and they are low wages because of travelling illegally immigrant they do not have any valid legal travelling document. In those cases these people are easy to target to force slavery. Throughout the world domestic workers are generally afforded inadequate protection by the law as far as minimum wages of conditions are concerned and the same category of domestic workers is subjected to slavery.

In many cases in Pakistan, domestic workers receive low wages or no amount at all. In return they receive food and lodging, sometimes they given the quarter known as servant quarters along with their family and their family members are also working for the owners at their working farms or factories and the women of those servant works in the owners house as maid or the chief, or look after their children but there is no attempt to ensure that this payment in kind is worth as much as the monetary wages which usually workers deserve, around the world according to the right of labour they should be paid as hours. The living conditions are not so well of these immigrant labours. They were given small place to live without any facilities a small room where the full family of the immigrant labour has to survive in terrible conditions. The living condition and working condition are virtually never inspected by any independent authority. Pakistan faces many challenges the biggest challenge is to imply the law in the corrupt system. the judiciary is often undermined by political forces or other establishment, there is a chronic problem of implementation and enforcement. The legislation was passed over the years with respect to slavery, but still it fail to adopt as much as it should be but before the conventions against slavery were adopted there were discussion to elaborate the exact definition of the slavery. where it should be explained about the explicitly prohibit domestic

slavery or explain about the circumstances in which domestic work amounted to slavery. There were laws passed in respect of slavery, according to the Abolition of forced labour Convention, 1957 (C105). It explains that the fundamental principle of the convention. It guaranteed the rights, that no member should undertake to suppress and no individual shall be forced labour or slavery. In contrast with International Union Rights, (ICTUR) International Center for Trade Union Rights, which focuses on forced labour. The global market is continuing the expansion for the goods and services, in the concern of the competition which will drive down to the under basic workers and the standards of it. Women and children are most targeted and particularly vulnerable to this exploitation. Also there are (ILO) International Labour Organization projects which is designed to solve the issues regarding and it outlines the aims and objectives. (ILO) has been ratified in 2007 in international community many states has ratified it such as Nepal, Madagascar, Vietnam and Qatar has ratified (ILO) convention (105) on the Abolition of forced Labour later other states joined the Convention up to 172 to 170 out of 181 (ILO) member state. There have been seven key Conventions of the International Labour Organization (ILO) which protects the fundamental protocol of human rights. It explains that individuals are free to join a trade union by their own choice and allow changing their status anytime they choose to leave. The main aim is that individual has right to be free from servitude or any forced labour. It also has rights of child labour as a child has its right to enjoy their childhood instead to perform a duty as child labour. Another it elaborates that there should not be any discrimination from one another every individual must have same rights there should be any differentiate on the bases of ones gender, colour, caste, race, political view or religion and national. (UN) United Nations Human Rights Council has resolved the issue on September 2007 session. There were special Rapporteurs has been appointed to report on contemporary form of slavery. The Rapporteur has to perform their duty for three years duration. The duty of the Rapture will be to collect the report from all the

bonded states who has ratified the convention. All states must follow the all rule and protocols regard the convention. The rapporteur will facilitate the exchange of information and they have to make recommendation on action and they have to collect all information regarding the practice of Labour and slavery. They also have taken measures at national and international and regional levels to eliminate slavery. Pakistan has also ratified the convention on combating forced labour, including the child labour has been practiced widespread in the country. According to a new report produced by the (ITUC) for the (WTO) reviews on trade policies that Pakistan has been practice on the bonded labour issues and despites legislation that outlaw the practice. The outcome reports were that Pakistan is a source, transit and destination country for the trafficked people. Most of the victims were usually women and children who has been targeted over and vulnerable to such practice. Pakistan has more than 70 laws relating to labour issues and still government of Pakistan has been working on the combat of forced labour and slavery problem. It is in the process to overcome consolidation and rationalization of the bonded labour and slavery laws. In 1969 the laws relating to the trade union and industries despite were merged in single law. All the laws relation to laws were formed in one. In the industrial relation legislation requires the registration of trade union before they represent their worker. (IRA 2008: Section 6.2). Also there were workers participation in management, under the new (IRA 2008) workers has three pronged system to participate in work place management. The three systems are; the first is management committees, Second is joint management board and the third is work council. When an employee resigns or somehow his service for the work has been terminated with any reason other than misconducted. An individual has been provided with the 30 days wages for every complete year and for 20 years of services, which exactly means of 90 weeks of severance pay. The worker has a complete right of the equality and non-discrimination. According to the article 25 and 27 of the constitution, deal with the issues of the equality and

discrimination. There shouldn't be any discrimination on the bases of gender, caste, coolur, religion, political view or creed. The constitution ensures that the rights between employers and employees among other things articles 38. The government of Pakistan is in the process of labour law reform and the services condition has been passed the law of equal wages and no gender discrimination. Quota has been fixed for women in the public sector with no discrimination. In working sectors the other main issues are the timing all the workers shall be paid by the hours at some places the employers misuse the worker timing and force them to work more. The factories act, 1934 (section 34), Road Transport Ordinance, 1961 (section 4), Mines Act, 1923 (section 22-B,C) , Shops and Establishment Ordinance, 1969 (Section 8) these laws are passed to manage time on working places and different industries. All the industries, companies, factories and all kind of working places shall follow these laws. The laws are passed in the favor of workers as by the section 34 of the factories Act provides that " no adult shall be allowed " to work in the factory for more than 48 hours in a week, it clearly mentions that no worker shall be misused or treated as forced labour for any condition or any reason. Nothing shall defend the breach of these laws. There has also been designed to hours limit for the minors who work in any factory or farm or industries, shall be given limited time for it. There should be specific working hours for the minor (15 to 18) are 5 hours a day not more than that shall be allowed to work in any condition. The factory act is applicable to all the precinct employing 10 or more workers, including there shall be given a holiday in a week if not than a compensatory holiday must be given in any condition as soon as possible. On another side related to these issues there has also the law passed for the overtime circumstances for the worker, the worker has a right to get an extra pay by an hour as he/she has to work extra more than his agreement of the work, (Shops and Establishments Ordinance 1969). Every worker has given the right for extra pay, as per hour in terms of overtime at working place. As similar to this situation there is another

law passed in the favor of the worker that is the Payment Wages Act 1936, Minimum Wages for Unskilled Workers Ordinance 1969, Coal Mines Ordinance 1960, Minimum Wages Ordinance, 1961, Civil Servant Act, 1973. The laws relating to fixation and payment of the wages are compulsory to follow. These laws were designed for the workers right that there shall be no discrimination in the wages for any individual. All the workers shall be pay equal there should not be differentiate in any case most specifically there shall be no discrimination in gender as women are paid less as compare to men. Furthermore, there are also conditions where workers shall be provided the right for the Occupational Safety and Health. The following legislations exist in Pakistan, The Factories Act 1934, Mines Act 1923, Workmen Compensation Act 1923, Dock Labour Act 1934, Mines Act 1923. According to these acts worker shall be provide the safety majors and full protocol to his/her life, especially in the formal sectors manufacturing industry. In resemblance of the rights of the worker they shall be given Maternity benefits and leave.(Khan,2019) According to the Factories act, if any worker has completed his/her 12 months service in the industry, company or factory shall be given permission for 14 days leave. In circumstances for sick or any accident they shall be given 16 days leave with the half pay of 8 days as working. There shall be festival leave given to them. There has also a worker welfare legislations have been passed in respect of old age workers. Employees Old Age Benefits Act 1976, with the provisions for old age pensions, another there have been passed Employees Social Security Ordinance 1965, and it covers in the case of sickness, maternity, employment injury or death. Pakistan has made more than 70 laws on the combat on forced labour and slavery. The problem with the laws is weak enforcement mechanism at the provincial level. However, it is challenge for the government of Pakistan to imply the laws in the country.

4.2 Conclusion

This thesis, I have attempted to present evidence that has motivated me to investigate the issues of modern slavery and how the global authors responded. The aim of this research is to investigate the contemporary forms of slavery that has been practiced in Pakistan and the combat of it. (Khan,2019) According to human rights no individual shall be treated as forced labour and no one deserve to be control over another individual. In Pakistan, There have been no visible improvements in the conditions of slaves. The slavery has been characterized in both precolonial and the colonial period. In essence the relationship between the masters and slaves or a bonded labour remained unchanged. The only change which has happened that was the drafting and implementation of the new laws in the respect of forced labour and slavery. In terms to vulnerability to slavery has been exacerbated by the policies and looks forward could possibility have pretended enforcement of new laws in modern day slavery. The implication of universal declaration of human rights (UDHR) in Pakistan has been introduced since 1948. It has been widely overlooked and although there are several laws and declaration that are practiced in Pakistan.(Khan,2019) Provisions on Labour Rights; Article 11,17,18,25,27,37,38, the laws that has pass in the respect of forced labour and slavery. Pakistan has more than 70 laws relating to labour issues. However, the national laws ban slavery and it has absolute prohibited the practice in international treaties. Pakistan has adopted of two main international conventions against slavery. Anti-slavery convention 1926, 1956, In international community there were many reviews regarding slavery and labour, there are many famous authors and activist such as Kevin Bales, Alison Brysk Austin Choi- Fitzpatrick, Akhansha Narayan Singh, Kelli Lyon Johnson and many others. In 21 century slavery still occurs and humiliation exists in many ways and slavery has not disappeared. In Pakistan forced labour still exist in rural fields as in the urban industries. There are different types of slavery that has been practiced in Pakistan such as servile marriages, child labour, forced

labour, slavery for religious purposes, migrant labour and furthermore. In Pakistan poverty rate is above average people faces lack of facilities such as education, medical and daily basics. Slavery has become widespread all Pakistan.(Khan,2019) It is rarely associated with modern capitalist economies. Slavery is never a choice for any person. No individual would choose to be anyone slaves. It is always a forced or trapped apart from serfdom. Slavery is the state of being a slave. Bonded labourer is the system, under which one person can be bonded to provide labour for another for years and generations some times. The national law has ban slavery and prohibition is enshrined in international treaties, (UDHR) article 4. But still country experiencing revival in slavery are mostly those affected by armed conflicts and locals are forced to perform forced labour without any legal frame. There has also another major issue regarding slavery is human trafficking in Pakistan. On combat of human trafficking issue Pakistan has ratified, Forced Labour Convention 1930, slavery and human trafficking has become a serious issue widespread. The practice includes debt bondage, contract slavery and other. There are many organizations those working on the combat of human trafficking. There are non-governmental and governmental departments to following the combat of the problem because of this activity there are more slaves today than ever before. The practice is not novel. The (ICFTU) indicates that estimate of the number of child prostitution in Pakistan but most of them are around 40,000. Resemblances with this issue there is labour migrant problem which grant the authority to the other country people to make those individual their slaves. In Pakistan where the judiciary power is not so often undermined by political forces, there is a chronic problem of implementation and enforcement of law. The legislation was passed over the years with the respect to slavery but still it exist and spread globally. Slavery is the global issue. The global review by Bales describes two cycles of modern slavery, first is the constructive and the second is the destructive. (Bales) Globally this two types are in practiced in

same as first one is constructive that describes the freedom, education and economic and further more in developing manner. According to Bales studies when an individual is free he/she finds the better opportunity to work and deal along with the life cycle and the management and financial planning and on the second side of life which is the destructive side which is unfortunately consist of force, corruption , debt, slavery and violence (Bales understanding Global Slavery). He elaborates that when an individual is in the destructive life cycle than he/she has no power over anything. A slave cannot do anything once he get in the trap. In most cases there were failure of the government who cannot give much facilities to the citizen and there are lack of job vacancies in the country than weak people get trapped by the ones who owns land are most probably higher class people. The study began with the purpose of implication of human rights in Pakistan, the reason behind the research on the Bonded Labour and Slavery in Pakistan is to raise the awareness to the people of Pakistan and Globally, This study has helped me to grow mentally and think critically in the modern world academically. It elaborates the challenges Pakistan faces to imply the law. The changes have been so far are the amendments in the laws enforcement. There are more than 70 laws in the respect of slavery.

The legislation was passed over the years with respect to slavery, but still it fails to imply. The convention against slavery were adopted there discussions to elaborate the exact definition of the slavery. Where it should be explained about the explicitly prohibit domestic slavery or explain about the circumstances in which domestic work amounted to slavery. In the cycle of master and slave is unbreakable chain especially in rural areas and to imply the law in these rural areas of Pakistan. The government of Pakistan is making progress by making new laws in the respect of slavery. There are also some other non-governmental organizations and international community those are helping the state government of Pakistan on the combat of the Forced Labour and Slavery

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