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ABBREVIATION

AAFLI	Asian-American Free Labour Institute
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BGMEA	Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers & Exporters Association
BILS	Bangladesh Institute of Labour Studies
BRAC	Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee
BSAF	Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum
CDL	Child Domestic Labour
CL	Child Labour
CL	Child Labour
CLS	Child Labour Force Survey
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSUCS	Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers
DCC	Dhaka City Corporation
DMP	Dhaka Metropolitan Police
DNEF	Directorate of Non Formal Education
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Green House Gas
GO	Government Organization
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
IGA	Income Generating Activities
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
JCLWG	Joint Child Labour Working Force
JEM	Justice and Equality Movement
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LGED	Local Government and Engineering Department
NCLS	National Child Labour Survey
NFE	Non Formal Education

NGO Non-Government Organization

TK Taka

UCEP Underprivileged Children's Educational Programs

UK United Kingdom

UN United Nations

UNCHS United Nations Centre for Human Settlement

UNDP United Nations Development Programme

UNICEF United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund,
United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund

USDOL United States Department of Labour

WASA Water and Sewerage Authority

WHO World Health Organization

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CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

1.2 Statement of the Problem

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.4 Methodology

1.5. Rationale of the Study

1.6 Concept and Definition

1.7 Limitation of the Study

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

One of the world's most pressing issues is the problem of child labour. It is a huge issue in a country like Bangladesh, which is still developing. Future generations will be demolished as a result (Khanam,2005). Our nation's potential will be limited if children are forced to work at an early age and have no opportunity to go to school; this will only benefit the wealthy. Children in all societies, regardless of economic structure or development level, are fairly likely to have a job (BBS, 2015). Child labour is usually thought of as any job where a child's work is used in exchange for money or something else.

The vast majority of these activities are geared toward making money, and in certain cases, children are either forced or encouraged to labour. Based on the nature, trend, and age of work, as well as the socioeconomic factors of performing activities, the phrase "child labour" can be defined (Islam, 2007). According to Robert L. Barker (1995), if a child is younger than a legally established age, they are considered to be engaged in child labour. Children are defined as those who are younger than 18 years old in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), which was signed into law in 1989. (UN, 1989). To be eligible for full-time employment, workers must be 15 years old, according to ILO Convention 138, while those in light part-time

employment must be 13 years old, according to ILO Convention 140. In less economically and educationally developed countries, they are the ages of 14 and 12, respectively. The minimum age requirement for any dangerous work is 18 years of age (ILO, 1997).

The Third National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) was conducted in 2013 by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. As a result of Bangladesh's ratification of the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182) in 1999, this study was developed and conducted. The survey estimates that in 2013, the national child labour survey between the ages of 5 and 17, there are around 3.45 million working children in the country. Some 1.75 million people who are not child labour and 1.70 million who are child labour, which includes 1.28 million hazardous child labourers, who pose a danger to others. There are 0.26 million children working in dangerous jobs that have been reported to the authorities. One million children work in rural areas, while a quarter of a million children are forced to work in the city's boroughs (BBS, 2015). Most child labourers are drug addicts, which leads to an uptick in all kinds of criminal activity. Because Poor families are the primary source of child labour. Because of the unlawful and clandestine nature of the drug trade and the political and social sensitivity of the subject, it is difficult to locate and identify child labourers involved in drug sales and trafficking. So that we do not end up with problems and risks, it is important to deal with this new problem with caution and a process-based approach.

The fact that we have become accustomed to it and have made no demand to safeguard its bare minimum rights is quite regrettable. It appears that neither the government nor non-governmental organizations have any duty to do anything constructive for these youngsters, as there are few activities offered by either. As a result, individuals from all corners of the globe are calling for an end to child labour. The South Asian regional office, on the other hand, disagreed. Was the ban on child labour likely to help children in the long term? The office answered a question it had asked by saying that young people who had been fired from their jobs were looking for new jobs that were either better or more like the old ones (Poundal, 1994).

They are not even going to try to go to school. In the first place, money has a powerful enticing power, and in the second place, a lack of money will force them to look for new employment immediately. This remark adds to the ambiguity about what should be done to improve the lives of children. Children's rights, public health, and education and literacy all fall under the umbrella of child labour, according to the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). This circumstance necessitated a swift investigation into the state of the young labourers' human capital, as well as the amount of their present and potential future harm, as well as what may be done to help them. The urgency of undertaking a study on child labour in Dhaka has prompted a study titled "Living Pattern of Child Labour in Dhaka City". Bangladesh has long had a problem with child labour. In Bangladesh, child labour is a major

problem. Child labour is becoming more prevalent in several industries on a daily basis. The lack of money to support one's family and the high population density are the key factors. In our country, these are the two main reasons for child labour. Children in Bangladesh make up the majority of the world's total child labour force. The repercussions of continuing to use child labour are far-reaching. A child's physical and mental development, as well as the evolution of the entire society, might be negatively impacted by this practice. This is why it is so important to address this issue. The work I'm doing now is a significant addition to the body of knowledge on this topic, even though there is already a lot of it. Child labour in Dhaka city is the primary topic of this research. The study focuses on the dangers of child labour in Bangladesh. A primary goal of the study is to examine the consequences of child labour and identify the most important factors contributing to it, information that will be useful in developing policies aimed at eliminating it in Bangladesh.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

There are several facets to the topic of child labour. WFCL has a greater impact on marginalized and impoverished populations. Extreme poverty puts children at risk of embarking on harmful activities or professions. There is a large concentration of child labour in the informal economy, which is not affected by statistical or planning procedures. These kids do not have access to even the most basic of necessities, and they are plagued with physical and psychological obstacles. To make things even worse, their quality of life will be harmed, as

well as their imagination and creative abilities.

According to Bhargava (2002), children were forced to work in important developing periods and endure severe labour. Food, play, and education were all denied to these children. When it comes to human capital accumulation, Psacharopoulos (1996) notes that it has a detrimental effect on both individual and social returns. As a result, the amount of capital lost will exacerbate current poverty and contribute to long-term poverty in a competitive labour market. Vouchers with low yields will only serve to keep CL's cycle going for a long time. No one else can eliminate child labour and provide all children with a basic education like we can. In order to meet the Millennium Development Goals, the world community must eliminate child labour from the global economy. The International Union for the Conservation of Nature (UNESCO) (2008) stresses that reaching the goal is essential. The progressive abolition of child labour is intrinsically connected to achieving universal access to elementary education. Children who have been socially excluded are particularly vulnerable to the effects of child labour because of the human rights perspective of the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC).

Some of the most important international human rights treaties and declarations include the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Articles 25 and 26), the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights (CRC 1989), the International Labour Organization's Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour

(C182:1999), and the International Labour Organization's Decent Work Agenda. Child labour is a violation of democratic values and social justice, according to these views. To ensure that all children living in the WFCL have access to free primary education, ILO Convention No. 182 was adopted. According to Convention 138, an individual must be at least 16 years old before they can begin working.

Heady (2003) found that education has a positive effect on the incidence of child labour for two reasons. Human existence in developing countries can be improved by releasing educated people from poverty and increasing the development of human capital available for economic growth through education. Second, it is easy to believe that children's jobs affect their education, and enrollment rates from household surveys can quantify this belief. The research looked at the effectiveness of tuition and hardship in deterring child labour. National legislation stipulates that children under the age of 14 are not allowed to work in any industry, mine, or dangerous occupation that could harm their health, education, or development. Bangladesh's current norms and legislation on children's fundamental rights are at odds with the current condition of child labour in the country.

The research of child labour life patterns in Dhaka City is significant from the standpoints of theory and policy. This link was discovered by referring to prior studies on society's lowest and most marginalized groups. As Jafarey (2002)

pointed out, almost all of the child labour hypotheses are built on the same foundations. First and foremost, child labour is a socially unacceptable practice, and reducing it is an important objective. A second point to consider is that some activities, such as schooling and entertainment, are more desirable than others. As a result of child labour, it is essential that parents do not limit children's rights. The world's poorest people have been particularly hard hit by recent inflationary trends and price pressures. Child labour is a self-sustaining cycle for disadvantaged families. If this trend continues unchecked, it will further impoverish and make disadvantaged people more vulnerable. Child labour policies and interventions were examined in this study, which focused on WFCL-related child labour. As long as the current situation is properly examined, the aim of eliminating child labour may be achieved. While this topic has been extensively studied, my present efforts are making a significant contribution by examining it from a variety of perspectives. However, my main goal is to find practical ways to reduce child labour by taking it out of the school system, putting it back in, and eventually getting rid of it all together.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

General Objective

The general objective of the study is to find out the daily lives of child labours in Dhaka City.

Specific Objectives

- I. To prepare a socio-demographic profile of the child labours in Dhaka City
- II. To identify the reasons for the children getting into child labours
- III. To identify basic human needs of the child labours in Dhaka City that are not being met
- IV. To identify the problems, child labours face regularly in their daily life
- V. To assess the level of their consciousness about child rights and the existing laws in the country to protect them
- VI. To make recommendations for ameliorating or solving the problems of the child labours in Dhaka City.

Assumptions of the Study

1. Most of the child labourers are male, poor, teenaged, with origins in villages, and with not more than primary education.
2. Most of the child labourers do not fulfil of their basic human needs.
3. Most of the child labours are involved in crime, and some are

drug addicts who need money to collect their drugs, almost all come from families where family income is not sufficient to meet their basic human needs, as a result they need earnings exchange of their labour.

4. Most of the participants in the child labour process in Dhaka City have no knowledge about child rights and Bangladesh laws which pertain to them and do not have any reason to believe that child labour law enforcement will be undertaken against them.
5. There are practical and effective means of solving the problems of the child labourers of Dhaka City without their involvement in paid work for strangers.

Research Questions:

The key elements of investigation (questions to be answered) in this regard have been as the following, which we consider exhaustive.

- What was the origin of the child labours/their district, and present address?
- What was the total family members (parents'), parent's occupation and income?
- How is the relationship with parents?
- Is she/he is one of the earning members of his/her parent's family?
- What are the causes to become child labour?
- Who helps to get this work?
- How long is she/he working?
- What are the socio-economic and cultural realities of the childlabours?
- What are the nature and types of work that she/he has to do everyday?
- How many hours in total she/he has to work?
- What are the monthly salary range and other benefits?
- What was the increase in salary and/or benefits for the last six months?

- How is the relationship with the employer?
- What are the penalties if absent and/or irregular?
- What types of living facilities does she/he enjoy?
- What types of food does she/he take every day?
- What types of recreation does she/he enjoy?
- How are their physical and mental health conditions?
- What types of treatment does she/he receive?
- Does she/he scare in any kind of physical, mental, and social threat?
- (If female) what is the problem i.e. sexual harassment she suffered sofar?
- What are the hazardous works she/he has to do?
- What are the undue jobs she/he has to do?
- Is she/he is aware about the child rights?
- Is the employer aware about the child rights?
- Is the guardian aware about the child rights?
- What are the suggestions to eliminate child labour (opinionsfrom child labour, employer, and guardian)?

1.4 Methodology of the Study

The study is based on both the quantitative and qualitative research approaches. The descriptive method has been applied in the quantitative investigation. The case study method has been used for qualitative study. The population of the study are all child labours in Dhaka Metropolitan City (Both Dhaka City Corporations, South and North) the location of the study has been chosen because of the prevalence of child labour in this metropolis.

Sampling and Sample

Purposive Sampling Technique has been followed for the collection of the respondents. Child labours in different areas of Dhaka city have been selected, based on their accessibility to the researchers. The child labours are in different categories: these are Hajaribag (Leather Factory Labour); Dholaikhal (Welding Factory Labour); Motijeel (Hotel or Restaurant Labour); Sadarghat (Porter Labour); Jatra Bari (Silver Factor Labour); Farmgate (Laguna Transport Helpers); Mohammadpur (Rubbish Collectors); Mirpur (Garment Workers); Uttara (Domestics Workers); Gabtoli (Workshop Labour).

As the equal number (25) of respondents from each category, a total of $(10 \times 25) = 250$ child labours have been selected and interviewed. Moreover, 25 employers and 25 guardians of the respondent child labours have been selected for interview. What is more, 10 cases have also been selected randomly out of this total sample for in-depth case study.

Data Collection Method

In collecting required data for the present study, a combination of data collection methods, including face to face interview, in-depth case studies and observation have been applied. A schedule of interviews for the survey and a separate guideline for detailed case studies and verbatim have been used for primary data collection. The data have been collected, stored, edited and classified to understand the real themes of the respondents' information. Subsequently, collected data have been analyzed and interpreted according to the nature, type and characteristics of data. Finally, simple descriptive techniques have been applied to represent the findings.

1.5 Rationale of the Study

A total of 3450369 working children are identified in Bangladesh's 5-to-17-year-old population, according to the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics' National Sample Survey on Child Labor (2013). Many child laborers are found in the informal sector, but this survey did not contain data from these areas. Aside from that, enrollment in school was taken into account as an endpoint for child labor, but dropout rates were not taken into account when estimating the number of children employed. While the length of the shift was taken into account when defining child labor, other variables such as the risk of injury were neglected.

There are 2102828 boys and 1347542 girls among the 3450369 child workers (5-17 years old). Rural areas have 2.7 million working children, whereas urban areas have 0.56 million and city corporation areas have 0.43 million. It is striking how many rural communities have working children as a majority. 1.56 million male and 0.90 million female young workers are found in rural areas. A total of 0.33 million men and 0.23 million women are employed in metropolitan areas. Male children outnumber females in both areas. In contrast, the number of female children is marginally greater than the number of male children in municipal corporation regions (NCLS, 2013).

Although we have become used to it, it is a great shame that no action is being taken to ensure the bare minimum of rights for these people. It appears that neither the government nor non-governmental organizations have any duty to do anything constructive for these youngsters, as there are few activities offered by either. As a result, individuals from all corners of the globe are calling for a

complete ban on child labour. The South Asian regional office, on the other hand, disagreed. Whether or not a prohibition on child labour is beneficial to the children was addressed. The office responded to its own question by saying that youngsters who are fired from a job are often rehired at a place that is better or similar to the last place they worked (Poundal, 1994).

School is out of the question for them. In the first place, money has a powerful enticing power, and in the second place, a lack of money will force them to look for new employment immediately. This remark adds to the ambiguity around the effort that should be made to improve children's lives. Because child labour is a human rights concern, a health issue, and a fundamental education and literacy issue, USAID recommends that it be addressed first. How much are these children at risk? What influences them to be child labour? How much will they suffer in the future? Are their human resources developed or damaged? Are they able to perform life tasks or not? And what can actually be done for them? In this situation, it was imperative to investigate these questions. The urgency of completing a study on child labourers in Dhaka has prompted a study named "Living Patterns of Child Labourers in Dhaka City," which has been completed.

In Bangladesh, child labour is not a new occurrence. Child labour is a major problem in Bangladesh right now. Child labour is becoming more prevalent in several industries on a daily basis. Child labour is a major problem in our country because of a lack of income and a high population density. Bangladesh boasts the world's largest workforce of child labourers. The consequences of allowing

child labour to continue are numerous and varied. A child's physical and mental development, as well as the evolution of the entire society, might be negatively impacted by this practice. This topic is of critical importance in this context. Child labour in Bangladesh is the focus of this investigation. The study focuses on the vulnerability of Bangladeshi child labourers and investigates the link between child labour and the country's economy. Ultimately, the goal of this study is to better understand the interrelationship between child labour and other factors that contribute to its prevalence in Bangladesh. The findings of this study will help to make sure that there are policies in place to help people resolve disputes.

1.6 Concepts and definitions

Child: In Bangladesh there is no uniform age of employment for children; several different laws specify minimum ages according to the type of establishment and sector. Definition of a child in different domestic laws related to child labour is as follows:

Acts/Ordinances	Way of defining a child
The mines Act 1923	Who has not completed his fifteenth year
The Children (Pledging of Labour) Act. 1933	Under the age of fifteen year
The Employment of Children Act, 1938	Who has not completed his fifteenth year
The Tea Plantations Labour Ordinance, 1962	Who has not completed his fifteenth year
The Shops and Establishments Act. 1965	A person who has not completed twelve years of age
The Factories Act, 1965	A person who has not completed sixteen years of age
The Children Act, 1974	A person under the age of sixteen years
National children policy,1994	A person who has not completed fourteen years of age.

Sources: Baseline Survey on working children in automobile establishment, 2002-03, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Dhaka, 2004, P-27.

The age span of the children in this current study ranges from 7 to 17 years as directed by the CRC and approved by the Bangladesh National Plan of Action for Children in terms of hazardous labour.

Child labour: In the current study is the children engaged in some forms of labour that is negative in terms of their nature and their affect exerted upon the child engaged in it. These types of work are detrimental to the all aspect of child's development, such as- physiological, social, psychological and intellectual.

Hazardous child labour: Hazard is defined as the capacity or potential of an object, substance or condition to produce a particular type of adverse effects to a person or a group of persons. Hazards are generally classified into five types, namely: Physical hazard, Chemical hazard, Biological hazard, Ergonomic hazard, and Safety hazard. Physical hazards include noise, heat, light, radiation, vibration, dust and general housekeeping conditions. Chemical hazards are mist, fumes, smoke, liquid and solid materials, gas, vapor, and dust particles. Biological hazards are insects, bacteria, viruses, mite, parasites and other organisms. Ergonomic hazards are those pertaining to body poisons in undertaking different tasks and using tools or equipment, monotony, and boredom, repetitive movements, organizational or administrative issues and psychosocial dimension. Lastly, safety hazards are concerned with accidents, injuries, falls and slips etc. The presence of any or all of the above in the working environment is considered hazardous and the children working there are known as hazardous child labour.

Living Pattern: The living pattern encompasses many aspects, including sleeping conditions, housing, a healthy environment, recreation, and so on. It

will paint a different picture if the child labourers live alone, with their families, with their employers, or on the street. Different sources of fresh drinking water, latrine types, income-expenditure-savings, work hours, nature and extent of recreation, and relationships with employers differ from person to person or occupation to occupation. These variables are critical in examining the reality of working children's daily living conditions. Work that interferes with a child's physical, mental, and social development violates Article 32 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). In South Asia, including Bangladesh, millions of children are exploited. The concept of 'living pattern' has been used for the study to find out the real situation of child labourers in Dhaka city

Status: Status in the current study refers to the social and economic condition of the working children.

Age: Age is measured by number of completed years at last birthday. For example, a person aged 17 years, 6 months and 10 days has been recorded as 17 years.

Household: Household is defined as a person or group of persons who live together in the same house or compound, share same kitchen. Household members are not necessarily related by blood or marriage.

Employer/owner: Employers refers to persons who may employ one or more child labourers in a commercial or industrial enterprise.

Hours worked is the total number of hours worked during the reference period (past week) of the survey. For a child holding more than one job hours worked is the sum of all hours worked in all jobs.

1.7 Limitations of the study

Each and every social research has some limitations. The limitations of the present study are briefly mentioned below:

Analyzing the impact of child labour on the children's health long-term observation and medical instruments were not available nor was the investigator trained to use them, nor was a budget available to hire licensed medical professionals to observe or examine the children.

The employers tended to overstate the age of child labourers to avoid possible prosecution: as most children were from villages and their births were unrecorded, it was not possible to verify the children's ages.

In Bengali culture, what happens in the homestays? Neither children nor their guardians feel comfortable in answering questions about family history, family earnings or family problems. Pushed to respond, they are often lie to please the questioner and avoid what they consider to be an intolerable situation, nor can their information be verified.

In many cases, the data is perceptual, mainly based on what the respondent thinks are happening whether or not he/she knows or understands the context.

If the researcher cannot observe the facts, he cannot verify or interpret them.

However, attempts have been made to overcome this limitation by asking

respondents to mention other counterfactuals as alternative answers. If they seem to accept every counterfactual offer, then they are probably lying or misunderstanding the question or the facts they are reporting. Still, when they are trying to tell the truth but misunderstand it, this cannot be discovered.

CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAME WORK

2.1 Child Labour in Dhaka City: Aspects and Consequences

2.2 Child Labour in Different Perspectives

2.3 Gap of Literature Review

2.4 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER II: LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Examine Dhaka's child labour pattern in this dissertation. It examines the lives of child labourers, including their working conditions, hours, and wages. The theoretical basis for this research is presented in this study, which focuses on the review of relevant academic literature. For a better understanding of the topic, there has been a survey of certain important materials, including published books, theses, journal articles, and documents of government policies and regulatory conventions. These are listed in the order in which they appear.

2.1 Child Labour in Dhaka City: Aspects and Consequences

The issue of child labour is one that worries people all throughout the world. In a developing economy, it is a huge issue to be faced with. Demolitions by future generations will be powered by it (Khanam, 2005). If we force children to work from an early age, denying them the opportunity to attend school, we are steadily limiting the potential of the country to a small number of well-off citizens. Regardless of the economic system and level of development of a society, children of all ages are likely to be employed in some capacity (BBS, 2003). Child labour is generally defined as any activity in which a child's labour is used directly or indirectly in exchange for payment or another benefit. The majority of these activities are geared toward production

and profit, and youngsters may be required to perform heavy lifting or do it freely in some cases. On the basis of the nature, trend, and age of working, as well as the socioeconomic characteristics of the tasks done, the term “child labour” can be defined (Islam, 2007).

Some 215 million children throughout the world are still working as child labourers, with 115 million of those working in the worst forms of it, according to a recent report from the International Labour Organization (ILO). Nearly 153 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 were working as child labourers in 2010. Some 53 million youngsters between the ages of five and fourteen are engaged in dangerous activities. Because there was a drop in child labour during this time, the overall rate of decline has slowed down from the previous four years, with a rise in dangerous work among minors ages 15 to 17 (ILO, 2012). Child workers in Dhaka City were the topic of Taher’s 1996 study, which highlighted the various facets of their lives and living. The study’s primary goals were to learn about and understand the general status of Dhaka’s working children. According to the study, migration is a major factor in child labour. According to the author, child labour can be linked to a strong need for money to stay alive. He also said that the demographic traits and socioeconomic situations of the families are important.

Another point made by the study was that child employees are often exploited. The very nature of their labour and working conditions is highly human and dangerous, which is also harmful to their growth and development. Child workers are denied their right to proper growth and development because of the current reality of their working conditions. In order to stay engaged in high-stress settings, they must operate under constant stress. Children's jobs are often characterized by lengthy hours of unclean work in noisy factories and dirty trades because of the plight of working families. The prevalence of child labour cannot be considered a socially beneficial practice in terms of the stress, circumstances, and impact on the children who work. Child labour is one of the most heinous societal ills we have to deal with today. Rather, it suggests a direct danger to the growth of a society's human resource potential, whether that civilization is Bangladesh or another one altogether. Unlike this study, which focused on the working conditions of child labourers in Dhaka City, my study focuses on the general lifestyle of child labourers.

According to Khanam (2008), a well-educated parent greatly reduces their child's likelihood of dropping out of school. When the father works in an occupation that is vulnerable, such as day labour or wage labour, the likelihood of a child working full-time or combining school and work increases. There is no correlation between the number of people in a home and their likelihood of going to school. The study clearly identified child

labour as an issue, but it was unable to provide a thorough blueprint of how to eliminate child labour.

According to Kalam (2007), the main reason for child labour is migration. Many working children did not have the option to live with their family as a result of the study's findings. Most of the working children were able to live with their families. It has been determined that providing employees with a place to sleep is helpful to both the employer and the employee. There was no cost to the workers, and it helped the owners of the businesses address their security concerns.

When it comes to the connection between child employees and their employers, there is a rainbow of behavior ranging from outright abuse to outright support. According to the research, most child workers and their employers did not have a good working relationship. Even though they were aware of the conditions under which they were working, most children were oblivious to them. Except for a few extreme circumstances, the employers did not severely penalize the youngsters. There were also a few employers who showed a great deal of kindness and assistance to the youngsters who worked for them. Other aspects of child labourers' livelihoods were not critically studied in this study, which reveals the substantial issues they face there.

In his research, Khair (2011) stated that child labour exists in every community, in a variety of forms. It is a multifaceted phenomenon that includes social, economic, cultural, ideological, and political elements. The idea that child labourers are hapless victims who would be happier if they were no longer employed contradicts the idea that working children are capable social activists and powerful change makers.

Aside from human rights, she has also stated that child labour involves a wide range of other factors that have an impact on children, including gender, culture, and money. According to the author, efforts to alleviate poverty and migration will have little effect on the prevalence of child labour. According to the study's findings, child labour is not associated with family size.

According to Rahman (2012), every street child develops a poor self-perception of their socioeconomic status during their formative years. Children on the street have no faith in anyone. They all have a behavioral issue in common. They frequently disobey orders. Unable to tell the difference between the behavior of a kid and an elderly person. When street children engage in sexual harassment, it is difficult for them to explain their actions. Because of this, they always misbehave with others and develop poor social habits. There is a lack of mental and social growth among them. They are particularly concerned about the dangers posed by drug abuse.

According to the findings of the research, the majority of street children spend their nights sleeping rough. They are the most at-risk citizens of the city of Dhaka. It is not safe to eat this way. Their sanitary and hygienic conditions are in danger of being compromised. More than ten to twenty children from the streets had gathered in a common spot. The majority of homeless youngsters are drug users.

For example, Islam (2011) talked about how working as a child labourer in a dangerous environment can contribute to efforts to eliminate child labour in Bangladesh. He also disclosed that the majority of the children work to support their families, while some were discovered to be unwilling to go to school. Long working hours, low pay, and a risky and unpleasant work environment all have a negative impact on their mental and physical health. Employing minors is attractive to many business owners because of the ease with which they can be exploited. The use of dangerous child labour is a particularly heinous form of exploitation.

According to the findings, the government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) should take the lead in protecting children from the dangerous and exploitative working conditions they face. Priority should be given to the humanization of the workplace. To improve the quality of life for working children, short-term programs should be devised. It is hard to get rid of child labour in poor countries like Bangladesh because it takes a lot of

work and planning.

Children's labour is viewed differently by men and women, according to Miah and Reza. Although these communities believe that parents should not rely on the income of their daughters, the practice of marrying off their female children at a particular age is the norm in these societies. In actuality, this is changing, and poor parents are increasingly sending their girls to work outside of their local areas, sometimes even to different districts altogether. Their girls were put out to labour if their parents could not feed them, according to all of the participants. In the near future, girls from the poorest families will not have access to skills-based jobs that will allow them to supplement their parents' income, build their own resilience, and create their own home. As a result, many children are being yanked out of school.

Temporarily in order to cope with shocks, but this might have a severe impact on their educational progress. Children who are at risk of dropping out of school could benefit from social protection programs. Child labour was the focus of this study, which analyzed the link between poverty alleviation and economic resilience in the poorest of the poor. It cannot figure out how it fits into the bigger picture of the national economy.

This study (Islam, 2010) examined the realities of domestic child labour in Dhaka City and offered a few suggestions for reducing or eliminating the

risks associated with it. Both the domestic child workers and their parents have poor educational levels, despite the fact that their children's education appears to be better than that of their parents. Furthermore, it reveals a lack of regular contact between domestic child workers and their parents, who are virtually exclusively employed on a contract basis. According to a source, 7.4 million young people are working in a variety of fields, including domestic workers under the age of 17.

According to Alam (2011), Bangladesh's street children are a particularly vulnerable and marginalized population. In downtown Dhaka, we see them in the guise of hawkers, urchins, drug addicts, wandering beggars, and children who are blissfully unaware of the difficulties of life. For these people, the streets, vacant houses, and wastelands have become their homes and livelihoods, and the authorities have done little to ensure their safety.

According to a 2014 survey conducted by the Bangladesh Institute for Development Studies, around 380,000 children are believed to be living as street children in Bangladesh. Approximately 49.2 percent of them are under the age of 10, with the remainder ranging in age from 11 to 19. According to Khan (2008), an expert in the field of development studies at Bangladesh's University of Dhaka, street children face a wide range of challenges, including a lack of access to education and healthcare, physical and sexual abuse by adults in their immediate community, and harassment by law

enforcement agencies. A plan of action for children (2005–2010), on the other hand, it is unambiguous stresses the importance of education and empowerment. For children and other underprivileged populations, education is a key component of the country's national poverty reduction policy. People who care about the futures of our street children are relieved to hear that there have been a few encouraging, though modest, efforts to educate them in open-air classrooms (OAS).

According to Alam (2005), for a female who has no business selling flowers, drinking water, chocolate, or coffee, let alone their own bodies, street life is dangerous and difficult for everyone. Despite the challenges, the majority of street girls have a strong sense of self-preservation as well as the ability to create something constructive. While some of these girls live with their parents, many of them are living on the streets. It is visible from a number of locations throughout Dhaka, including the Kolapur Railway, the Shadow Hat River Port, and the Polashi Bazaar, among others. Floating sex workers may also live with them at times. 70% of street girls have been sexually abused at some point in their lives. According to the findings, street girls tend to be younger than street boys. For many, the issue of homeless street girls is one of socio-economics rather than socio-political or economic systems. More than just a boys' club was discovered in this poll. There are an estimated 3.45 million working children between the ages of 5 and 7 in the country, including 1.75 million who are not child labour by definition and 1.70 million

who are not child labour, including 1.28 million hazardous child labourers.

The book “Street Children of Dhaka City: Origin Migration and Rehabilitation” by Akter (2003) is based on the author’s unpublished dissertation from 2002. Boys comprised 84% of the street children surveyed, while girls comprised just 16%. Boys were on average 12 years old, while girls were around 7 or 8 years old at the time. Because of the sexual harassment that adolescent girls endure, they are forced to work in different areas at a younger age. The majority of street children work in the informal economy, and their working hours can vary greatly. 91% of the street children polled said they were totally reliant on the money they earned each day, which is a sobering statistic. Some youngsters are only able to earn as little as 20–30 TK each day, which is not enough to keep them fed and clothed. With little or no savings, much of their money is spent on food.

Sixty-five percent of those polled stated that they contribute financially to their families. Children living on the streets are frequently subjected to hazardous conditions and have been shown to be sick with a wide range of diseases. There is a high prevalence of fever among street children. Accidental injury, jaundice, chickenpox, allergies, measles, asthma, and diarrhea were other common maladies. Almost all of the participants claimed that they had been seriously ill at least once in their lives. One third of the children receive health treatment from NGOs, and a fifth say that NGO

personnel look after them when they are sick. Respondents said that 96.67 percent of them had never received any help from a government agency that helps street kids, so they did not know about them or what they did.

Sultana (2011) found that the living conditions of underprivileged children, especially those who are female, are particularly dangerous. Because the drop-in center solely serves street children, it is not possible to keep a girl older than eighteen because the age restriction for children in Bangladesh has been set at 18 years. When there were young street girls around, this was also portrayed. They were all up to their old tricks. They made between 30 and 40 taka a day. Girls who work in homes earn between 1000 and 1500 taka a month. They were unable to function adequately on this amount of money.

When children are overworked and undernourished, their health takes a turn for the worse because they are unable to get the medical attention they need. They've been horribly abused by others. A safe haven for girls from the streets, the shelter provides them with access to quality educational, medical, and recreational resources. Here, they are getting some training in trades and technology (Aparajayo Bangladesh).

2.2 Child Labour in Different Perspectives

The CRC 1989 and the ILO Convention 182 on the WFCL define a child as a person under the age of 18. Since a child under the age of five is considered

too young by the International Standard Classification of Education (UNISCO, 2006) to begin school or work, Among the many terms that Bhukuth (2008) has tried to describe are terms like “child labour,” “dangerous job,” and “decent work.” He found that the phenomenon of child labour is not a single one. In contrast to the ILO’s precise economic definition, it allows for a distinction between routine work and dangerous work to be taken into account.

As a result, the boundary between childhood and maturity is rarely firmly defined and instead varies from culture to culture. Economic activity, according to the ILO (2006), includes children who are “working” or “at work,” whether paid or unpaid, for a few hours or full-time, on a casual or regular basis, and whether legal or illegal. Children who work a minimum of one hour per day on a family farm, whether for pay or profit, are also considered to be employees. Children who work for free in a for-profit business or as domestic helpers in the homes of others are considered economically active. Children who help with home activities like carrying water, collecting firewood, or grazing animals while also attending school are not usually considered active.

It is difficult to apply the phrases “child labour” and “child work” since various people have varied conceptions of what these terms mean and how they are defined in terms of age and activity. Child labour is work done by

children that affects or exploits them physically, mentally, morally, or by obstructing their ability to go to school. When we talk about child labour, we generally mean work that does not pose a significant risk to the child's health or negatively impact his or her scholastic prospects (Arnal, 2003).

With deep-rooted differences of opinion on many aspects of child labour, ILO Convention 182 demonstrates that it is both essential to acknowledge a distinction between more harmful and less hazardous forms of child labour and to cooperate on priorities in a "first things first" approach, which prioritizes efforts and resources on the most serious abuse or harm to children. First and foremost, a policy for the elimination of minors from hazardous activities, such as bonded labour, should be designed and implemented. To help these kids get back in touch with their peers, they need to be separated from the worst things that happened to them.

In addition, it implies that international organizations are okay with children doing light work because it doesn't harm their physical or moral growth. It is possible that it'll help ease the transition from adolescence to adulthood itself. As a result of this acceptance, light work can be shown by the fact that in countries that aren't very developed, it is almost impossible to completely ban child labour because of socioeconomic realities.

Among the many issues faced by Pakistani brickfield labourers, Ercelawn

and Nauman (2004a) found and examined the issue of child labour. According to the findings in this research report, both male and female children are employed in brick kilns for a meager wage. According to Yee (2003), people resort to child labour when faced with unbearable conditions. Working and not going to school as a child is part of a cycle of poverty and child labour that keeps on going.

Dropout rates are particularly high in Bangladesh's urban slums and rural areas for children from marginalized and impoverished backgrounds, according to Mondal (2010). Child labour is a multifaceted problem that stems from a shortage of access to a variety of rights, one of which is access to a high-quality, productive job. Even in countries with relatively strong GDP growth rates like Bangladesh, employment has grown at a far slower rate than child labour. Education is a powerful weapon in the fight against poverty and child labour. According to Aktar and Abdullah (2013), employers abuse children in a variety of ways, including physical abuse and sexual assault. In some circumstances, child abuse, especially sexual exploitation of children, is difficult to uncover because of the difficulty in obtaining the truth. Many kids, especially girls, do not report sexual assault because of cultural norms and values.

According to Shrimali and Farmer (2009), millions of families are forced to send their young children to work as child labour in order to provide for their

families because of poverty at home and socioeconomic compulsion, as well as the weakness of the school education system to keep all children under the age of 14 in school. As poverty, gender inequality, lack of social protection, and illiteracy develop, so do the working conditions of those employed in the informal sector in rural regions. Child labour is linked to these challenges. Child labour trafficking in the Lake Volta fisheries of Ghana is one of the most important issues that is gaining a lot of attention from many organizations, NGOs, the civil society, and the government of Ghana, according to Agbenya, L. (2009).

There are many causes that contribute to this problem, including poverty, migration, and institutional failings that play a significant role in fueling it. These six-to seventeen-year-old boys performed jobs such as repairing fishing lines and diving into the ocean. These youngsters are forced to work in inhumane conditions, rising at the ungodly hours of 3 a.m. or 4 a.m. and lying in bed at the ungodly hours of 11 p.m. or 12 a.m. every night, all while missing out on school and starving to death. Avais et al. (2014) investigated Pakistan's carpet weaving industry for evidence of underage labour. According to her findings, 71.7 percent of the respondents started carpet weaving because of poverty; 10.7 percent started because of their very own interest, 6.7 percent because of their parents' interest, and 5.0 percent started because of their parents' interests.

For two reasons, Heady (2003) found that schooling had a positive impact on child labour. One way to improve the quality of life in developing countries is through education, which lifts educated people out of poverty as well as provides better human resources for economic growth. As a second point, the impact of child labour on education is both plausible (a child who is working cannot be in school or doing homework at the same time) and easily quantifiable from household survey data, which is tracked through school attendance. Researchers are looking into how effective deterrents are in the face of high school costs and poverty when it comes to child labour.

According to Roy and Roy (2016), there is a lot of controversy about child labour in both rich and developing nations. Some argue that child labour should be outlawed as a matter of morality. However, it has been observed that families with very low incomes have little choice except to send their children to work hard. The brickfields in Bihar are an example of migrant, poor workers from Bihar working in a tough and uncongenial work environment with their children. Attempts have been made in this study to measure the situation of child labour in West Bengal's brickfields.

2.3 Gap of Literature Review

Researcher reviewed a lot of literature on child labour. However, there are significant gaps in that literature:

- The relationship between child labour and fertility rate or

family size has need to be explored more;

- The published data regarding socio-demographic characteristics of child labour in Dhaka is not enough;
- The living standards of the child labourers in Dhaka – their ability to meet their basic human needs from salaried work – have not been focused;
- The non-economic problems of the child labourers in Dhaka (e.g. accommodation, amenities like water and sewerage use, have not been documented);
- The reasons for employment of such a large percentage of the child labourers in Dhaka in hazardous occupations have need to be explored more;
- The published data regarding general level of knowledge about the child labour law, among the child labourers and their employers, in Dhaka is not sufficient.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

One of the primary goals of this research is to gain a better understanding of the lives of juvenile labourers and how their labour affects both individuals and society as a whole. It has long been accepted that child labour is caused by poverty, but this study examines both the origins and outcomes in order to gain a greater understanding of the process. There are many theories that are used in this study's theoretical framework. These theories include the

Vicious Circle of Poverty theory and the Household Behaviour theory. They also include Demographic Transition theory and the Alternative Development theory.

Alternative development theory

This study's theoretical foundation is based on the Alternative Theory. The primary goal of this idea is to improve the living and working situations of the world's most disadvantaged citizens at global, national, and even regional levels. In Friedman's (Friedman, 1992:37), the goal of alternative development is to empower families and individuals through their participation in social and political activism. This approach recognizes the presence of the impoverished and their legitimate claims to human rights. People and humanity are the focus of alternative development, rather than output or profits. It is a widely discussed topic. According to the UNDP, "poverty means that opportunities and choices most basic to human growth are denied."

According to his well-known book, *Poverty and Famine*, Amartya Sen (1999) defined poverty as a lack of opportunity to increase one's capacity. Around one billion Asians are food insecure. An absolutely poor person is a person who is hungry, has inadequate shelter, and lacks many of the basic necessities of existence (ADB, 2015:22). It is not just the person who is poor; it has been linked to many other types of deprivation, such as a lack of access to health care, education, and jobs (Gordon, 1999:1).

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), this region is home to the world's poorest population (Child Labour in Asia, 2012). More than 60 percent of the world's children are employed in some form or another in this country, and the conditions are sometimes awful. It is going to go away overnight because it is deeply ingrained in poverty and even some value systems.

More than half of Bangladesh's population (137 million) lives in poverty, according to the country's economy, which has a low per-capita income. BBS estimates that 28% of Americans are classified as "hardcore poverty." The poorest people in Bangladesh have a lot of reasons to be poor, like low economic growth, unequal distribution of income, unemployment, natural disasters, fast rural-to-urban migration, and a lack of programs to help people learn new skills.

Poverty in a developing country like Bangladesh leads to child labour. Even though the government and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are trying to get rid of child labour in Bangladesh, it is still common in the country. Alternative Development Theory can assist Bangladeshi citizens to take control of their own development strategies to combat poverty and child labour.

The Bangladesh government's current policy for poverty alleviation, the Reduction Strategy (PRS), emphasizes the strategy in a holistic manner. With a strong political commitment, Alternative Development Theory pushes for

an arrangement to acknowledge the reality of the poor and their fundamental claims as human beings. An alternative approach to GOB's sustainable development programs is shown in the Poverty Reduction Strategy and the National Child Labour Elimination Policy.

Parents have no choice but to send their children to work since they have no other option. In light of this fact, the PRSP has given the issues the attention they deserve. Children who work earn money and help their families meet their financial obligations. The social and economic position of child labourers and their families is also addressed by NGO projects aimed at ending this form of child labour. Child labourers and their families will receive financial aid in the form of a stipend for non-formal education as well as access to micro-finance for their families. Child labour has been helped by non-governmental organizations (NGOs). So this is a more complete approach to development.

Demographic Transition Theory

It was not until 1945 that F.W. Notestein came up with the earliest explanation of the model for demographic transition that the idea was initially put forth by W.S. Thompson (Barrett.1996:49). In the transition model, it is assumed that countries go through a set number of phases of development and that these stages vary from country to country. The first stage of population growth is characterized by high birth and mortality rates. Death rates fall as the number of births continues to rise, resulting in an increase in populations.

There is a slowdown in population growth during the third phase as birth rates fall. There is a low rate of natural growth or even a fall if death rates surpass those of births in the fourth stage, since low birth and death rates are present. The most common criticism of this paradigm is that it assumes that all countries will go through the transition in the same way. Until the 1990s, this model did not account for the fact that many developing countries would appear to be stuck in a cycle of poverty. People with decreasing birth rates are unable to move through the second stage of the plan because of a lack of economic and social transformation (Fellmann, 1995:107).

A demographic shift from high fertility and high mortality to low fertility and low mortality has been recorded in nearly all Asian countries, or is now occurring (ADB:145). Asia's infant mortality rate has decreased by more than two-thirds, from 175 deaths per 1,000 births in 1950 to 52 deaths per 1,000 births in 1995. When it comes to total deaths per 1,000 people, there has been a similar decrease. In Asia, however, the pace and pattern of population growth have not been the same. Early and rapid increases in life expectancy and substantial decreases in newborn mortality rates have occurred throughout East Asia. As a result, South Asia has the greatest fertility in the region, a stark contrast to the rest of the region (ADB: 149). Bangladesh is a contentious issue in this region. Over the course of 40 years, the population program in Bangladesh has gone through five distinct phases,

each with a distinct focus, strategy, and end aim.

Whatever the future holds for the country's population, the reality remains that Bangladesh's workforce is 16.6% made up of people aged 5 to 14. In order for children to thrive, their basic needs must be met. In contrast, the 6.5 million child labourers do have access to the necessities of life. However, child labourers are in the opposite position to those who should be the recipients and consumers of products and services. They need a better environment, but they are cut off from the rest of civilization. Children are compelled to enter the workforce by the demands of their families and the economic hardships they encounter. In order to keep children out of school, several forces are competing. As a result of Bangladesh's terrible economic and environmental conditions, children are not a boon to the country but an enormous burden on the nation. The underprivileged child labourers are not to blame for this. It is the duty of the entire community. Dhaka city is particularly hard hit by these conditions, which force the city's poorest youngsters into the workforce. Children are not given an unfair advantage in this transition. The epidemiologic transition model instructs us to consider the large number of children who are forced to work. It is imperative to do something for their well-being while also formulating appropriate policies for the national and global contexts.

The Human Capital Theory (HCT)

A neoclassical view of labour markets, education, and economic growth underpins this theory. He cites Brennan (1993), who claims that HCT implies individuals are productive resources and that those with higher levels of education have a competitive advantage over those with lower levels of education. The HCT is also a cost-benefit analysis of educational expenditure. According to this view, education is an important human resource that yields returns in the form of enhanced abilities and higher output (ibid.). Increased productivity and income as a result of improved education and training aid in the reduction of poverty and the use of child labour. The hypothesis claims that innovation is a result of human capital accumulation. To understand the economic basis for individual spending on education, nutrition, and health, the HCT was employed in its early years. From a macro viewpoint, it has, however, undergone improvement and is now frequently used to justify public spending on education. Human capital is a key component of the notion that physical and technological innovation should be supported by an investment in human capital. Investing in education or schooling based on the neoclassical economics view is the subject of this idea.

According to relevant research, families with low incomes cannot afford to take their children to school because school costs are too costly. Human capital theory, according to writers like Jensen, P. and Nielsen (1997), may therefore not be relevant to describing the income of children. This suggests

that “human capital characteristics affect the probability of attending school negatively,” as they assert in support of their poverty hypothesis, which they say can be tested since the idea of human capital is applicable to child labour. The poverty theory is supported by a positive association between school attendance and expenditures.

Vicious Circle of Poverty Theory

Vicious poverty is a universal problem, according to the theory of the vicious loop. Several variables are to blame. We cannot have poverty if it is all on its own. Because of something else, it occurs. This is only an illustration of the poverty vicious circle idea when it comes to child labour. Researchers found that rural poverty and a lack of access to primary education were major contributors to the prevalence of child labour and, in turn, to the poverty and drug abuse that plague today’s youngsters and their offspring. “The vicious cycle of poverty” refers to the way in which all of these variables feed off of one another.

Household Behaviour Theory

The theory of household behaviour says that the poor are poor because of their behaviour. In general, the theory holds that poverty is the result of low skills and education, number of children in a family and excessive use of debt. The child labourers’ families do not value education and regard it as an excessive expense, so they doom the next generations to poverty. The parents

look for quick money, even though the jobs they get for their children are not enough to pull the children, let alone the family, out of poverty. The case studies, finding that the child labourers do not cover their basic incomes out of their salary and are perpetually lending one another money or even dabbling in crime to make ends meet, seem especially relevant. The average family, parents do not practice population control, cannot feed their children and thus have to put them out to work to bring in more income.

Another textbook case of the household behaviour theory is the significant number of children, showing up in both the survey and the case study data, whose parents divorced, remarried and abandoned them, these children work to survive and some of them wind up living in the street. That is totally the fault of their parents' immoral behavior. A final example is the large number of guardians who disclosed that the real reason for putting their children out to labour, regardless of what they told the children was to repay debts. Borrowing money from the NGOs and local money-lenders to finance overspending, perhaps gambling, are household behaviours that create poverty and child labour. Results show that family debt (9.6/10) is the third major reason for child labour. Unlike other research, which has tended to look down from a theoretical level at the child labourer, this research sought to look up and see the world from the child labourer's point of view. We hope this gives a more realistic and relevant picture to make better policy. Among the methods, Vicious Circle theory and Household Behaviour theory are consistent with the findings of the present study.

Poverty has long been acknowledged in the literature on child labour living patterns as a fundamental influence on the behavior and decision to provide child labour. A number of studies have shown that GDP per capita has a negative impact on the incidence of child labour across countries. Studies at the micro scale have also found a negative correlation between child labour and earnings.

CHAPTER -3 CHILD LABOUR: BANGLADESH CONTEXT

3.1 Present situation of child labour in Bangladesh

3.2 Formal and Informal Engagement

3.3 Classification of Working Children

3.4 Comparisons of child labourers in different years

3.5 Hazardous child labour in Bangladesh

CHAPTER -3 CHILD LABOUR: BANGLADESH CONTEXT

3.1 Present situation of child labour in Bangladesh

Child labour is regarded to be one of the most egregious examples of child rights violations. ‘Child’ does not quite fit the definition of labor. Child labor is “an intriguing violation of human rights,” according to the implication of the phrase. Despite this, Bangladesh’s socioeconomic status is dismal.

Table- 1. Distribution of working children in Bangladesh.

Age 5-17	Total	Male	Female
Rural	2468527	1564849	903678
Urban	556365	326543	229822
City Corporation	425477	211436	214042
Total	3450369	2102828	1347542

(Source: NCLS, 2013)

A total of 3450369 working children are identified in Bangladesh’s 5-to-17-year-old population, according to the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics’ National Sample Survey on Child Labor (2013). Many child laborers are found in the informal sector, but this survey did not contain data from these areas. Aside from that, enrollment in school was taken into account as an endpoint for child labor, but dropout rates were not taken into account when estimating the number of children employed. While the length of the shift was taken into account when defining child labor, other variables such as the risk of injury were neglected.

There are 2102828 boys and 1347542 girls among the 3450369 child workers (5-17 years old). Rural areas have 2.7 million working children, whereas urban areas have 0.56 million and city corporation areas have 0.43 million. It is striking how many rural communities have working children as a majority. 1.56 million male and 0.90 million female young workers are found in rural areas. A total of 0.33 million men and 0.23 million women are employed in metropolitan areas. Male children outnumber females in both areas. In contrast, the number of female children is marginally greater than the number of male children in municipal corporation regions (NCLS, 2013).

3.2 Formal and Informal Engagement

Working children have a weaker position than other working sectors of society (e.g., educated adult labor) in terms of skills and education background, which makes their respective conditions even more unfavorable; the following tables will shed light on the nature of involvement.

A vast percentage of youngsters who work informally, meaning they have no written contract or other assurance that they will have a job. If the occupation is informal, it is entirely up to the employer to decide whether or not a child worker will continue or stop working. A whopping 89.3 percent of those polled reported working in this capacity. Vulnerability is still quite high in informal jobs since the employer is not required to give any justification or be subject to any specific laws when firing informal employees. A significant degree of victimization of the worker is possible in these situations, as the latter does not have any rights

to preserve their employment. Informal employment is prevalent across all age groups, but it is especially prevalent among those under the age of 25. The truth is that it is absolutely true. Only in the age group of 5 years old, whereas 86.9% were in the age category of 14 to 17 years old (NCLS, 2013).

For the most part, children are employed on a temporary basis, which implies that they report to work every day or labor for a daily salary, according to NCLS (2013). 1.96 million of the 3.45 million events fall into the “permanent” category. It occurs 56.7% of the time. There is an interesting relationship between a person’s age and the foundation of their employment: the older they are, the more “temporary” the basis becomes. The base ‘permanent1’ rises by percentage as one gets older. When it comes to age groups, the basis ‘temporary’ (93.8%) and the basis ‘permanent’ (49.6%) are most prominent in the younger age groups. It’s possible that different levels of expertise and bargaining power were at play here.

Some 1,448,988, or 1.44 million out of 2.47 million of the country’s 2.47 million minors, are employed as temporary labourers in rural areas. At a population level of 0.31% (or 307,498), this represents 307,498 or 0.31 million of the 0.56 million people who live in urban areas. It’s a different story in the City Corporation regions, where the frequency of the ‘permanent?’ basis is much higher, at 218,681, or 0.22 million out of 0.43 million. Agriculture in rural locations may necessitate more temporary labor than industries in urban areas. There is a higher

percentage of men than women working in rural and urban areas, but this is reversed in city corporation areas, as evidenced by the male/female gap (NCLS, 2013).

3.3 Classification of Working Children

The definitions of working children and child labor are based on the principles laid out in the 18th ICLS, BLA, 2006 and its subsequent changes and gazette notification by the GoB on dangerous child labor. If the child is between the ages of 5 and 11 years old, he or she is considered a working child/child laborer; if the child is between the ages of 12 and 17 years old, he or she is considered a working child/child laborer. Hazardous child labor is defined in regards to time for children between the ages of 5 and 17 years old participating in notified hazardous work.

There are approximately 3,450,359, or 3.45 million, child laborers aged 5 to 17 years old in Bangladesh. There are 72,660 people working up to 12 hours a week, including child labor defined by age group and non-hazardous jobs, out of a total of 72,660. 2,097,515 or 2.10 million people, along with those who work over 12 hours a week, is the largest among the four groups; it also involves physical labor and non-child labor (permissible employment defined by age range and involved in non-hazardous jobs) specified by age category. In the non-hazardous category, there are 1,018,133, or 1.02 million, children aged 5-17 who work upwards of 42 hours per week; nonetheless, this particular section constitutes hazardous child labor due to the amount of time. 262,082 or 0.26

million people are involved in notified hazardous jobs, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Non-hazardous jobs employ more youngsters than hazardous work does in the United States as a whole.

Worker children in rural areas total 2,468,527; in urban areas, the figure rises to 0.56%; in city corporation regions, it is 0.43%. Working children make up a disproportionate number of residents in rural areas. A total of 1,564,849 men and 903,678 women labour in rural areas, total 1.56 million. Male working children total 326,543 and female working children total 229,322 in metropolitan areas. Male working children outnumber female working children in both places. There are more female working children in City Corporation zones than there are male working children.

3.4 Comparison of child labour estimates, different years

In 1990-91 labour force survey the BBS found that out of 31 million children between the ages of 5-14 years, 5.9 million were economically active this constituted about 12 percent of the total a labour force. The proportion is much higher in case of boys (22%) than in case of girls(16%).About 83% of the children employed as child labour in rural areas and the rest in urban areas and the ratio is almost the same for both boys and girls. Out of total population, 13.1% are below 5 years of age, about 26.3% are in the age of 5-14 years, about 31.8% are in the age of 5-17 years and the remaining 55.1% are in the age of 18 years of over. The average number of children aged 5-14 years per household is 1.3. (BBS, 2003).

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) conducted a national sample survey on child labour in 1996 with the assistance of the ILO-IPEC in order to estimate the number of child labourers. According to the BBS study the total number of child workers between the ages of 5-14 years was about 6.5 million. It was estimated that out of 120 million people of Bangladesh about 50% was below the age of 15 years. Thus child labour constitutes more than 13% of the population of that age group. But if we consider only the number of children between 5-11 years old, about 15-20% of them were engaged in work. In 2000-01 BBS found that 6.8 million children between the ages of 5-14 years, were economically active (BBS, 2003:53).

The child labour in Bangladesh is 7.4 million out of the 42.2 million children in the age of 5-14 years, i.e., 18.64% of total child population is found to be economically active. Thus child labour constitutes 10.8% of 5-14 years of age and 17% of 5-17 years of age of the total labour force of Bangladesh. The highest portion of child labour of age 5-17 years is found in agriculture, forestry and fisheries (56.3%), followed by the service workers (3.9%) production and transport (24.9%), sales workers. In rural areas, out of total working children 64.6% are involved with agriculture sector whereas, only 21.7% children are in urban areas (BBS, 2004).

The National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) was conducted in 2013 by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. As a result of Bangladesh's ratification of the International Labour Organization's (ILO) Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182) in 1999, this study was developed and conducted. The

survey estimates that in 2013, the national child labour survey between the ages of 5 and 17, there are around 3.45 million working children in the country. Some 1.75 million people who are not child labour and 1.70 million who are child labour, which includes 1.28 million hazardous child labourers, who pose a danger to others. There are 0.26 million children working in dangerous jobs that have been reported to the authorities.

The following table shows the number of children at work in economic activity in 1981 and 2013 estimates.

Table-2: Comparisons of child labourers in Different Years

Census/Survey / Report	Child Labours
1981 (Census)	2.05 million
1983-84 (LFS)	3.08 million
1990-91 (LFS)	5.09 million
1995-1996 (LFS)	6.05 million
2003-2004 (NCLS)	7.4 million
2008 (UNICEF) ³	7.9 million
2013 (NCLS)	3.45 million

Source: 1. Bangladesh bureau of statistics, National Child Labour Survey, 2013

2. Bangladesh sishu odikar forum (2005) child labour in Bangladesh.

3. UNICEF, (2008) yearly report on child labour.

It is anticipated that the following facts played a vital role in the reduction of child labour:

(i) The compulsory primary education, food/stipend for education programme of the Govt. of Bangladesh as well as other poverty reduction programmes undertaken by the Government, NGOs and other international agencies have played an positive role on higher enrolment rate to primary school and low enrolment to work force. The rapid decrease in growth rate for female child labourers could also be attributed to two such major policy initiatives:

(a) The female students up to class XII (12 grade) are not required to pay tuition fees; and

(b) All school books are provided for them free of cost by the Government.

Hazardous child labour in Bangladesh

Child labour is still a problem in Bangladesh. Child labour is a big part of the country's growing informal labour market, which includes a lot of the country's workers. In 1996, 47 types of child labour were found to be the most dangerous (Rahman, 1996:4-5).

Over 300 different forms of activities are carried out by these children, 27 of which are deemed hazardous to their bodily and mental well-being. International Labour Organization (ILO), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), According to Razzak (2001:10–27), there were 425 categories of child labour in Bangladesh and 67 sorts of harmful child labour.

According to the International Labour Organization (ILO), the most intolerable kinds of child labour are domestic servitude (slavery or near slavery), hazardous work, and sex trafficking. Bangladesh is home to practitioners of each of these styles.

It is clear that all of the labour has a common effect on the children participating in the activities. In addition to harming children, child labour has a negative impact on the community as a whole. It is vital to make a distinction here between safe child labour and child labour that is harmful. In reality, all hazardous child labour is child labour, but not all child labour is harmful.

The International Labour Organization defined hazardous work as any work performed by a child under the age of 18 for more than 43 hours per week (Recommendation No. 190, paragraph 3(e)). (ILO, 2002a, p. 34).

According to the No. 190 recommendation, hazardous work includes:

- (a) job in which children are abused on any of the previously mentioned levels: physical, emotional, or sexual.
- (b) Engage in hazardous work, such as working in confined spaces, underwater, or at dangerous heights;
- (c) Working with potentially dangerous machinery, equipment, or tools, or manually moving or transporting heavy goods;

For example, children may be exposed to harmful substances or agents, or temperatures, sound levels, or vibrations that are harmful to their health when working in an uncomfortable workplace.

(d) Work in situations that are exceptionally tough, such as working long hours or at night, or working in an environment where the child is excessively confined to the workplace (ILO, 2002a, p. 34). “

In his book “Hazardous Child Labour in Bangladesh,” Dr. Wahidur Rahman identifies 47 different types of child labour as harmful. However, children were shown to be mostly dangerous in 27 different categories of hazardous economic activity.

A study (State of Child Labour in Bangladesh, 2001) found 425 different categories of child labour, as well as 67 different types of child labour that were deemed harmful, (Razzak, 2001:10–27). However, it is safe to say that not all of them follow ILO guidelines. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) performed a statewide household-based child labour survey with financial and technical assistance from ILO-SIMPOC in order to acquire credible data on the severity and extent of child labour in Bangladesh (NCLS, 2002-03). 13 industries were designated as the most dangerous by the BBS and ILO, with the Technical Committee of NCLS prioritizing the five worst forms of child labour (WFCL), including welding, automotive, battery recycling, and road transportation. The Bangladeshi government has given serious consideration to the issue of child labour.

According to the National Child Labour Survey 2002-03, a total of 42,4 million children aged 5 to 17 are economically active, with 7.4 million of those being employed and 3.1 million of those being classified as child labour. About 1.3 million (3.1%) of the children in this age range work in hazardous occupations. It also accounts for 17.4% of children who work for money and 40% of all child labour.

The risk of working in a hazardous job increases with age, peaking (57%) in the 15–17 age group and then declining (40%) to the 10–14 age group. Naturally, guys are more likely than girls to be employed in dangerous occupations. Overall, 91 percent of boys work in dangerous situations, compared to just 9 percent of female workers. Compared to urban areas, 70% of young people work in dangerous jobs in rural areas, compared to 30% in urban areas.

It means that four out of every ten juvenile labourers are working in hazardous environments. Another striking fact is that every juvenile labourer between the ages of 15 and 17 works in a hazardous occupation.

CHAPTER -4 CHILD LABOUR: GLOBAL CONTEXT

4.1 Child Labour: Global Scenario

4.2 Child labour in Africa

4.3 Child Labour Arab States

4.4 Child Labour in Asia and the Pacific

4.5 Child labour in South Asia

4.6 The main areas of child labour in the South Asian countries.

CHAPTER- 4 CHILD LABOUR: GLOBAL CONTEXT

4.1 Child Labour: Global Scenario

There have been 8.4 million more youngsters added to the global child labor force during the last four years, according to the most recent global figures. Over 63 million girls and nearly 100 million boys were working as child laborers by 2020, accounting for nearly one in 10 of all children on Earth (ILO/UNIEF, 2021).

This study states that for the first time in 20 years, global progress in ending child labor has stagnated. Since 2016, the number of youngsters between the ages of 5 and 17 engaged in hazardous jobs has increased by 6.5 million to 79 million. More than 16.6 million children have been forced into child labor in Sub-Saharan Africa in the last four years as a result of population increase, acute poverty, and a lack of social protection.

As a result of COVID-19, children already in child labor may be forced to work longer hours or in worse conditions, and several may be forced into the worst kinds of child labor due to employment and income deficits among vulnerable families. The pandemic is expected to push an extra 9 million youngsters into child labor around the world by the end of 2022, according to a new analysis.

Children who work as child laborers are at danger of both physical and psychological harm from their work. Child labor hurts children's rights and futures, and it keeps families in poverty from one generation to the next.

4.2 Child labour in Africa

As of 2016, one-fifth of African children are working as child laborers, a figure more than double that of the rest of the world. As many as 9% of African youth work in hazardous occupations, the highest percentage in the world.

The biggest number of child laborers is found in Africa, with 72.1 million African children working in child labor and 31.5 million working in dangerous conditions. In Africa, efforts to reduce child labor appear to have stopped. Child labour has risen in Sub-Saharan Africa over the 2012 to 2016 period, in contrast to ongoing progress everywhere in the world and despite the specific policies undertaken by African governments to combat child employment. Although further research is needed, it seems likely that economic and demographic pressures pushing against government initiatives were a significant factor in the retrogression. The Africa area has also been most affected by instances of state instability and catastrophe, which in turn increase the incidence of child labor.

The agricultural industry is by far the largest user of child labor in the world. A total of 61.4 million children work in agriculture in Africa, making up about 85% of the continent's total child labor force. Child labor in agriculture refers

mostly to subsistence agriculture and animal herding and is often harmful in its nature and in the situations in which it is carried out. Of the remaining children in child work in Africa, 8.1 million (11 per cent) are found in the services industry and 2.7 million (4 per cent) are found in industry. Most forced labor is underpaid, and most children in child labour do not have an employment contract with a third-party employer but instead work on family farms and family companies.

4.3 Child Labour in Arab States

There has been an extraordinary surge of military conflicts and mass migration in recent years in the Arab States, which has corresponded with a rise in the rate of labor among refugees, the forcibly displaced, and vulnerable host communities throughout the region. A wide range of employment opportunities are available to children in rural and urban locations throughout a wide range of sectors: industry, agriculture, and services. Child labor is outlawed in all Arab countries thanks to the 1973 Minimum Age Convention (No. 138), as well as the more recent 1999 Worst Forms of Child Labor (No. 182), both of which were signed by Arab countries. Several countries in the region are working with the International Labor Organization (ILO) to improve data on child labor, come up with ways to avoid and deal with the problem, and put in place programs to reduce the risk of child labor, especially in its worst forms.

According to global estimates, the poorest countries in the Arab States region employ the most children, accounting for 3% of the total number of children.

More than half (1.5%) of these children are working in hazardous conditions.

616,000 of the Arab States' 1.2 million juvenile laborers do dangerous jobs in a country that has the world's lowest rates of child labor and youngsters working in dangerous conditions.

700,000 boys and girls, or 60% of all child labor in the region, work in agriculture. Most of this is done unpaid and inside the family unit, and includes agricultural and commercial farming as well as animal herding.

A total of 318,000 (27%) of the remaining young people work in the service industry, while 144,000 (13%) work in industry. In comparison to other regions of the world, the average age of child laborers in the United States is higher: 38% are 5-11 years old, 32% are 12-15 years old, and 30% are 15-17 years old.

Source: ILO 2017 Global Estimates of Modern Slavery and Child Labour.

4.4 Child Labour in Asia and the Pacific

There are more working children in the Asia-Pacific region than anywhere else on the globe, with an approximate 122 million youngsters aged 5 to 14 having to labor to make ends meet. The vast majority of students are not in school at all. Many nations in the area have made headway in eliminating child labor, but the issue persists. Several business activities, including domestic labor, seafood sorting, garment and clothing factories, mining and construction, pyrotechnics (including rag-picking and scavenging), rag-picking and dumpster diving,

rubber and large plantations, recreation, and other services, have been found to employ children. However, this list is not exhaustive and shows the efforts made to record the many and varied ways in which children are used as slaves around the world.

4.5 Child labour in South Asia

The South Asian situation

According to the most recent nationwide studies from seven South Asian countries, 30 million children are employed, with 17 million of them engaged in child labor. It should be noted that not all children working can be called child labor; these statistics surveys do not capture all forms of child; and survey techniques and scope vary widely between countries.

Depending on the kid's age, the kind and hours of work conducted, the circumstances in which it is conducted, and the laws adopted by specific countries, certain forms of work may or may not be considered child labor. Countries and industries within countries have different answers to this question. As a result, the information cannot be compared in its entirety. Even though there aren't any specific statistics on child labor, the results give us an idea of how big and what kind of a problem it is in South Asian countries.

Child Labour

In South Asia, estimates put the number of children in the labor force at 16.7 million, with 10.3 million of those children aged 5 to 14 years old. According to the latest data, as much as one-fifth of all working children in South Asia are children between the ages of 5 and 11, according to the latest data.

In terms of the number of children aged 5-17 employed, India has the most (5.8 million), Bangladesh has 5.0 million, Pakistan has 3.4 million, and Nepal has 3.4 million (2.0 million). Child labor is more prevalent in Nepal than in any other country in South Asia, with 26% of all children aged 5 to 17 engaged in child labor.

Children in Employment

The latest nationwide studies from seven South Asian nations suggest that there are over 29 million working children. This is a low estimate because it leaves many children in various nations and all children employed in Afghanistan. From a low of 4% for 7-year-olds in all states where statistics are collected (with the remarkable exception of Bhutan) to differences of over 20% by the age of 17, involvement in employment rises. The majority of 15–17-year-olds in Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Nepal, India, and Bhutan work in dangerous jobs. When children get older, the amount of work done by family members' decreases. In Bhutan, India, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, children aged 7 to 14 work mostly for their families, as do those aged 10 to 14 in Pakistan.

In many South Asian countries, girls' school attendance continues to fall behind that of boys. In Pakistan, girls aged 10 to 17 have a school attendance rate that is nearly 15% lower than that of boys in the same age group. The greatest gender gaps may be seen in four countries in South Asia. 82:100 Pakistan, 71:100 Afghanistan, 94:100 Bangladesh, 92:100 Nepal has substantial inequalities at the cost of boys.

Compared to urban children, rural children throughout most South Asian countries suffer from higher difficulties. More than twice as many 7–17-year-olds in rural parts of Bhutan and Nepal are employed. In Bhutan, India, and Nepal, rural children's attendance at school is more than 4% lower than urban students', and rural children are more likely to be inactive—absent from education and job statistics—in every country providing data save Sri Lanka. In every South Asian country, agriculture employs the biggest percentage of youngsters.

School and Work

Those youngsters who work are less likely to go to school than their counterparts who do not work. In the South Asian region, the issue of out-of-school children is a major problem. More than 24 million children aged 7 to 14 are not in school in three countries: India (12.3 million), Pakistan (7.3 million), and Bangladesh (7.3 million) (4.5 million).

4.6 The main areas of child labour in the South Asian countries.

There some countries in South Asia have a lot of child labour, especially in the following. Children are forced to work as slaves. Children who work in export-oriented businesses, many of which are run out of their homes; Child smuggling and migration (internal and cross-border). For more information on these topics, see the following sections:

Domestic Child labour

Child domestic labour (CDL) is widespread and culturally acceptable in South Asia. Children's domestic labour (CDL) is defined as any circumstance in which a child is employed by a third party to carry out household duties. The International Labour Organization (ILO) Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182), 2009, defines a child's domestic labour as inequitable and involves trafficking, subjugation, or practices similar to slavery, or work that is harmful and likely to affect the health, safety, or morals of the child. The following table shows that CDL is frequent in all South Asian countries:

Children at work in hazardous manufacturing

Hazardous child labour is defined by Article 3d of the ILO Convention No. 182 as "work that, by its character or the conditions in which it is performed,

may affect the health, safety, or morals of children.” The Indian government estimates that there are 2 million youngsters working in hazardous sectors in the country. Fireworks manufacturing, lock-making, and the fabrication of glassware are all examples of hazardous vocations. More than 40 types of socioeconomic activities that are carried out by youngsters in Bangladesh were determined to be harmful by ILO research. In addition, the survey found that, except for light tasks, child labour was found to be widespread. It frequently has negative effects on children’s mental and physical development.

Children who work as child labourers in Pakistan are more than twice as likely to be sick or injured on a regular basis as non-working adults. The bulk of children who were afflicted with illness or injury were working in the fields. Nearly 90% of Sri Lanka’s working children aged 5-17 say they have never encountered a health and safety-related risk as a result of their employment activities, making the country’s predicament appear less dire. It is important to note that the construction and transportation industries in Nepal are among the most dangerous. Among these industries are the carpet and bidi industries, in particular.

Children in work in export-oriented trades

There are a considerable number of juvenile labourers working in South Asian export businesses, particularly in the distribution chain. Pakistan and

India are the top exporters of carpets, shoes, soccer balls, and clothing, respectively. On the other hand, Pakistan and Bangladesh are the top exporters of surgical instruments and clothing.

Nearly 43 percent of Bangladesh's textile industries employed children prior to the BGMEA/ILO/UNICEF programme starting in 2005. By 2013, this percentage had dropped to less than 1%. According to the International Program on the Eradication of Child Labour (IPEC) in 2001, an estimated 206,194 children were working full-time in Pakistan's carpet sector, which is 95% export-oriented. As a result of the IPEC Carpets program in Pakistan, which provided educational services and training opportunities, 24 359 children were removed and 5,217 were prevented from entering this industry, according to an IPEC Monitoring report.

Child trafficking

South Asia has a high rate of child trafficking, both inside the region and between countries (from Bangladesh and Nepal to Pakistan and India, and from South Asia to South-East Asia and the Middle East). A lot of people are forced to work in their families' homes or in businesses or on the streets. They are then sexually and physically exploited.

Cross-border trafficking and abductions for sexual exploitation have received a great deal of attention in recent years. Trafficking and emigration of children within countries have come to light in more recent times, as well.

The movement of children from rural to urban regions, and even to foreign countries or regions, is a prevalent element of child trafficking. The technique has been adopted as a means of coping with poverty in the hardest-hit communities. Child trafficking is caused by other factors, such as a growing rate of dangerous migration and weak institutions, low family income, negative health and physical violence at home and in society, parental alcoholism, food insecurity, forced marriages, and other things that happen.

It is clear from the experiences of Nepal and Sri Lanka that children can quickly become involved in military conflicts. In the same way, gender inequality displayed via domestic abuse, child marriages, and the stigma associated with single women can enhance the vulnerability of women and children to human trafficking.

Table-3 The table below provides an overview of the degree of child trafficking in south Asia:

Country	Internal trafficking	Cross-border trafficking
Bangladesh	Data not available	13,220 children smuggled out of the country between 1990 and 1995
India	Data not available	12,000-50,000 women and children trafficked every year into the country from neighboring states for the sex trade
Nepal	Data not available	12,000 girls trafficked every year from Nepal and across borders
Pakistan	100,000 women and children	200,000 women and children trafficked from Bangladesh to Pakistan between 1990 and 2000 More than 19,000 boys aged 2-11 years have been trafficked as camel jockeys from Pakistan to the Middle East
Sri Lanka	5,000	Sporadic incidence

(Source: <http://www.childinfo>)

Child bonded labour

Bonded labour continues to affect large numbers of the poorest and most vulnerable people in all South Asian countries, apart from Bangladesh, despite legislation to abolish it. Labourers in the sub region are particularly at risk. To pay back loans that parents have taken out, children are frequently forced to work as bonded labourers. A major concern is the use of bonded labour.

Because it undermines productivity and the development of human capital, it exacerbates poverty and hinders economic growth. It is also a flagrant violation of basic human rights. According to experience, those who are extremely poor and vulnerable to bondage are entangled in a web of economic and social obligations that help stop them from benefiting from development projects.

CHAPTER 5: CHILD RIGHT AND RELATED ISSUES

5.1 National policy on the child labour

5.2 Children rights in the constitution of Bangladesh

5.3 Legislative enactment related to child rights

5.4 The UN convention on the rights of the child and its impact in Bangladesh

5.5 Bangladesh as a signatory to the international convention

CHAPTER 5: CHILD RIGHT AND RELATED ISSUES

5.1 National policy on child labour

The government's national policy is a critical tool for implementing a comprehensive development and social welfare program, and this includes measures to protect children. The government's commitment to eliminating child labour and advancing the nation is made plain in the policy on child labour. People in charge of protecting children's rights want to make sure they have a National Child Policy that follows the UN's guidelines. This policy will be based on what the UN says about protecting children's rights.

The Office of the Prime Minister has taken the lead in organizing agency activities to alleviate poverty and improve the welfare of kids. The government has also done a great thing by including efforts to stop child labour in other laws and initiatives (BBS, 2003a:11).

National Children Policy

A National Children's Policy (NCP) was adopted in Bangladesh in 1994 as a concern for children's rights. Children's rights and opportunities were safeguarded through the establishment of six policy objectives.

- In order to guarantee the right of every child to live after birth, it is necessary to provide for their health, nourishment, and

physical safety.

- To make sure that moral, cultural, and social values can be learned in a good way, the government gives enough money for education.
- A unique form of aid is provided to youngsters who find themselves in tough situations. Ensure that impaired children have access to the same opportunities as their peers.
- People in all countries, families, and personal situations should do what is best for children (Khan 2000, pages 93-95).

As a result of this policy, all children in Bangladesh will have equal opportunities regardless of their ethnicity, social status, income, or birth (MOWCA: 1994).

5.2 Children rights in the constitution of Bangladesh:

A fundamental right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is guaranteed to all Bangladeshi citizens regardless of their nationality, religion, children, or gender. Laws and enforcement agencies ensure that everyone can use their constitutional rights without restriction. It is important to note that, in addition to constitutional responsibilities, there are various regulations designed to safeguard children from child labour.

It is enshrined in the Bangladeshi Constitution that the state has a responsibility to provide for the basic requirements of children. Provisions

for the benefit of children have been set as follows (Constitution, 1998: 5-10).

Article14: Emancipation of peasants and workers.

It is the duty of the state to liberate the toiling masses, the peasants and workers, and the backward sectors of the population from all forms of exploitation and oppression.

Article15: Provision of basic necessities.

It is the duty of the state to ensure that its population has a better standard of living through organized economic growth, a rise in productive forces, and an increase in the economic and cultural quality of life. Food, clothes, shelter, education, and health care are all examples of fundamental human needs that should be covered by the government. Equally important is the right to work, which entails the right to be paid a fair price for work of an acceptable amount and quality. Rest, recreation, and time off are all included in this right. For those who are unable to work due to disease or disability, or who are widowed or orphaned, or who are in their old age and need assistance from the government, they have an entitlement to social security benefits.

Article 17: Free and compulsory education

The In order to achieve the stated goal, the state must use effective measures to provide universal primary education for all children up to the point at which they

are legally obligated to do so. Linking education to societal requirements and generating citizens who are well-trained and motivated to meet those demands eliminates illiteracy as soon as the law permits.

Article 18: Public health and morality

The state must prioritize boosting the nutritional level of the population and improving public health as one of its key responsibilities, and it must do so by taking effective steps to combat harmful substances like alcohol, as well as other intoxicating beverages and drugs. The state must take action to prevent brothels and gambling.

Article 28: Discrimination on grounds of religion etc.

- (1) The Religion, ethnicity, caste, gender, sexual orientation, or place of one's birth are not grounds for state discrimination.
- (2) Equal rights for women and men should be guaranteed in all aspects of state and public life.
- (3) If a person has a disability because of a disability-related issue, like a mental or physical illness, they will not be turned away from public entertainment or schools because of that.
- (4) However, none of the provisions of this article preclude the state from enacting special provisions in favor of women and children, or for the development of any disadvantaged group of citizens.

Article 34: Prohibition of forced labour

(1) All forms of forced labour are prohibited, and anyone found in violation of this rule will face criminal charges.

(1) Compulsory labour will not be affected by this article.

(2) By a person who is imprisoned as a result of their illegal behavior;
or

(3) It is legally mandated for the benefit of the general public.

(4) The following articles are important to the basic requirements and demands of children, their privileges as human beings, mandatory education for all children, and other rights essential for the full development of children. Despite Bangladesh's constitution pledging to safeguard and care for children, implementation remains a problem.

5.3 Legislative enactment related to child rights:

“As if to make things worse, there is no specific law in Bangladesh prohibiting childlabour as such. Existing legislation generally concerns the child at work in factories, in industrial establishments, shops and commercial tea plantations, although the majority of the labour force, including the children is in the agricultural sector” (Rahman, 1994: 81). Some of them are shortly as follows:

1. The penal Code, 1860(Act No. XLV of 1860): It is stated in the code that no crime is committed by a youngster under the age of 7 years

old (Section 82). No crime is committed by a child who is over the age of seven but under the age of 12, as long as he or she does not have adequate maturity to grasp the nature and consequences of his or her actions at the time (Rahman, 1994: 13).

Section 364A of the code makes snatching or abducting a child under the age of 10 a crime. Procuring minor females for sexual purposes is a crime under Section 366A of the penal code.

Section 312, subsection 316, contains abortion-related provisions. Section 317 deals with parental abandonment. Deplorable poverty is to blame for this predicament. However old-fashioned it may seem, prostitution is a terrible scourge for women, especially minors. Criminal Code Sections 366 B, 372, and 373 outline crimes involving the curse, while Sections 369,372, and 373 deal with kidnapping, abuse, and trafficking of children (Rahman, 1994:14).

2. The Divorce Act, 1869 (Act no. IV of 1869): A section of the Act (Sections 41-44) governs the care, maintenance, and education of minor children when their parents are involved in a judicial separation proceeding. The court has the power to make temporary or long-term orders about the support, custody, and education of the children of one of the parents.

As per the act 'minor children' means in case of sons of fathers domiciled in Bangladesh, boy who have not completed 16 years and girls who have not completed 13 years, in other cases it means unmarried children who have not completed 18 years (Rahman, 1989:3)

3. The Contract Act, 1872 (Act no. IX of 1872): In According to Sections 10 and 11 of the Act, a minor is unable to enter into a contract. It is a well-established rule of law.

A total nullity, not just one that can be violated by minors, it is only permissible to enter into a binding contract with a minor's guardian if it is in the best interests of the minor or the estate. Within three years of reaching the age of majority, a minor may file a lawsuit for the return of his or her property (Rahman, 1989:4).

Contract Act Section 68 states that when a person who is legally obligated to support or cannot engage in a contract receives supplies from another person, the person who provided the goods is entitled to

reimbursement from the person's property. This section provides an exemption to the usual rule that a minor is incompetent to enter into an agreement because such a contract is void and unenforceable.

4. The Majority Act, 1875 (Act No. IX of 1875): Section 3 of the Act states that a person is considered to be of legal age when he or she reaches the age of 18. However, the age of majority is raised to 21 if a guardian or court of wards accepts supervision of a minor before the age of 18 under the Guardian's and Wards Act, 1890. People who are married, divorced, or adopt aren't covered by this law because Section 2 says they are not.

5. Guardians and Wards Act, 1890 (Act No VIII of 1890): This act gives the designated court the authority to appoint a guardian of a minor's person or property, or both, provided it is convinced that doing so is in the minor's best interest. No one can be appointed guardian against the will of a minor by a court (UNICEF, 1992:5).

6. The Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (Act No. V of 1898): With approval of the court, "any person entitled to contract on behalf of a person who otherwise would be able to combine an offence may, with the approval of the court, compound such an offence," states the code

(Rahman, 1989:5).

Anyone who doesn't or doesn't use care for his wife or legal child who cannot care for themselves is punished by the code (Section 488).Magistrate courts of the first class may mandate monthly payments for the care of a woman and children who have been neglected or refused by their husbands or fathers (Rahman, 1994:16).

7. The Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Act No. V of 1908): When a minor is called the next ally or guardian-ad-litem in a suit, the order deals with the child's ability to prosecute or defend that matter. The term "next mate" refers to a person who acts as a legal representative for a juvenile in a courtroom case. The court appoints the minor defendant's guardian-ad-litem. A person who is not a natural guardian, a certificate guardian, or a parent of the minor cannot file an application on the minor's behalf.

8. The Limitation Act, 1908 (Act No. IX of 1908): According to Section 6, an application or suit for the enforcement of an order may be filed by a minor within six months after the end of their minority. In order to show that he or she has the right to do something, someone can go to court and file an action in court or ask that a decree be carried out by filing a petition with the court in a certain amount of time.

9. The Mines Act, 1923 (Act No. IV of 1923): “Child” and “young person” refer to those who have not yet reached the age of 15 or 17, respectively. Section 26 of the Act prohibits the employment of children in mines or the presence of children in any portion of the mine that is underground. According to Section 20A of the Act, the management of a mine must have a certificate of medical fitness in their possession before a minor can work in any portion of the mine.

10. The Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (Act No XIX of 1929):

According to the law, a “child” is a man or woman under the age of 21, and a “minor” is a person under the age of 18, regardless of gender. Section 3 of the Act further states that a male adult under the age of 21 who marries a kid would be punished.

Section 4 of the Act states that a man over the age of 21 who marries a minor will be punished. If a parent or legal guardian is involved in a child’s marriage, Section 6 specifies the penalties (Rahman, 1994: 18).

11. The partnership Act, 1932: Despite the fact that a minor is not allowed to be a partner in a firm under the terms of the Act (Section 30), he may be temporarily granted access to the services of a partnership with the approval of all partners. According to Section 30(3) of the Act, minors share in the firm’s liability, and minors themselves are not personally liable for the firm’s actions. If they have been given benefits, minors can sue their parents for the money they owe under Section 30

12. The Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1933(Act No VI of 1933): If a minor is detained in any prostitute or brothel establishment, the Act allows for a penalty. It is because of this law that anyone who is found guilty of causing the seduction and prostitution of a minor can face very harsh punishments (Islam, 1990: 130).

13.The Children (Pledging, of Labour) Act, 1933 (Act No X1 of 1933): The Act also forbids the hiring of anyone under age 15 from entering into agreements to guarantee their labour. Any agreement, written or oral, stated or implicit, whereby a parent or guardian of a kid, in exchange for any compensation or benefit earned or to be paid by him, commits to using the child's services in any occupation is unlawful (Mamun, 2005:112).

The Employment of Children Act, 1938 (Act No XX4i1 of 1938): As per Section 3 of the Act, no child under the age of 15 shall be employed or allowed to work in any profession involving the transportation of passengers, goods, and/or mail via railways or in any port, unless the employers of such children for any given day are fixed in this manner. Section 3 also stipulates that no child under the age of 17 shall be entitled or allowed to work in the aforesaid occupations.

As a part of the act, Section 3 says that no child under the age of 12 can be hired or be allowed to work in a workshop where the processes of

making bidi and carpets and cement and cloth printing and dyeing and handlooms and matches and firework are done.

14. The Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939 (Act No VIII of 1939): If the marriage has not been consummated, a minor girl who has been given in marriage has some defined rights to repudiate the marriage before she reaches the age of eighteen years.

15. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1939 (Act No IV of 1939): According to Section 3 of the Act, a woman cannot be employed by an employer who knows she has given birth during the six weeks immediately following her delivery. According to Section 4, every working woman is eligible for, and her employer is required to pay, maternity benefits for the six weeks preceding and following the first day of her delivery, as well as the six weeks following that day.

16. The Mines Maternity Benefit Act, 1941 (Act No. XIX 1941): No owner or manager of a mine shall employ a woman during the six weeks following the day on which she gives birth, and no woman shall participate in employment in any mine during this period.

Pregnant women who work in mines must notify the mine's manager that they expect to give birth to a child within fifteen days of the date of the notice, and the manager must allow them to stay absent from work until

the child is born. Women who work underground in mines who notify the mine manager that they anticipate giving birth within 10 weeks of giving notice may be required to undergo a medical exam within 3 days, after which they may be allowed to remain absent on leave. Section 8 of the Act says that these women cannot get maternity benefits.

17. The Maternity Benefit (Tea Estate) Act No. XX of 1950): There is a six-week ban on women working in tea factories and plantations under Section 3 of the Act, which states that no employer shall knowingly recruit a woman on any tea estate or plantation during this period.

Women working in a tea mill or plantation are entitled to six weeks of maternity benefits under Section 9; their employers are responsible for the payment of those six weeks. Section 6 of the act says that every pregnant woman must get checked out by a doctor to figure out when she can give birth (Rahman, 1994:21).

18. The Minimum Wages Ordinance, 1961(Ordinance No, XXXIX of 1961): Workers under the age of 18 cannot be paid below the minimum wage set by the board established under the Act. This also includes punishment for those who break the rules (UNICEF, 1992:6).

19. The Shops and Establishments Act, 1965 (E.P. Act No. VII of 1965): “Child” refers to anyone under the age of 18 in the context of this law. Section 22 of the Act bans any company from employing children under the age of 18. On the other hand, Section 23 of the Act allows anyone under the age of 18 who is not a kid to work in any establishment from 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. Employers who violate Section 22 and Section 23 of this Act face fines under this legislation.

20. The Factories Act, 1965 (E. p. Act no IV of 1965):

If a child is under the age of 18, he or she is called a “young person.” If they are between the ages of 13 and 17, they are called “adolescents.” This chapter focuses solely on the employment of minors. Children under 14 years old are not permitted to work in factories without a doctor’s certification that he or she is fit to do so, and the manager of the workplace must have the certificate in his or her possession at all times.

Section 25 of the Act states that no young person under the age of eighteen should be compelled to work on any instrument unless he or she has received suitable training in the use of the equipment and has been fully informed of the hazards and precautions to be observed. Child labour is prohibited in certain situations under Section 29 of the Labour Code. Children's rooms are provided for in Section 47 of the law (under the age of 6 years) of the more than fifty female employees at the factory. It is illegal for the parent or guardian of a kid to require that the youngster work in a factory on days when he has already worked in another one under Section 101 of the Act.

The Children Act, 1974 (Act No. of 1974): Children's rights, child welfare, and juvenile justice are all covered by this statute, which makes it a must-read for everyone who works with children. By definition, a "kid" is anyone under the age of 16, as well as anyone who is entrusted to the care of a relative or other suitable person by a court order, regardless of whether or not he has reached the age of majority during the time of his detention in a recognized institution or home.

Children's offenses are addressed in Part VI of the Act, which includes fines and punishments in the form of fines and punishments for cruelty to a child, for hiring children to beg, for being intoxicated while in charge of a child, for giving an interrelated liquor or dangerous substance to the children, for allowing children to enter locations where liquor or addictive substances are sold, and so forth (Razzak, 2001:56).

- 21. The Bangladesh Shishu Academy Ordinance, 1976 (Ordinance No. LXXIV of 1976):** The Bangladesh Shishu Academy has been established in accordance with the Ordinance for the Promotion of Cultural, Scientific, and Recreational Programs for Children and for Related Subjects.
- 22. The family Court Ordinance, 1985:** The According to this ordinance, only the new Family Court in the state can hear, try, and decide any lawsuit concerning or originating from divorce or separation, dwelling rights, restitution of conjugal rights, maintenance, and children's care and custody.
- 23. Universal Salt Iodination legislation Act, 1989:** The Act prohibits importation and sale of non-iodized salt for human consumption, as a measure to control iodine deficiency disorders.
- 24. Primary Education (Compulsory) Act, 1990:** This Act provides for introduction of compulsory primary education for all children of 6 to 11 years age.
- 25. Breast milk Substitutes (Regulation of Marketing) Ordinance, 1992:** The Ordinance regulates advertisement of breast milk substitutes on television and radio. This also requires companies who import and market milk products to register and follow the international code.

Women and Child Repression (Special Provisions) Act, 1995:

Subjugation of women and children is punishable by death under this legislation. Bail cannot be granted to those accused of terrible crimes against women and children under this provision. Section 8 of this Act imposes a punishment of life imprisonment and a fine for trafficking and related offenses. Absconding with women or children so that you can have sex with them is punishable by up to 10 years in prison, with a mandatory minimum of seven years (Mamun, 2005: 116-117).

“In Bangladesh, legal measures in relation to the protection of children have had their beginning during the British period. Theoretically, these laws sound nice but in practice they are almost ineffective. Due to socio-economic conditions and prevailing political situation of the country as well as the lack of strict enforcement, these laws have been almost rendered to legal literature” (Taher, 1992:83).

5.4 The UN convention on the rights of the child and its impact in

Bangladesh According to international conventions, children have a right to be protected from harassment, injury, abuse, and neglect while they are in the care of their parents or anyone acting on their behalf. This includes both physical and mental forms, and sexual abuse is expressly addressed. A duty to protect children against sexual abuse in whatever form is spelled out in Article 34 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (for example, by using them as prostitutes). When children are sexually exploited, this includes taking action to prevent them from doing it on their own.

Other freedoms, such as the right to an education and the right to recreation, will be jeopardized if these rights are not upheld (Article 31). Child victims of abuse and other cruel, degrading or degrading treatment are protected by Article 37 of the Convention. The signed and ratified state must take steps to support the child's rehabilitation and social reintegration if the child has been physically or psychologically harmed as a result of mistreatment, maltreatment, or torture (Article 39). The CRC was approved in September, 1991, by the "Govt. of Bangladesh" (GOB). As a member of the UNCRC, Bangladesh is dedicated to enhancing the lives of its own children. Since 1991, the Bangladesh government has run a lot of different programs for the well-being of children. Most of these programs have made a lot of progress in the last year.

Major article of CRC which ensure the interest of children are, shortly as follows

Who is child (*Article- 1*). One of the convention's most significant decisions was to set a universal minimum age for children. When it comes to the current convention, a child is defined as someone younger than the age of eighteen who has not yet reached the age of majority under local law.

Non-Discrimination (*Article- 2*)

In accordance with the Convention, all children are entitled to the same rights within their regulatory authority without unequal treatment of any kind, regardless of the child's or his/her parent's or constitutionally protected guardian's ethnic or racial background; language; religion; political or other opinion; national or ethnic origin; property; disability; birth or other status.

Best Interests of child (*Article 3*)

The Convention's primary priority is the welfare of children. When it comes to children, "the child's rights shall be the paramount consideration in all acts," as stated by the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. A convention called the Convention says that children have rights, but it also tells governments to put those rights into action.

A short summary of the convention's rules about children's rights and government responsibilities is below.

5.5 Bangladesh as a signatory to the International convention:

- “ILO Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182)”
- “ILO Forced Labour Convention (No. 29)”
- “ILO Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (No. 105)”
- “UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)”.

CHAPTER- 6: FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

6.1 Socioeconomic and demographic information

6.2 Causes of child labour

6.3 Working condition

6.4 Living condition

6.5 Challenges of child labourers

6.6 Child right situation in different spheres

CHAPTER- 6: FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

6.1 Socio-economic and Demographic Information

Most of the surveyed working children are deeply connected with their respective household. The situation of the household mainly determines the reason for involving children in income-generating activities. So this chapter provides household related information of the surveyed children as a part of describing their context.

Socio-economic Backgrounds

Socioeconomic and demographic issues include the Gender Issues, size of the family and types, types of job, income and expenditure, loan and education. The socioeconomic and demographic issues of the respondents are presented below

Gender Issue

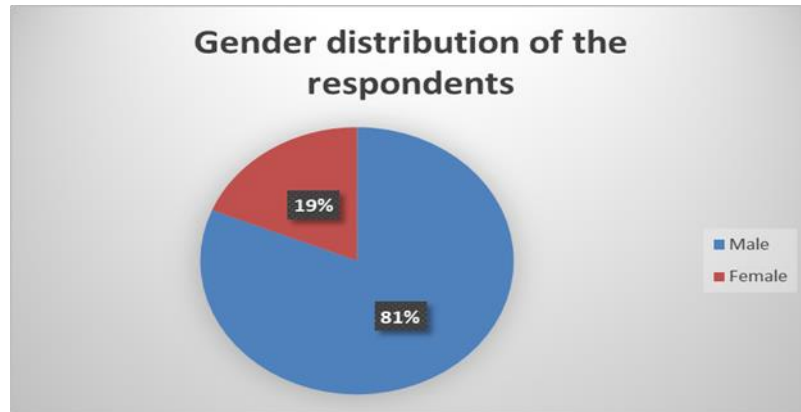
Table -4: Gender Distribution Of The Respondents

Male &Female Status	Frequency	Percentage
Male	203	81.20
Female	47	18.80
Total	N =250	100.0

The findings of the study indicate that the number of female respondents is very lower and compare to the male respondents. Among these respondents,

most of them (81.58%) are male while 18.42 per cent of the respondents are female (Table-4)

Figure-1 Gender Distribution of the Respondents



Age structure

Table -5: Age Distribution of Child Labours

Age (Year)	Frequency	Percentage
5	14	5.60
6-11	89	35.60
12-13	99	39.60
14-17	48	19.20
Total	N=250	100.0

The study findings show that in terms of the age status of the respondents, the lowest age of 5 and the highest is 17. Data shows that the respondents of 12-13 years old are dominant; 39 per cent of respondents belong to these ages. Ages 6-11 are also very close to the highest age's holder; it occupies 35 per cent of respondents. The age of 5 occupies 5 per cent respondents. The highest ages of 14-17 are found among 19 per cent children.

Family Size

The number of children in a household is directly proportional to the number of adults in that household. In the research, an attempt was made to verify this notion. The number of people living in the respondents' homes has been gathered. Table 4 shows a high correlation between the number of employed children in a household and the size of the household. According to the

statistics, children with working parents had larger households than the national average. Here is a breakdown of the number of household workers among the child labourers.

Table-6 Distribution of Household Member of Child Labour

Household Size	Number of Household/working children	Percentage of the householdby household size (N=250)
4-5	22	8.80
6-7	113	45.20
8-9	56	22.40
9-10	26	10.4
Total	217	86.8
Average Household size=7.21		

The number of children household members varies from 4-10 Household consists of (6-7)members is found dominate close to half of the households, (45%) households consist of this member. (22%) households, close to one-fourth of the total number, comprise with (8-9) household members. The data shows that (10%) households consist of (9-10) members which are very large size than the national average family size of 4.06 members.

Marital Status

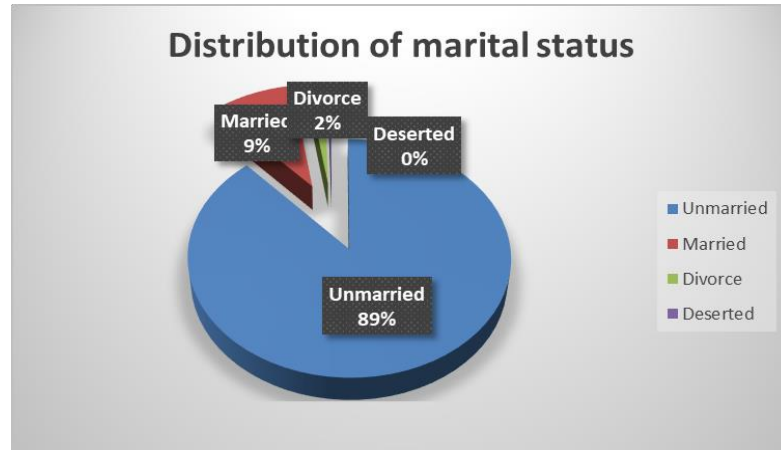
Table-7 Distributions of Marital Status of Child labour

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Unmarried	221	88.40
Married	23	9.20
Divorce	5	2.00
Deserted	1	0.4
	N= 250	100%

The following table shows that out of 250, 221 (88.40%) child labours belong to the category of Unmarried while another 23 (9.20%) belong to the category of Married. Furthermore, it can be seen that a number (2%) of child labours are Divorced. Normally desertion occurs in case of women when their husbands marry elsewhere or just leave their wives. However, there are instances of women leaving their husbands. For example, in one Case study,

respondent revealed that she was deserted by her husband.

Figure-2 Distributions of Marital Status of Child labour



Types of Household Head

Table-8 Distributions of Types of Household Head

Category	Frequency	Percentage (N=250)
Male	164	65.60%
Female	46	18.40%
Managed by child	7	2.80%
	Total=217	86.8%

Most of the household of surveyed children are headed by the male member of the house;(75.57%) of households are headed by the male. But a significant number of households instead of male members are headed female; (18%) of households are headed by female members. There are other types of the household which are neither managed by the adult male member or adult female member of the house, rather it is managed by the child; (2%) household has been found which are managed by child members of the house.

Occupational Status of the Parents

Table- 9 Occupation of Child Labourer's Father and Mother

Occupation/activity status	Father		Mother	
	Number	Percentage (N=250)	Number	Percentage (N=250)
Farmer	28	11.20	-	-
Fisherman	23	9.20	-	-
Day labours	22	8.80	-	-
Construction Worker	17	6.80	7	2.80
Mason	6	2.40	-	-
Small Business	8	3.20	3	1.20
Rickshaw/van puller	5	2.00	-	-
Porter	3	1.20	-	-
Guard	3	1.20	-	-
Cleaner	2	0.8	11	4.40
Hawker	2	0.8	-	-
Transport labours	1	0.4	-	-
Tobacco labours	3	1.20	-	-
Textile labours	-	-	1	0.40
Domestic worker	-	-	37	14.80
Unemployed	47	18.80	118	47.20
Total	168	67.20	177	70.80

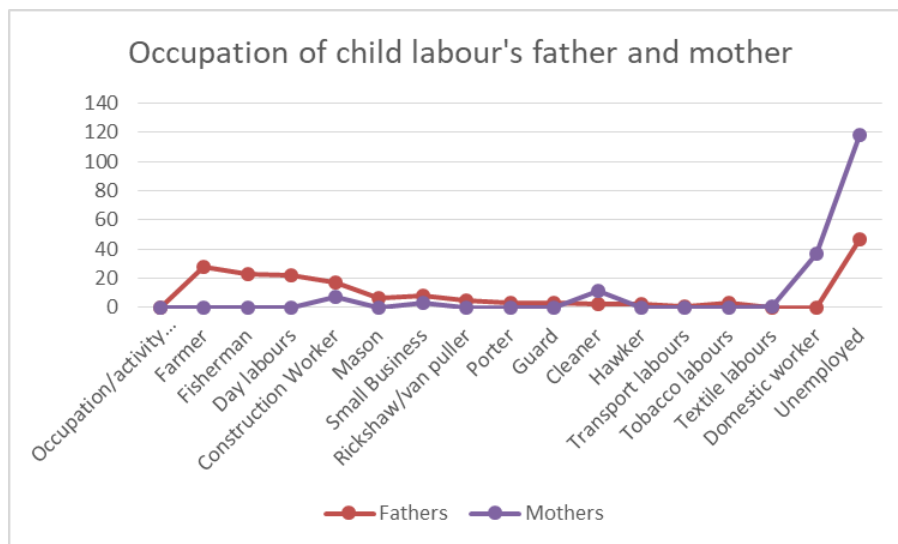
Note: Despite the fact that there are 250 child labourers, the total number of dads and mothers does not match the total number of child labourers.

The household's economic standing and social class are strongly influenced by the parents' occupations, particularly the father's (of the 168 dads of working children), and the degree to which children are actively involved in earning a living is also affected. The hardship of the household, including starvation or food crisis, pushes children or their parents to involve children in income-generating activities. As far as the father's occupation is concerned, there are 13 occupational categories that can be found. The occupational categories of the respondents' father are day labour and transportation labour, and occupations include porter, mason, hawker, guard, fisherman, construction worker, and cleaner. Of the child labourers, the highest number of them are involved in farming. More than one-fourth of the fathers select farming as their occupation. Fisherman as an occupation holds the second highest number of fathers involved, at (11%). Fisherman as an occupation holds (8%) of the fathers involved. A small percentage of fathers work in small businesses for a living; (3%) of fathers work in small businesses. Among other occupations, rickshaw/van puller and Mason occupied the same number of respondents, (2%) of the total occupational categories.

In terms of mother's occupation (out of the total 177 mothers of the child labour), less variation in occupational category compared to father's occupation is exhibited; 6 occupational categories are found among mothers. The occupational categories of respondents' mothers are tobacco (bidi) labour, day labour, domestic worker, small business, garment worker, and

cleaner. Among mothers, the highest number of mothers (14%) is identified as domestic workers. Cleaners are the second most common occupational category among mothers, accounting for (4%) of those polled. Construction worker is an occupation held by (2%) of the mothers of the children polled. A segment of mothers, (1%) of mothers of the surveyed children, are identified as small businessmen.

Figure-3 Occupation of Child Labourer’s Father and Mother



Income Pattern of the Household of the Respondents

Family income is one of those most important factors which compelled the children to be engaged in labour. The following table shows related information.

Table -10 Distributions of Child Labours' Household's Income

Income range (BDT)	Frequency	Percentage (N=250)
3000-4000	68	27.20
4000-5000	92	36.80
5000-6000	44	17.60
6000-7000	13	5.20
Total	N =217	86.80

Average income =4534/= BDT

Note: There are 250 child labours but the 33 child labours reported that they have no family.

The monthly income of the household of the respondents varies from 3,000 BDT to 7,000 BDT. The dominant segments of household, (36%) of them earn between 4000-5000taka per month; it also shows the dominant class segment of the respondents and their households. Remarkably, the second-highest segment around one-quarter of the household (27%) household of the respondents earns

between 3000-4000 taka per month. The highest income exhibited (5%) households which earn 6000-7000 taka per month. On the other hand, this study revealed that (17%) child labours earn between 5000-6000 taka per month.

Expenditure Pattern of the Household of the Respondents

Table -11 Distributions of Child Labours' Households by the Expenditure

Expenditure range (BDT)	Frequency	Percentage N=250
3000-4000	11	4.40
4000-5000	118	47.20
5000-6000	44	17.60
6000-7000	44	17.60
Total	total =217	86.80

Like the monthly income of the household, the expenditure of the respondents varies from 3000 BDT to 7000 above BDT per month. The dominant segment of household, close to half of them (47%) spends between 4000-5000 taka per month; it also shows the dominant class segment of the respondents and their households. The second highest segment equally (17%) household of the respondents spends between 5000-6000 taka and 7000 above taka per month, which shows the highest expenditure pattern. The lowest expenditure is exhibited among (4%) household which spends between 3000-4000 taka per month.

Savings Pattern of Household of the Respondent

Table-12 Distributions of Child Labours' Households by the Savings

Savings (BDT)	Frequency	Percentage (N=250)
No saving	106	42.40
100	29	11.60
200	37	14.80
300	19	7.60
400	18	7.20
500	8	3.20
Total	217	86.80

The savings of the households of respondents is very few. It varies from 100-500 taka. The highest number of households of respondents (14%) of the households have 200 taka saving. The second highest position holds (11%) of households; these households have 100-taka savings. The equal numbers of households (7%) of households have 300 and 400 taka savings respectively. On the other hand, (42%) of households have not the capability of savings.

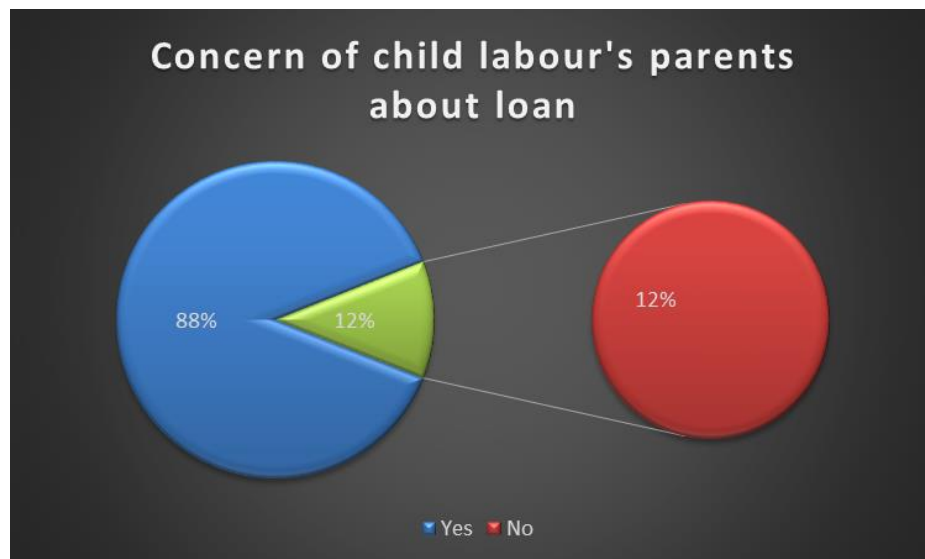
The Status of Loan and Amount of Loan of the Household

Table -13 Concern of Child Labours Parents About Loan

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	22	88
No	03	12
Total	25	100.0

Most of the Parents of child labours (88%) parents to take the loan from different types ofsource. But a small number of respondent's only (12%) respondents said they did not takeany loan and they have not to burden to return any amount of loan.

Figure-4 Concern of Child Labours Parents About Loan



Amount of Loan

In terms of the loan, it varies from 5,000 to 65,000 taka. The highest number of respondents (56.67%) took loans of between 5,000 and 20,000 Taka. A considerable number of the households of respondents took loans of more than one-quarter of the respondents' (26.33%) households took loans of between 20,000 and 40,000 taka. (13.67%) of households took loans of between 40,000 and 60,000 Taka. The loan for the small number of households (3.34%) of households reached between 60,000 and 65,000 taka.

The source of the loan of the child labours' Parents

As far as the source of the loan is concerned, four sources are identified by the respondents. These four sources are as follows: an NGO, a traditional money lender, a relative, and an employer. Among these four sources, NGO as a source of loan provider plays the most dominant position; most of the households' (72.34%) households use NGO as a source of loan. Employer of child labour ranks second in terms of loan provider; (11.67%) households obtained a loan from a traditional money lender. Loans from relatives and traditional money lenders were taken out by (9.67%) and (6.33%) of households, respectively.

Literacy Level

Table-14 Literacy Level of Child Labours

Education Status	Frequency	Percentage
Can sign	43	17.20
Secondary level	23	9.20
Primary level	146	58.40
Illiterate	38	15.20
Total	N=250	100.0

The data shows that most of the surveyed children either continuing education or stopped their education at primary level, the educational status of (58%) of the children is the primary level. (17%) of the children have found who can only sign. A segment of children even utterly deprived of getting the education (15%) of the children have been found who have no formal education. Only (9%) of the Children reached a secondary level of education.

Table-15 Distribution of Child Labours by Types of Attended School

Characteristics	Number	Percentage (N=250)
Government primary school	105	42
Religious school	19	7.6
NGO operated school	28	11.2
registered primary school	40	16
Non – govt. high school	20	8
Total	212	84.8

The data also shows that the children close to half of them, (42%) of children attended government-run primary school. The second-highest number of children of the (16%) of them attended in registered primary school. A segment of children (11%) of children attended in NGO operated school while (8%) of children attended in private run high school. A small segment of children (7%) of children attended religious school or Madrasha.

**Table-16 Distribution of Children by Reasons of Dissatisfaction
Towards the Educational Institution**

Causes	Number of Children	Percentage (N=250)
Book is not provided from the school	18	7.2
Cannot participate in sports	29	11.6
Less benefit for boy children	69	27.6
Get neglected	96	38.4
Total	212	84.8

Children are not attending school for several reasons. One of the reasons is that they are getting no scope from the owners to attend school in their working period. The other reason is the dissatisfaction with the service of the educational institutions. The highest number of respondents, (38%) is dissatisfied with the educational institution since they neglected to form the institution. A sizable proportion of respondents (27%) of respondents believe that educational institutions provide less benefit to boy children. A segment of respondents, (11%) and (7%,) are dissatisfied with the educational institute because their children are unable to participate in sports and the school does not provide books, respectively.

Causes of Child Labour

Table-17 Distribution of Causes of the Child Labour (Push Factor)

Causes of Child Labour	Child Labours		Guardians	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Poverty	103	41.2	9	36
Family Loan	24	9.6	8	32
Death of Father	9	3.6		
Parental divorce	8	3.2		
More family Members	44	17.6	5	20
Adult unemployment in the rural area	25	10		
Natural calamities	37	14.8	3	12
Total	250	100.00	25	100.00

In the reports, push and pull factors were differentiated, as were interactive and non-interactive ones. Extreme poverty, the demise of a family breadwinner, a divorced or divorced parent, the abandonment of one or both parents, and natural disasters are all examples of “push factors.” The term “pull factors” refers to the fact that children are less expensive to hire and are willing to accept lower salaries. In the 1990s, a lot of young people who did not have a lot of money worked in Bangladesh’s garment factories because they were easy to get hired. There are a number of psychosocial components that make up the “interactive factor.” As a result, the weak minds of the

children who work hard and earn money are exploited here. This aspect is influenced by parental apathy in the child's education, exam failure, dropping out of school, psychological and social crisis in the home, punishment by family members, and peer pressure to work with them.

In this regard, according to the report, poverty is the primary cause of child labour. As a rule, child labourers come from low-income families that lack fundamental necessities like food and shelter. (41%) of children who work and (36%) of their guardians say this is the reason for their employment. More than one member of the child's immediate family is blamed for child labour by (17%) of kids and (20%) of their guardians. The study discovers that family loan is another important cause of child labour 9 per cent children and 32 per cent guardian mentioned that. A portion of child labours 14 per cent child labours and 12 per cent guardian said natural calamities are the cause behind child labours.

Figure -5 Distribution of Causes of Child Labour (Push Factor)

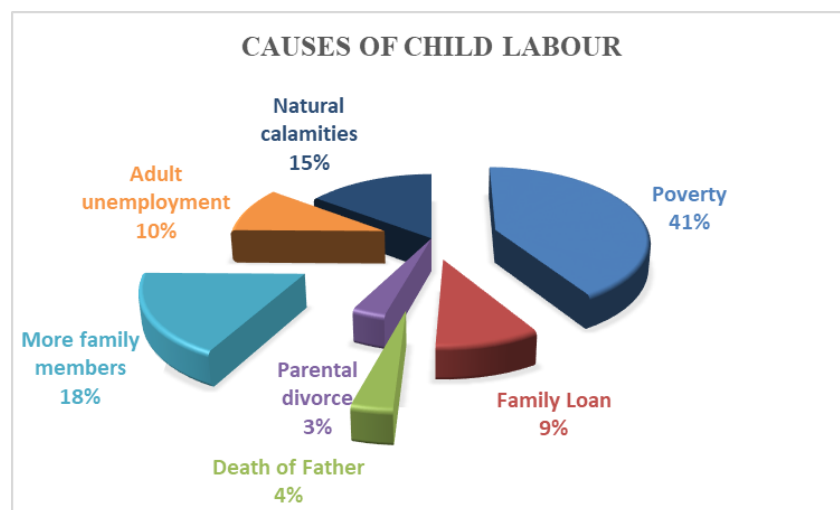


Table-18 Distribution of Causes of Child Labour (Pull Factor)

Causes of Child Labour	Employers	
	Frequency	Percentage
Lower wage	11	44
Easily Handling	6	24
Obedient and easily punishable	1	4
Child labours are more attentive in work	3	12
Full - time availability	4	20
Total	25	100

The data shows that most of the employers 44 per cent employers employ children because children are cheap and they can be easily persuaded to work long hours. 24 per cent employers opined that they employ children they have minimum wage demands and easily manageable. Other causes of Child labours are easily punishable and Child labours are more attentive in work 4 per cent and 12 per cent employer mentioned that respectively. On the other hand, a significant number of 20 per cent of employers said they involve child labours because child labours work full time.

Figure-6 causes of child labour (Pull Factor)

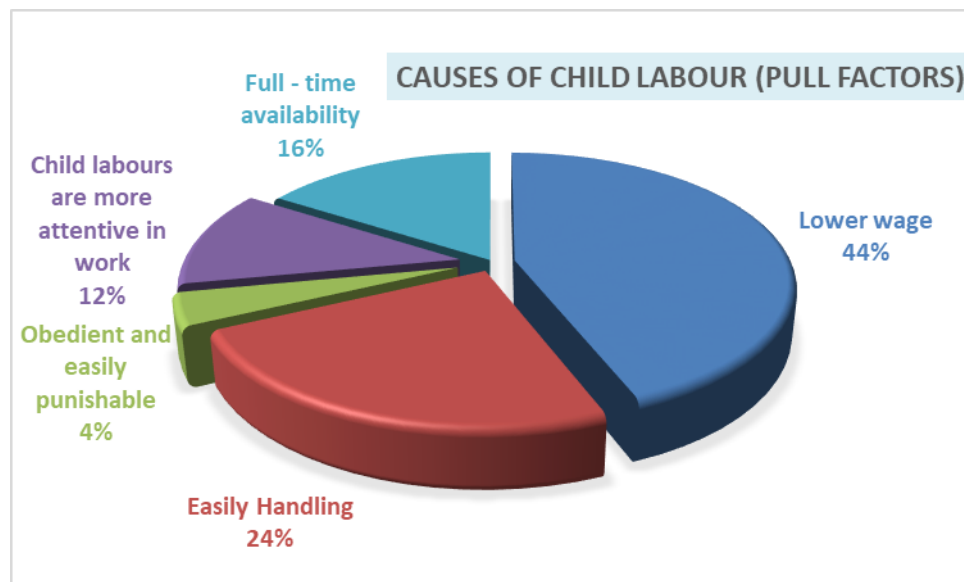


Table-19 Distribution of Causes of Child Labour (Interactive Factor)

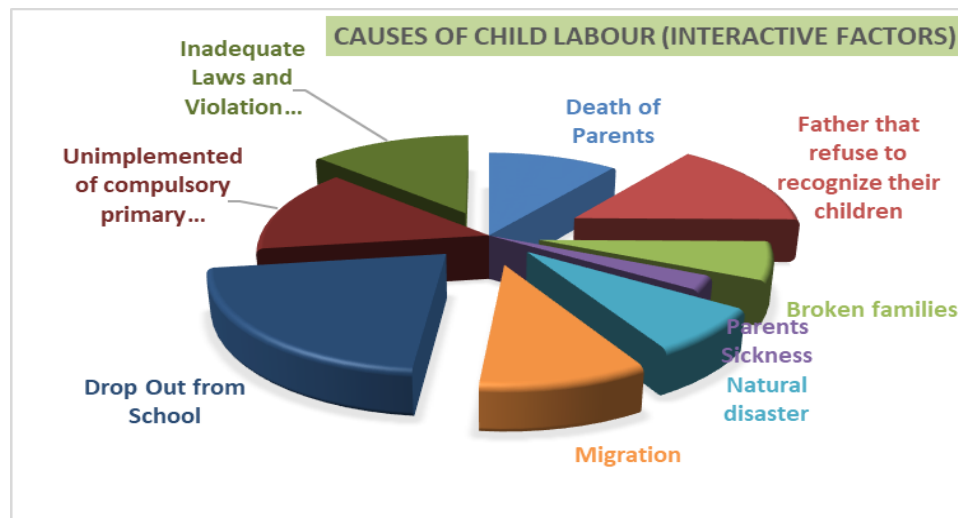
Causes of Child Labour	Child Labours		Guardians		Employers	
	F	Percentage	F	Percentage	F	Percentage
Death of Parents	26	10.40	3	12	3	12
Father that refuse to recognize their children	37	14.80	-		2	8
Broken families	16	6.40	3	12	4	12
Parents Sickness	6	2.40	1	4	2	8
Natural disaster	19	7.6	2	8	-	-
Migration	25	10	2	8	-	-
Drop Out from School	53	21.20	8	32	9	36
Unimplemented of compulsory primary education	35	14.00	4	12	4	12
Inadequate Laws and Violation of Codes	33	13.20	2	8	1	4
Total	250	100.00	2 5	100	2 5	100

One of the most effective ways to prevent child labour and poverty is through education. The major means of preventing child labour should be the state's implementation of obligatory primary education. It is important, however, that schooling is reasonable and appropriate for the child's situation. According to the findings of this study, 35% of all child labour occurs. According to the Leaving School and Joining the UN survey, 40% of guardians and 48% of employers agreed. The biggest cause of child labour is the implementation of the federal law requiring all children to attend school.

It is also important to consider the extent of public knowledge of child labour. Child labour is exacerbated by inadequate laws and violations of codes, according to the evidence. 8 per cent of guardians and 4 per cent of employers indicated that 13 per cent of children were working. Children in the care of their dad after their parents' deaths and their parents' illnesses.

Divorced parents who neglect their children after their divorce or separation. Children are one of the main victims of this type of abuse. They are forced into labour because their families cannot provide them with housing. 34% of children are forced into labour. 28% of parents are guardians that was the claim of 40% of the employers, respectively. A natural disaster was cited as a contributing factor by 7 percent of children who work and 8 percent of parents as an increase in child labour. Ten percent of child workers and eight percent of child labourers claimed that migration was the primary reason for child labour.

Figure-7 Causes of Child Labour (Interactive Factor)



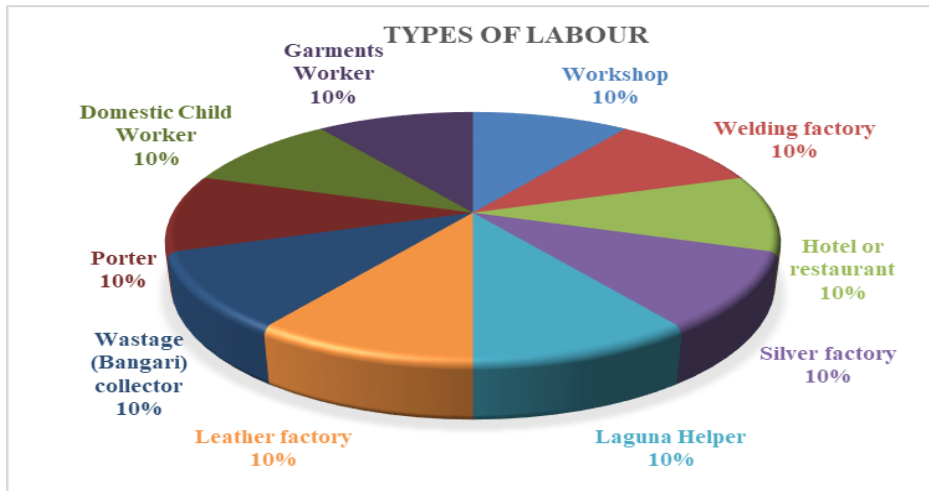
3.3 Working Condition

Table-20 Type-Wise Distribution of Child Labours

Types of Child Labour	Frequency	Percentage
Workshop	25	10%
Welding factory	25	10%
Hotel or restaurant	25	10%
Silver factory	25	10%
Laguna Helper	25	10%
Leather factory	25	10%
Wastage (Bangari) collector	25	10%
Porter	25	10%
Domestic Child Worker	25	10%
Garments Worker	25	10%
Total	N=250	100%

This survey was conducted among child labourers involved in different types of occupations. The data reveals that children categorized their work into 10 categories. According to the children, the occupational categories are: workshop, welding factory, hotel or restaurant, silver factory, Laguna Helper, leather factory, wastage (Bangari) collector, porter, domestic child worker, and garment worker.

Figure-8 Types of Child Labour



The Scenario of Children’s Work

Table -21 Distributions of Child Labours by the Duration of Work

The Duration of work (in years)	Frequency	Percentage
<1	23	9.2
1	40	16
2	64	25.6
3	47	18.8
4	31	12.4
5	38	15.2
6	5	2.4
7	2	0.8
Total	250	100.00

The working period of the children varies from less than one year to seven years. The data reveals that most children work for less than one year and five years. One-fourth of the children, or (25%), work for two years. The second-highest number of children is (18.6%) of children who work for three years, while (16%) of children work for one year. A five-year working period is found among (15%) of surveyed children, while (12%) of children work for four years. A considerable number of children, (9%) of children, work for less than one year. A small number of children, (2%) and (0.8%) of children, respectively, work for six years and seven years, for quite a long period.

Figure-9 Child Labours Duration of Work

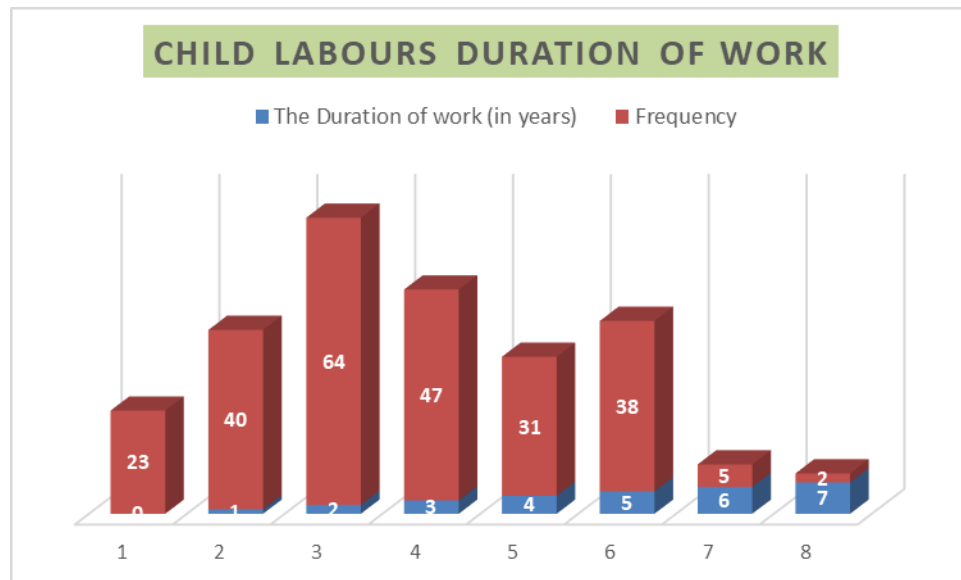


Table- 22 Distribution of Child Labours by How Many Hours

Worked Each Week and Age Group

Hours Worked	5	6-11	12-13	14-17	Total
	Number				
<12	5	9	-	-	14
13-42	24	57	67	6	154
>42	-	12	32	38	82
	29	78	99	44	250
Percentage					
<12	2	3.6	-	-	5.6
13-42	9.6	22.8	26.8	2.4	61.6
>42	-	4.8	12.8	15.2	32.8
	11.6	31.2	39.6	17.6	100

The study looks at the working scenarios of the surveyed working children. In terms of working hours each week, the data varies from less than 12 hours to more than 42 hours. The highest number of children, (61%) of children, work for 13–42 hours a week. Above, working hours indicate intensive involvement in work. The second position holds more than 42 hours; it refers to the length of time hazardous by type. 32 per cent of children worked in this category. Work for more than 42 hours per week in the 14–17 age group, which accounts for (15%) of the total. The corresponding percentages are 22 per cent and 26 per cent working 13–42 hours in the age groups of 6–11 and 12–13, respectively. A total of 5 per cent of children work less than 12 hours a week. It appears that as the age of a child labours, the working hours tend to increase.

Leisure period of child labours

Table -23 Distribution of Child Labours by Their Leisure Period

Leisure period (minutes)	Number of the child labours	Percentage
No leisure Period	194	77
30	13	5.2
45	16	6.4
60	27	10.8
Total	N=250	100

Those who provide a leisure period do so for 30-60 minutes at a time. The data shows that, according to children, those who provide leisure time the highest number of employers—10 per cent of employers—provides it for 60 minutes. A small percentage of employers, (6%), provide a 45-minute break, and another (5%) provide a 30-minute break. On the other hand, a significant number of child labourers (77 per cent of child labourers) could not enjoy the leisure period.

Figure-10 Leisure Period of Child Labours



Monthly Income

Table -24 Distribution of Child Labours by Their Monthly Income

Monthly Income	Frequency	Percentage
1000-2000	83	33.2
2000-3000	107	42.8
3000-4000	34	13.6
4000-5000	26	10.4
Total	N =250	100

Average monthly income=2512/=BDT

The total may slightly differ due to rounding. Daily and weekly wages and salaries have also been converted to months. The monthly salary/wage of the children varies from 1000 to 5000 BDT. The highest number of children get

a salary or earn between 2000 and 3000 taka per month; more than one-third of the children (42.10%) earn this amount of money in a month. A salary or income of 1000–2000 taka per month is earned by a large number of children. (33.5%) of children earn this amount of money. The highest income children: a small number of children (10.53%) earn or get a salary of between 4000 and 5000 BDT per month, respectively.

Figure- Monthly

Status of Others Benefits

Table-25 Status of Other Benefits Can Enjoy Child Labours

Other benefits	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	68	27.2
No	182	72.8
Total	250	100

Apart from their salary or monthly income, most children are unable to enjoy other types of benefits such as ‘Eid bonuses, breakfast, or transportation fares when returning home. The data reveals that about three-fourths of the respondents (72%) informed us that they do not enjoy any sort of benefit from their owners or employers. More than one-quarter of the respondents (27%) who get other benefits from their employers/owners This study also revealed that a significant number of child labourers do not enjoy any sort of benefits because they are floating child workers, especially those who are involved in load carrying and waste collection.

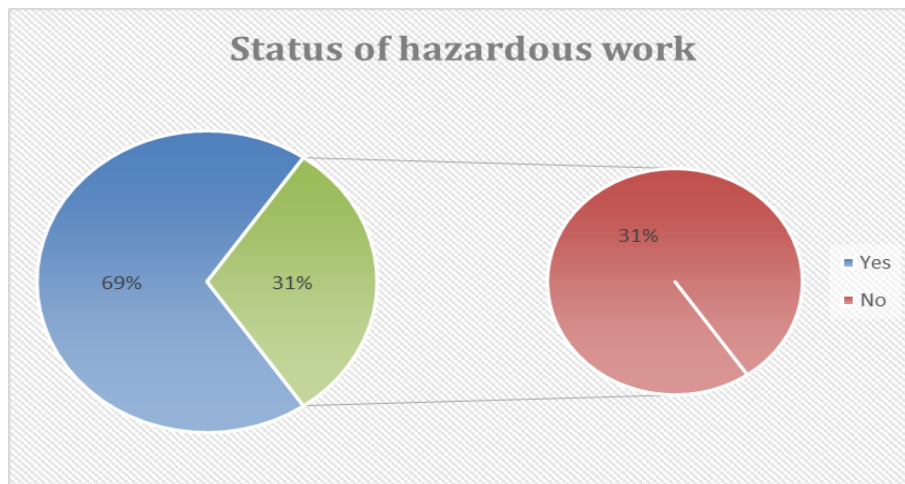
Hazardous Work Become Inevitable for Working Children

Table-26 Status of Hazardous Child Labours

Hazardous work	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	173	69.2
No	77	30.8
Total	250	100

The data shows that most of the surveyed children (69%) children consider their work hazardous work. A small portion of children consider their work not hazardous. So whatever these surveyed working children do for their livelihoods is categorized as hazardous work.

Figure-11 Status of hazardous work



Types of Hazardous Work

Table-27 Distribution of Most Hazardous Work

Hazardous work	Number	Percentage (N=250)
Welding work	20	8
Cutting- iron/steel	18	7.20
Working in extreme heat	29	11.6
Operating machine	32	12.8
Cooking work	15	6
carrying heavy load	13	5.2
Unhealthy environment	9	3.6
Standing for a long time	17	6.8
Collecting wastage from the drain	8	3.2
Preparing copper wire	13	5.2
Total	173	69.2

The vast majority of child labourers, (69%), believe their work is hazardous. The surveyed child labourers do a long list of hazardous jobs. Which is operating a machine, collecting wastage, carrying a heavy load, welding work, standing for a long time in a hotel or restaurant, working in extreme heat, cutting iron or steel, or copper wire in an unhealthy environment? Among these hazardous jobs, the highest number of children (12%) is considered to be operating machines, the most hazardous work. On the other hand, (11%) of children considered working in extreme heat the most hazardous work; the number is very close to the highest position. Standing for long periods of time and doing cooking work are the two most dangerous types of child labour. Preparing copper wire is specified as the most hazardous job by (5%) of child labour. Another equal, but relatively small number, of child labourers is specified at (3%) environment and collecting waste from the drain as the most hazardous work.

Health Service for Working Children:

Table-28 Distribution of Child Labours by Sickness in the Last Six Month

Characteristics	Number	Percentage
Feel sick	204	81.6
Not sick	46	18.4
Total	250	100

The data reveals that more than half of the children 81% children either get hurt or sick in the last six months. They are suffering from various types of diseases.

Types of Diseases That Child Labours Faces

Table -29 Child Labours Showing the Impact of Illnesses Last Six Months

Types of Diseases	Frequency	Percentage
Scabies	49	19.6
Fracture	9	3.6
Fever	72	28.8
Diarrhea	41	16.4
Cold	36	14.4
Wound	43	17.2
Total	250	100

Illness due to diarrhea, cold and hunger is quite frequent, whereas being hit by a vehicle is not so severe. The respondent was saying that hunger is the most vulnerable part of an illness that invites unwanted behaviour to be done to get food. According to the respondents, they earn a maximum of BDT 200 per day, which is not sufficient for treatment, especially in the case of fracture, fever, and diarrhea. Therefore, treatment is based on the income-generating activity and the social relations formed in the work context and varies from person to person in how much he/she is earning. The role of adults in guiding health-related behaviours is the most influential in comparison with children.

The adult child labourers demonstrated knowledge of both the conditions and the means of seeking treatment. Overall, many children knew the health risks that their work and living conditions exposed them to and could identify means to minimize them, for example, washing regularly, wearing shoes or slippers while rag-picking and drinking clean water. The regular rag-picker keeps soap, while the irregular doesn't keep soap with them.

Figure-12 Child Labour's Types of Disease

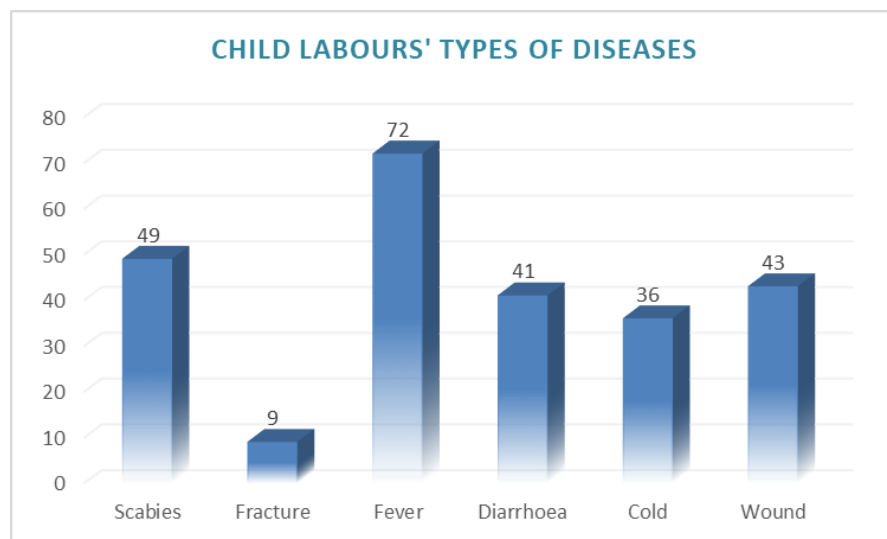


Table-30 Received Medical Service

Types of treatment	Frequency	Percentage
Government hospital	49	19
Drugstore to take treatment	128	51.2
NGO supported medical service	18	7.2
Community clinic	8	3.2
Private physician	8	3.2
Ayurveda hospital	26	10.4
Do not care about illness	28	11.2
Total	250	100

The data also shows that most of those who got hurt or sick during that time received medical service. The study searches with special attention to the area where the treatment was taken. This is becoming the most severe condition since they do not have sufficient earnings to support their treatment. So, they preferred to go to a government hospital (18%) and an Ayurveda hospital (13%) because they were cheap. The data also shows that instead of formal and trained medical facilities, children take the option of informal procedures; more than half of children (51.0%) use a nearby drug store to get treatment; the highest number of children take treatment from this source without any prescription from a trained physician. A segment of children, (7%) of children, take treatment from NGO-supported medical services. The other service, like community clinic and private physician, is

the option of an equal number of respondents, 3% of respondents. About 10% were saying that they did not care about the illness. This indicates that they do not really bother much about their life.

Figure-13 Types of Treatment

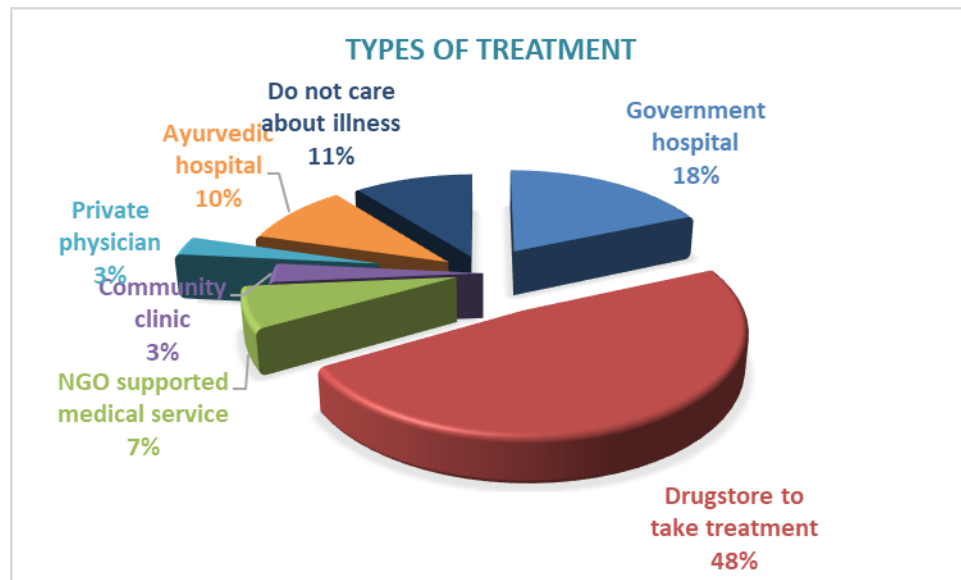
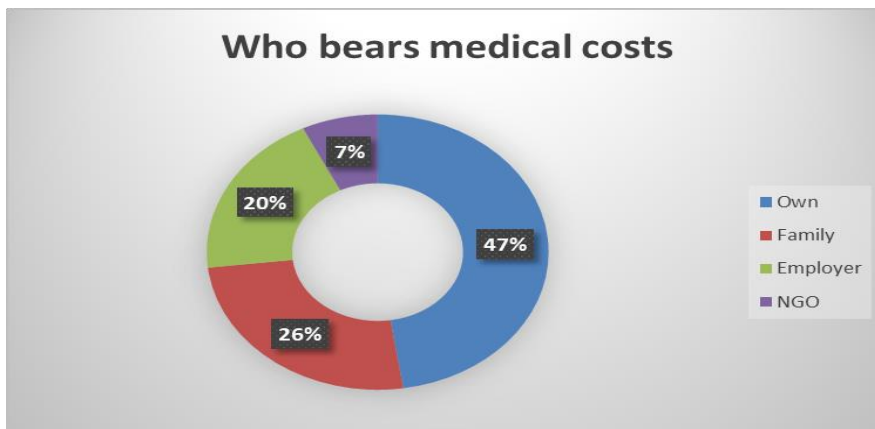


Table-31 Who Bears the Medical Cost

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Own	119	47.6
Family	64	25.6
Employer	49	19.6
NGO	18	7.2
Total	250	100

The important issue for these working children is to bear their medical costs. The study also looks at the situation when children get hurt in the workplace and who takes responsibility for providing treatment for the children. In this regard, the data shows that significant numbers of respondents, more than half of the respondents, bear their treatment costs on their own. One-quarter of those polled stated that the family bears all treatment costs. But the data also shows that the owner and the NGO bear the treatment cost of the children; (19%) and (7%) of the respondents informed us that, respectively, the owner and the NGO bear their treatment cost.

Figure-14 Who bears medical costs



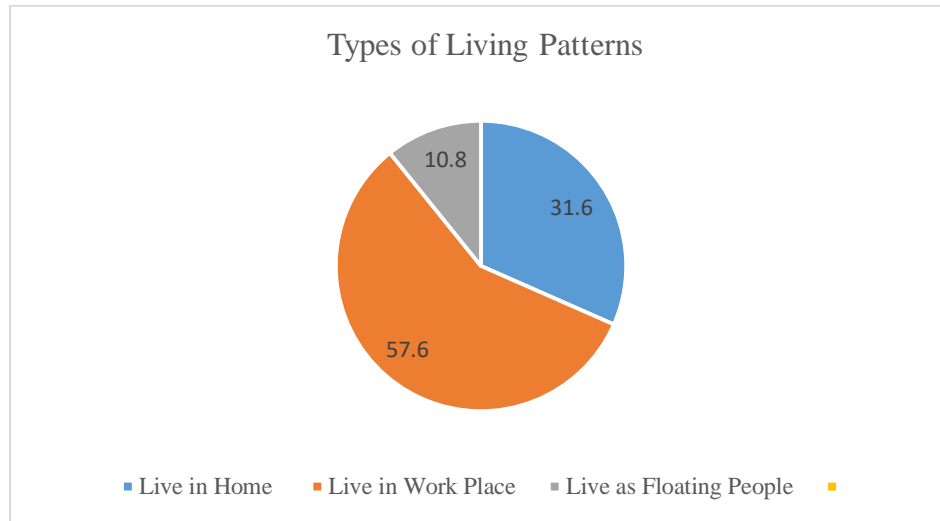
6.4 Living Condition

Table -32 Types of Living Patterns

Types of Living patterns	Frequency	Percentage
Living in Home	79	31.6
Living in Working Place	144	57.6
Living as floating people	27	10.8
Total	N=250	100.0

Congenial living conditions are dependent on various infrastructure advantages such as adequate space, adequate light, adequate air supply, and an adequate facility. The study's data was divided into three categories: child labourers who live at home, child labourers who live at work, and child labourers who live as floating people at the launch terminal, railway station, and Laguna. The findings of the study indicated that the majority (57%) of the respondents are living in their working place, 31 percent of the respondents are living in their home, and another 10 percent of the respondents are living as floating people in Dhaka city.

Figure-15 Types of Living Pattern



The Living Condition in the Home

To know the living conditions of the child labours at home, we have taken the child labours' opinions and the opinions of their guardians on the following aspects: living spaces, bedding conditions, light and air supply, toilet facility, clothing condition, food taking scope in a day, recreation and their physical condition.

Table-33 Living Condition in the Home

respondent	Scaling Number	Living space	Bedding Condition	Light and Air Supply	Toilet facility	Clothing Condition	Food Taking Score in	Recreation	Physical Condition
	Number								
Child	Very good	-				-	13	-	8
	Good	20	24	12	15	29	22	15	37
	Moderate	42	39	38	37	43	28	21	28
	Bad	17	11	16	17	7	9	26	5
	Very bad	-	5	13	10	-	7	17	1
	Total	79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
Guardians	Very good								
	Good	3	7	5	9	12	8	4	7
	Moderate	13	15	14	11	11	14	8	11
	Bad	9	3	4	5	2	3	8	7
	Very bad			2				5	
	Total	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Percentage									
Child Labours	Very good	-					5.2		3.2
	Good	8	9.6	4.8	6	11.6	8.8	6	14.8
	Moderate	16.8	15.6	15.2	14.8	17.2	11.2	8.4	11.2
	Bad	6.8	4.4	6.4	6.8	2.8	3.6	10.4	2
	Very bad	-	2	5.2	4		2.8	6.8	0.4
	(N=250) total	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6	31.6
Guardians	Very good								
	Good	12	28	20	36	48	32	16	28
	Moderate	52	60	56	44	44	56	32	44
	Bad	36	12	16	20	8	12	32	28
	Very bad			8				20	
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Living space

The findings of the study indicate that the majority (16%) of the child labour living spaces are moderate and 6 percent of the child labour living spaces are bad. On the other hand, the majority (52%) of the guardians of child labours opined that the living spaces are moderate and 36 percent of the child labours' living spaces are bad. Very few numbers of children's living conditions are good, as mentioned by (8%) child labour and (12%) of guardians in turn (Table 33: Living Space). But it is observed that the living conditions of child labourers in Dhaka city are very bad. So, the study reveals that the living conditions in the home obtained from child workers and guardians are likely similar to the data obtained from observers.

Bedding Condition

The study shows that the majority (15% to 60%) of child labourers and guardians opined that the bedding condition of child labour in Dhaka city is moderately good. On the other hand, 9 percent of child labourers and 28 percent of guardians said that the bedding condition of the child labourers in Dhaka city is good (Table 33: Bedding condition). But it is also observed that a small number of child labourers (4.4%) and guardians (12%) mention that the bedding condition is bad.

Light and air facilities

In terms of air supply and light conditions in the home, the majority of child labourers 15 per cent and the majority of guardians 6 per cent opined that the light and air facilities in their home are moderately good. On the other hand, a small number of respondents (6%) child labourers and (16%) guardians seem to think that the provision of light and air facilities in their home is very bad (Table: 33). supply of light and air). There were only a small number of people who said that their lighting and air conditioning were good, and it can be seen that they are not happy with the light and air facilities in their home.

Toilet facility

Like the issue of space and bedding conditions in the home, most respondents (15%) of child labourers and 44% of guardians) said that they are dissatisfied with the toilet facility that they have. On the other hand, 6 percent of child labourers and (36%) of respondents replied that the toilet facility in their home is good, whereas 4 percent of child labourers said that their toilet facility is very bad (Table: 33 Toilet Facility). However, it has been observed that the toilet facilities of child labourers in their Dhaka city homes are very poor.

Clothing Condition

In this regard, the findings of the study indicated that the majority (17%) of

child labourers and (44%) of guardians state that the child labourers' clothing condition is moderately good. On the other hand, a good number of the respondents (14%) child labourers and (48%) guardians said that the workers' clothing condition is good. Only 2 per cent of child labourers and 8 per cent of guardians opined that child labourers' clothing conditions are bad (Table-33 Clothing condition). But a significant difference is found regarding clothing conditions between child workers and guardians' opinions with observers. Because it is observed that the majority of child workers' clothing conditions in Dhaka city are very bad.

Food and Nutrition

In terms of food, there is no significant difference found between the views of child workers and guardians. Where (11%) child labourers and (56%) guardians state that the child labourers' food taking scope is moderate. There are very few people whose food taking scope is poor, as reported by child labourers and guardians (3%) and (12%), respectively (Table-33: Food taking scope). On the other hand, it was not possible for the observer to properly observe this aspect.

Recreational facilities

The findings of the study indicated that the recreational facilities for child labourers are very limited. A small number of respondents in both categories mentioned that recreational facilities are satisfactory; the numbers are found at (6%) of children and (16%) of guardians, respectively. Whereas (32%) of guardians believe the facilities are moderate, (25%) of child labourers believe they are inadequate (Table 33: Recreational facilities). But it is found that watching television is the main recreational activity for child labourers. (81%) of owners said that. The rest of the facilities are playing and going outside. A very small number of children said that they do not get any kind of recreational facility.

Physical Condition

In terms of physical condition, the majority (14%) and (28%) of child labourers and guardians opined that the child labourers' physical condition is good. On the other hand, a good number of respondents (11% child labourers and (44%) of guardians) said that the child labourers' physical condition is moderately good. Only 3 per cent of respondents opined that child workers' clothing conditions are very good (Table 33: physical condition). But a significant difference is found regarding physical condition between child workers and guardians' opinions with observers. Because it is observed that the majority of child workers' physical condition in Dhaka city is moderate.

Living Condition in Working Place

To know the living conditions of the child labours in their working place, we have taken the child labours' opinions and the opinions of their employers on the following aspects: living spaces, bedding conditions, light and air passage, toilet, clothing, food taking scope in a day, recreation and their physical condition.

Table-34: Living Condition in Working Place

Respondent	Scaling Number	Living space	Bedding Condition	Light and Air Supply	Toilet facility	Clothing Condition	Food Taking Scope in a day	Recreation	Physical Condition
	Number								
Child Labours	Very good	-			16		25	-	11
	Good	17	23	15	35	34	37	17	29
	Moderate	62	74	37	52	59	56	26	72
	Bad	46	42	49	33	28	24	67	24
	Very bad	19	5	43	10	23		34	
	Total	144	144	144	144	144	144	144	144
Employers	Very good			6	7	11	4		3
	Good	17	14	12	9	13	13	7	4
	Moderate	8	11	7	5	1	8	13	15
	Bad				4			5	3
	Very bad								
	Total	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
Percentage									
Child Labours	Very good				6.4		10		4.4
	Good	6.8	9.2	6	14	13.6	14.8	6.8	11.6
	Moderate	24.8	29.6	14.8	20.8	23.6	22.4	10.4	28.8
	Bad	18.4	16.8	19.6	13.2	11.2	9.6	26.8	9.6
	Very bad	7.6	2	17.2	4	9.2		13.6	
	(N=250) Total	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.6	57.6
Employers	Very good			24	28	44	16		12
	Good	68	56	48	36	52	52	28	16
	Moderate	32	44	28	20	4	32	52	60
	Bad				16			20	12
	Very bad								
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Living Space

In this regard, the living conditions of child labourers indicate that the majority of (24%) of child labourers are moderately satisfied with the sleeping space that they have. On the other hand, 18% and (7.7%) of respondents replied that the sleeping space in their working place is bad and very bad, respectively, while 68 per cent of employers said that the sleeping space in their working place is good. But it is observed that the living space in the working place is not satisfactory.

Bedding Condition

In terms of bedding, 29 percent of child labourers believe that the bedding conditions for child labourers in the workplace are moderately good. On the other hand, 56 per cent and 44 per cent of employers said, respectively, that the bedding condition of child labour is good and moderate (Table 34: Bedding condition). But it is observed that the bedding condition of child labourers in the working place is not good.

Light and air facilities

The study shows that the air supply and light conditions in the working places of the majority of child labourers (19%) are bad. However, the majority of employers, (48%), believe that the light and air facilities in their workplace are adequate. On the other hand, a good number of respondents of child

labour, (17%) seem to think that the provision of light and air facilities in their working place is very bad (Table: 34: Light and air supply). It has been found that they do not like the air and light in their workplace.

Toilet facility

Most of the respondents (17%) child labourers seem to think that the toilet facilities in their working places are not adequate. But a significant number of children, (14%) of children, feel that the toilet facilities in their working places are good. A small number of children feel that the toilet facilities in their working places are very good. The number was (6%). A significant number of the employers (36%) said that the toilet facility is good. On the other hand, 28 per cent of employers said that the toilet facility is very good.

Clothing Condition

In this regard, the findings of the study indicated that the majority (23% and 13%) of child workers state that their clothing condition is moderate and good, respectively. On the other hand, a good number of employers (52% and 44%) said that the workers' clothing condition is good or very good, respectively. Only 11 per cent and 9 per cent of child workers opined that their clothing condition was bad and very bad, respectively (Table 34: Clothing condition). But it is observed that the majority of the child workers' clothing conditions are moderate.

Food taking scope in a day

In this regard, a few differences are found between child workers and employers. Whereas (10%) child workers and (16%) employers state that the workers' food taking scope is very good. A very few numbers are found whose food taking scope is bad, child workers mention that (9%) in this regard (Table 34: Food taking habit).

Recreational facilities

The findings of the study indicated that the recreational facilities for child labourers are very limited. The data shows that there is a significant difference between child labour and employers. (6%) child labourers and (28%) employers state that the workers' recreational facilities are good. (52%) employers believe the facilities are moderate, while (26%) child labourers believe they are inadequate (Table 34: Recreational facilities).

Physical Condition

In terms of physical condition, the majority (28%) child workers said that their physical condition is moderate, but (11%) of child labourers and (16%) employers opined that the workers' physical condition is good. On the other hand, a small number of the respondents (4%) child labourers and (12%) employers opined that the physical condition of child workers is very good. But a significant difference is found regarding physical condition between

child workers and employers' opinions as observed by the observer. Because it is observed that the majority of the child workers' physical condition is not good.

The living condition of floating child labours

To know the living conditions of floating child labours, we have only taken the opinion of the child labours on the following aspects: living spaces, bedding conditions, clothing, food taken in a day, recreation, and their physical condition.

Table-35 The Living Condition of Floating Child Labours

Scaling Number	Living space	Bedding Condition	Light and	Toilet facility	Clothing Condition	Food Taking Scope	Recreation	Physical Condition
Number								
Very good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Good	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	4
moderate	4	2	6		12	13	16	17
Bad	18	16	14	8	9	4	6	6
Very bad	5	9	7	19	6	5	2	
Total	27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
Percentage (N=250)								
Very good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Good	-	-	-	-	-	2.0	1.2	1.6
Moderate	1.6	.80	2.4	-	4.8	5.2	6.4	6.8
Bad	7.2	6.4	5.6	3.2	3.6	1.6	2.4	2.4
Very bad	2.0	3.6	2.8	7.6	2.4	2.0	.80	-
Total	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8

Living space

The findings of the study indicate that 7 percent of the child worker's living spaces are bad and 2 percent of the child worker's living spaces are very bad. On the other hand, a very small percentage (1%) of child labourers reported that their living conditions are moderately good. But it is observed that the living space of child labourers in this category is extremely bad compared to the other two categories

Bedding Condition

In terms of bedding conditions, 6 percent and 3 percent of child labourers, respectively, believe that the bedding conditions of floating child labour are very bad.

Clothing Condition

In this regard, the findings of the study indicated that the majority of (4%) child workers state that their clothing condition is moderately good. On the other hand, a sizable proportion of respondents (3% and 2%, respectively) stated that their clothing condition is poor or very poor. But it is observed that most of the child workers' clothing conditions are bad.

Food taking scope

The food habit or scope plays an important role in the physical and mental growth of children. Hypothetically, it was believed that these working children get little scope to eat foods every day, and lacking those foods might create a nutritional deficiency in children. The study shows that the highest number of children in this category 5 percent of children—respond that their food taking scope is moderate. But 3 per cent opined that they cannot get sufficient food every day.

Recreational facilities

A few numbers of respondents only (1%) mentioned that recreational facilities are satisfactory while (6%) of the child labours opined that the

facility of recreation is moderate(Table 35: Recreational facilities).

Physical Condition

In terms of physical condition, the majority (6%) of the child workers said that their physical condition was moderate. But 2 percent opined that their physical condition is bad. On the other hand, it is observed that the majority of the child workers' physical condition is not good

6.4 Challenges of Child Labourers

Table-36 Status of Disability Among Children

Types of Disability	Number	Percentage (N=250)
Deaf and dumb	3	1.2
Sight disability	3	1.2
Physical disability	7	2.8
Disability Associated With intelligence	5	2
Total	18	7.2

More than (7%) of children are found to be disabled among the 250 surveyed working children. As a result, these children are identified as individuals with disabilities. The rest, (92%) of children, do not experience any sort of disability. Among individuals with a disability, 4 types of disability are exhibited: deaf and dumb, sight disability, physical disability, and disability associated with intelligence. The equal number of child labourers with disabilities is (1.2%). Child labour with a disability is identified, such as deaf and dumb and sight disability. The data reveals that physical disability is highest among these individuals with disability: (2.8%) of individuals have been found with a physical disability. A small percentage of children, (2%), have found disability to be associated with intelligence.

Abusive, types of abusive and abuser

The study shows that a large number of child labourers are abused. The significant difference is found between the two opinions (child labour and employers). The tendency of employers to hide abuse is also found here. 67 percent of child labourers reported being subjected to at least one form of abuse. On the contrary, (81%) of employers said that they do not abuse children. The children are being abused in multiple ways, such as physical, mental, sexual, and verbal. The study shows that most children are abused by several types of abuse. There is also a significant difference between the two opinions, except for verbal abuse. Both child workers and employers mention that the highest number of children are being verbally abused. The data shows (91%) and (94%), respectively. Children report being physically abused at a rate of (69%) while employers report only a rate of (21%).

A significant number of female children (93%) mentioned they were being sexually abused. (42%) of child labourers mention that they are being abused by their employers. 23 per cent of child labourers are being abused by their elderly workers. On the other hand, the owners say these numbers are 8 percent and 48 percent, respectively. There is a big gap between the two opinions regarding the frequency of this abuse. The majority of children, (52%) report being abused on a regular basis.

Drug Addiction: A Growing Menace for the child labours

Drug addiction has become a major social problem among child labourers. From the field observation and case study findings, it is clear that drug addiction is very common among all ages and occupational groups, and it is getting worse day by day. In our survey, only 77 respondents stated that there is no drug addiction among child labourers. However, during the survey, some respondents challenged that they had no drug addiction. However, the researcher could tell by their facial expressions and behavioral patterns that some of them were under the influence of drugs.

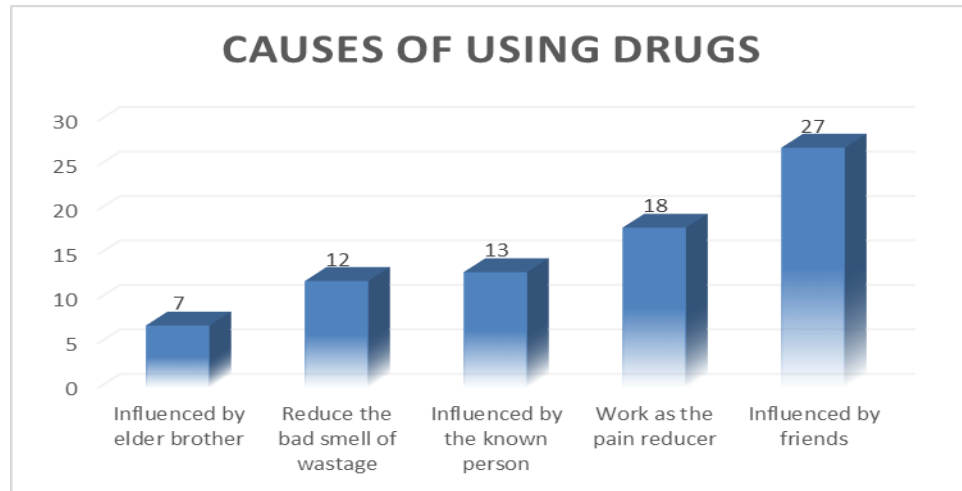
In particular, most of the child labourers who are involved in wastage collection and load-carrying are drug-addicted. In these categories, a significant number of child labourers (83%) use the drug. Drug addiction has deep-rooted implications in these children's lives. Children are dependent on these drugs physically and psychologically. Moreover, a segment of child labourers spends their income on buying the drug.

Table-37 Distribution of Reasons for Using the Drug by Child Labours

Causes of using the drug	Number of child worker	Percentage (N=250)
Influenced by elder brother	7	2.8
Reduce the bad smell of wastage	12	4.8
Influenced by the known person	13	5.2
Work as the pain reducer	18	7.2
Influenced by friends	27	10.8
Total	77	30.8

The respondents who use drugs identified several reasons for using the drug; among these reasons, the highest number of drug users among children (10%) of total children put the finger on the influence of friends as a reason for using the drug. It seems that (7%) of child labourers use the drug as a pain reliever. (5%) of drug users have been influenced by a known person. A small portion of drug users (4% and 2%) point out that the drug reduces the bad smell of wastage and the influence of their elder brother as the reasons for using the drug.

Figure-16 Causes of Using Drugs



Drug addiction is quite rampant and is found in the stadium, kawranbajar, kamalapur, Shah Ali Mazar and Sadarghat. The researcher observed that people in the selected areas were taking drugs openly or were under the influence of drugs. Indeed, the researcher found that Terminal 2 of Sadarghat is a popular spot from where addicts collect their preferred drug at a reasonable price. This drug transaction has been going on in front of the police and other law-enforcing agencies. Another well-known spot for drug transactions and drug use is Shah Ali Mazar premises and the field near the Mazar. After dawn, as night proceeds, the drug addicts come in a flock and sit and take drugs. The researcher found that there are a number of female drug dealers in the area. Several case studies point to the fact that many floating child labourers confess that they take drugs. Indeed, when the researcher was conducting the interviews, four children could not even talk normally. It was obvious that they were under the influence of the drug. The staff at Sadarghat shared that the number of drug addicts in the area is

increasing rapidly.

Another dimension of the problem is that children are being used by drug dealers as carriers and sellers of drugs, and in the process, the children become curious about drugs and start taking them. Children also see that a large number of people around them are taking drugs. They start taking or testing drugs out of curiosity and ultimately get addicted. Three respondents in the case study confessed that they were involved in stealing and mugging to arrange money to buy drugs. It can be mentioned that stealing and mugging are quite widespread in the stadium, kawranbajar, and Sadarghat areas.

From these findings, it can be concluded that drug addiction has become quite common among child labourers, particularly floating child labourers. It is rapidly spreading among the young child labourers. However, it must be said that a large number of child labourers do not take any drugs. But the number of addicts has been increasing, which indeed may pollute the whole environment unless steps are taken to stop this.

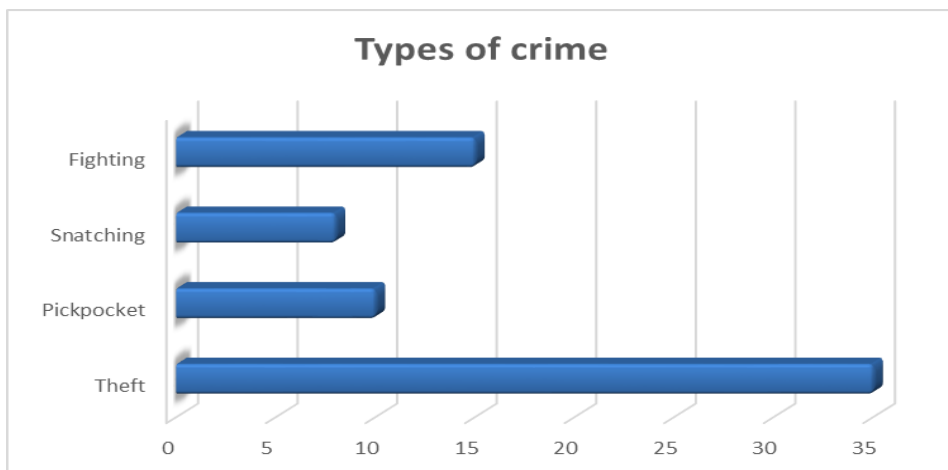
Child Labours are Confessing their Involvement with the Crime

Table-38 Distribution of Child Labours Involvement with the Crime

Types of Crime	Frequency	Percentage(N=250)
Theft	35	14
Pickpocket	10	4
Snatching	8	3.2
Fighting	15	6
Total	68	27

On the other hand, a significant number of child labourers are involved in various types of crime (27%) of child labourers admit to thieving, pickpocketing, fighting, and snatching). This study revealed a correlation among floating child labour, drug addiction, and crime.

Figure-17 Types of Crime



Eviction and Harassment

What is distressing is that most of the evictions, harassment, and chasing occur when the child labourers are asleep at night. There are instances where child labourers get hurt because they have to run aimlessly to save them from the police. The most important thing here is not the eviction itself, but the “constant fear and trauma” that these groups of people go through all the time.

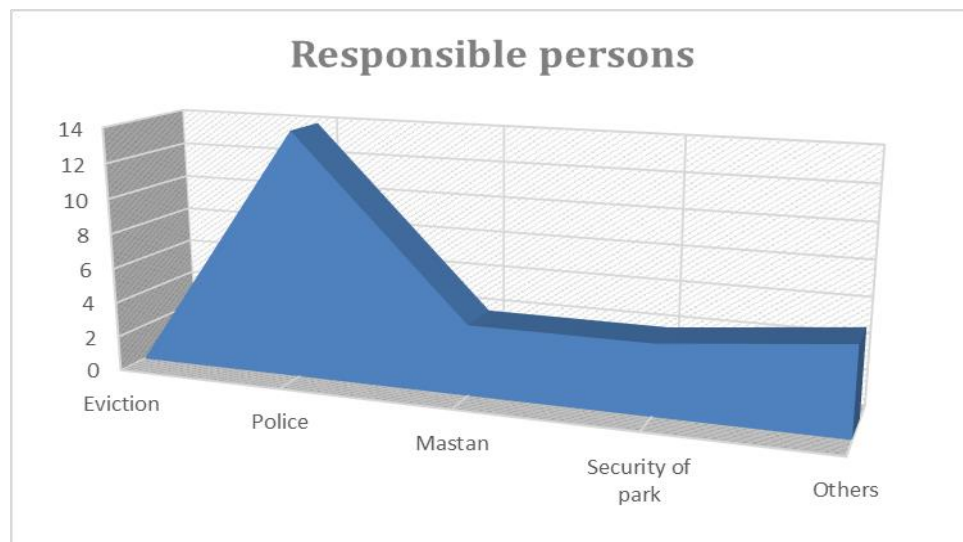
Table -39 Responsible People for Eviction

Responsible Persons for Eviction	Number of Responses	Percentage (N=250)
Police	14	5.6
Mastan	4	1.6
Security of park	4	1.6
Others	5	2.0
Total	27	10.8

It can be seen from the table that in most cases, child labourers are evicted by the police (5.6%). “*Polisher Dharani*” (harassment by police) is a common expression used by child labourers. In the case study, two respondents mentioned RAB and Ansar. Those who stay at the sadarghat say that they cannot prepare their bed to sleep due to constant disturbance by

Ansar. Case study respondents stated that they stay in the sadarghat because they have no other place to go. One case living in the sadarghat expressed their helplessness in the following manner: *“We will not leave even if we are evicted. We are here to work and earn money. We are here to earn some paisa. We will stay despite sustaining the beating and we will stay even if we die.”* Another respondent said that “except for police and government people, nobody disturbs us. No one asks us to leave the place. “Children in the Sadarghat and Stadium areas stated that “we get chased by police and also by kala bahini (meaning RAB).” We ran away but came back again when they were gone”.

Figure-18 Responsible Person for Eviction



According to international and national documents, children are defined as individuals who are below 18 years of age. The study explores the respondent’s views and perceptions regarding the definition of “child” and the level of their

knowledge concerning child rights. More than half of the respondents (54%) said that less than 5 years of age are children. A significant number of children (40%) think that they are under 10 years of age. Only (4%) think those less than 18 years of age are children. According to the data, the majority of respondents (96%) have a negative perception of children under the legal age of majority. On the other hand, 77 per cent of employers consider children under 12 years of age to be children, while most of the guardians, 91 per cent, believe less than 14 years of age to be children.

Table-40 Distribution of child labours, Employers and Guardian about their knowledge on child rights

Category	Child Labours		Employer		Guardian	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Education	26	10.4	13	42.85	17	65.62
Leisure	16	6.4	4	25.71	2	12.5
No rights to enjoy	7	2.8	-	-	-	-
Right to participate	3	1.2	2	17.14	4	18.75
Safety	16	6.4	6	14.28	2	6.25
Do not know	182	75	-		-	
Total	N=250	100.0	N=25	100.0	N=25	100.0

In terms of child rights, most of the surveyed children (75%) do not have any idea concerning child rights. Only a small number of children can articulate some of the aspects associated with child rights, like rights to education, leisure, and safety. Most of the employers and guardians mentioned that the main right of child labourers is education. The data shows 42 percent and 65 percent, respectively (Table 40).

Child rights situation in social space

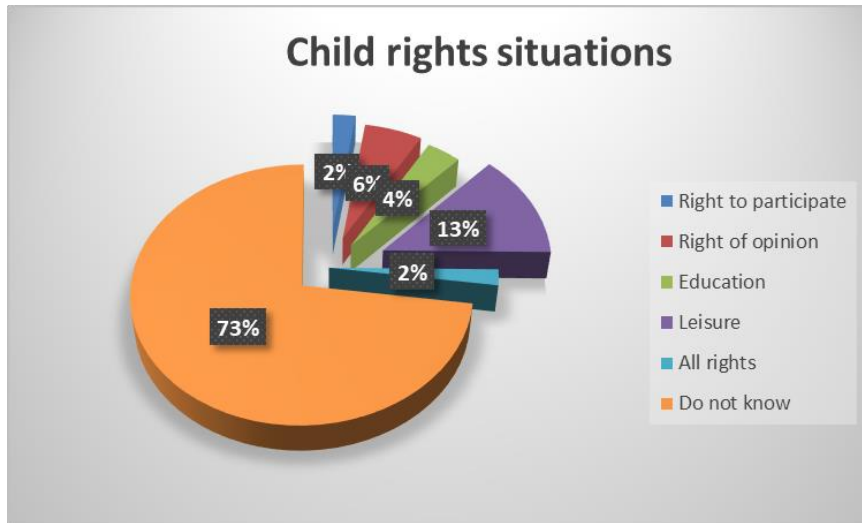
Table-41 Distribution of Child Rights Situation in Social Space

Characteristics	Family		Working place	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Right to participate	6	2.4	7	2.8
Right of opinion	15	6	16	6,4
Education	9	3.6	34	13.6
Leisure	33	13.2	5	2
All rights	5	2	6	2.4
Do not know	182	75	182	75
Total	N= 250	100.00	N=250	100.00

The surveyed children had little idea about child rights. So, most of them are unsure whether the right is provided or not. The data suggests that in terms of rights at family level, most of the respondents (75%) do not have any idea about rights, whether they enjoyed them in the family or not. A segment of respondents 2 percent think that they can enjoy all sorts of rights in the family (3.6%) of those polled said that their family has the right to educate them. 6 per cent of respondents seem to give the opinion that they have in their family. In the working place, most of the respondents 75 per cent do not know whether they enjoy any sort of rights (Table 41). 13 per cent of respondents said that employers provide education rights to them. Six percent of

respondents appear to express their views at work. An equal number of respondents (2%) believe that they can enjoy workplace rights such as leisure and the right to participate.

Figure-19 Child rights situations



Chapter Seven: Alarming Stories of Child labourers

Case Study-1

Case Study-2

Case Study-3

Case Study-4

Case Study-5

Case Study-6

Case Study-7

Case Study-8

Case Study-9

Case Study-10

ALARMING STORIES OF CHILD LABOURERS

To conduct an in-depth research on the “Living Pattern of Child Labourers in Dhaka City”, I collected data from 250 child labourers. From that collected data, their personal, demographical, and felled problems have been explained and analyzed, along with their desired demands and suggestions about themselves. Furthermore, 10 cases involving child labourers have been taken in order to ensure data authenticity and to enrich this study.

CASE-1: SHIRIN AKTER

Shirin Akter is twelve years old. She is the daughter of Md. Joynal and Afifa Khatun. Their permanent address is Uttar Chor, Chormonai, Barishal Sadar, Barishal. Her father is a day labourer and her mother is a housewife. She has two brothers and one sister. She has a home in which there were two rooms for them. However, her father has no farm land. Her living place was not safe for them because there were many criminal activities in the area like theft, robbery, etc. Besides, her father was sick, so he could not be doing work every day. In this situation, Shirin faced a lot of problems, such as extreme poverty, conflicts between his father and mother, etc. On the other hand, Shirin’s neighbor, Sultan, lives in Dhaka. His wife wants Shirin as a domestic worker. Thus, her parents decided Shirin would go to Dhaka for work. So, she has lived as a domestic worker in house 13, road-10, sector-4, Uttara, Dhaka, since 2017.

Shirin said that her employer is not a good human being. They want Shirin to do a lot of work all day. Shirin works 15–16 hours a day. However, her salary is only 1500 BDT a month. She does not receive money because her father has taken her per month salary without permission from him. Shirin sleeps in the kitchen room. His employer provides him with one pillow and two katha, which is not sufficient for the winter season. She cannot sleep properly every day. She gets 5 to 6 hours of sleep, which is not enough for him as well as she cannot eat food when she is hungry. She eats eggs every week, one to two times, and milk once to three times a month. However, she eats fish and meat regularly. Her employer tortures him regularly, both physically and psychologically. When her employer, Sultan's wife, leaves home, Sultan tries to torture her sexually. When Shirin said that she would express everything to his wife, the person threatened her that if she did it she would lose her life. That is why Shirin was afraid of this and did not reveal the truth to his wife when she came. Shirin said that *"the employer always tried to abuse him sexually and always threatened him."* Moreover, the wife of the owner of the house tortured Shirin for a little reason. Sometimes Shirin was so tortured that some bleeding occurred to her hand, leg, and other parts of her body, hurting her with the hot spoon. She escaped from the house one day, but she was caught by the people of the house.

When she was brought into the house, the owner of the house tortured her severely. Then she had been suffering from a fever for 12 days because of the physical torture, but her employer did not provide medical treatment to

him. She had eaten only Napa at the suggestion of her employer. When she was suffering from a fever, she did not relieve herself of the workload. *Shirin said that “if my father earns more money or my mother is involved in work, then I could not face the unkind reality.”* She said child labourers have no rights because they are poor, as well as she has no idea about laws to protect child labourers in our country. Shirin does not want to continue this work; she wants to go back to her parents. She wants to work with her parents and she wants to go to school. She wants financial help for her parents.

CASE-2: SHOHAG

Wastage collectors Shohag's life is a pathetic story. At present, he is 13 years old. He is the son of Nasir Uddin and Helena Begum. Their permanent address is Nalitabari, Sherpur. His father was dead when he was 8 years old. After that, his mother married again. He has two sisters, both living in a village with his uncle. Shohag's uncle is not a rich man; he is a farmer. He has two children, so he involves Shohag in his work. One day, he tortured Shohag for a little matter. Shohag's day-long work, cow raring, and different tasks hampered his physical and mental condition. In this perspective, one day he concentrated on coming to Dhaka city. On the way, he comes to Dhaka alone by train. At the beginning, he stayed in the Kamlapur area. After that, he comes to the Ramna Park area. After coming to the Ramna Park area, he has introduced many other street children to with them, he was accustomed to being a wastage collector. He collects broken bottles, dirty paper, and packets from Nilkhet, the New Market, and Dhaka University campus. It is sold at a specific place in Chankharpul. By selling these, he gets 80-120 taka.

He takes food from floating hotels as it is cheap. His dress is so miserable, dirty and with patches. He has used two shirts. He had no opportunity to get an education. At present, he is going to school under the Banayan tree at the arts faculty of Dhaka University, operated by some students of Dhaka University. Now he can read and write. *Sohag said that "my uncle cannot read and write, so he cannot know the importance of education."* He is

usually clumsy, going to the open space near the ponds to Ramna Park to the old toilet and bathroom, taking a bath every two or three days, washing his clothes once or twice a month, cutting his nails after many days, and freshening his mouth with wood ash. He informed us that frequently he suffers from many diseases. He often gets attacked by a cold fever, but he does not take any treatment when he feels severe or chronic. Then he goes to the pharmacy and takes medicine.

From morning to mid-day, he is busy gathering his selling materials, and in the afternoon, he plays with his friends. Frequently, he watches TV in a tea stall and enjoys it with others. Usually he is tortured by older street children or police baton charges, which is why he goes to other places to be safe from physical torture, but some influential terror snatched him. The memory of his parents makes him extremely unhappy. He wants to return home but fears going home. Also, he suspects that if he goes home, he will most probably be involved in his previous work. For this reason, he is not interested in returning home. He feels very eager to see the school-going children his age. In the future, he wants to continue studding. *Shohag said, "If my father had been alive, I would not have faced this situation. My life has also been joyful."* He said child labourers have some rights, such as education and food, but he has no awareness of other rights like treatment, shelter, and so on. Moreover, he has no knowledge about laws protecting child labourers in our country. Shohag does not want to continue this work. He wants to go to school and become a government service holder.

CASE-3: ALAM MIA

Alam lives in a slum near Mohammadpur. He is the son of Mohammad Abdul Latif and Halima Begum. He is 11 years old. His parents lived here for three years. They are the original inhabitants of Nikli, Kishorganj. They had migrated to this place due to unemployment. Alam's family lives in a rented house, which costs TK 3000.00 per month. Alam is the eldest son of his family. He has two sisters, and they are students at primary school. Alam could not complete his primary education. His father is a rickshaw puller and his mother is a housewife. His mother used to work in a garment factory, but she can no longer do so because she is looking for work. Alam's father's income is not sufficient for his family. Thus, they decided Alam would leave school and get involved in a job.

Alam's father searched for a job for Alam, and nowadays, Alam is working as a tempo helper. He does not get a nominal wage. His daily income is 80/100 BDT. His working period is from early morning to midnight. In other words, he has no leisure time. Whenever he gets time, he plays card and marble games with his friends. He also watches television at nearly every tea stall. Sometimes he watches television in the show room. He likes to watch cricket matches on the big screen. He enjoys going to the movies and watching movies. He takes food from the floating hotel as it is cheap. His dress is so miserable, dirty, and with patches. He has used two tea shirts and

shirts. Now, he has no opportunity to continue his education. He usually goes to the toilet near the road, takes a bath every day, washes his clothes once or twice a month, and occasionally cuts his nails and freshens his mouth with pest without a brush.

He informed us that he frequently suffers from many diseases. *Alam said that “most of the time I faced a lot of problems because my health condition was not good at all”*. Often he is attacked by cold fever, but he does not take any treatment when he feels severe or chronic. Then he goes to the pharmacy and takes medicine. One day, he was the victim of a road accident. An elderly man carrying him in a rickshaw van took him to Dhaka Medical College hospital. He was groaning in pain lying on it. Alma’s plight was gathered by the van driver. Alam lost his two fingers after being the victim of an accident on the road. He received severe blows to his knees and chest. Regularly, he is tortured by his employer, who is also his tempo driver. His employer swears at him all the time, as well as slapping him frequently. Sometimes his employer beats him with a stick. He showed many injuries to his body. Alam said sometimes a police baton charge was made against him for violent traffic rules by his driver.

His living situation is not healthy; he lives with his parents and sisters. They all live in one room. He sleeps on the floor in his house. His bedding condition is unhealthy. Alam uses a common toilet and bathroom with more than five families, and the condition of the toilet and bathroom is unhygienic.

He said child labourers have some rights, such as education and food, but he has no awareness of other rights like treatment, shelter, and so on. Moreover, he has no knowledge about laws protecting child labourers in our country. Alam, like others in this sector, does not know that he is a child. His dream is to be the driver of a Human Haller. With this dream, he has been working in this sector.

CASE-4: MOHAMMAD HASAN

Hasan lives in a house in Hazaribag, Dhaka, with his cousin. He is the son of Muzahar Molla and Aklima Khatun. His parents live in Mirgonj, Patuakhali. His father is a poor farmer, and his mother is a housewife. Hasan has four sisters and two brothers. He is the elder son of his parents. Before coming to Dhaka city, he used to work with his father in an agricultural field. He was a student in class six at a madrasah in his village. But a sudden natural calamity has pushed his parents to request his cousin to search for a job for Hasan in Dhaka city. *Hasan said that “educational facilities are rare in the rural areas, and because of poverty, they cannot continue their education properly and regularly.”* Hasan’s main job is to assist others. Hasan comes to the work place at about 9:00 am and leaves after 7:00 pm. He gets a wage of Tk. 2500 per month. Payment is made on a monthly basis. He does not get any money from his employer for extra work. He sends Tk. 1000 to his parents to support his family. He used the remaining funds to support himself. He lives with his cousin. His cousin also works in a leather factory. They have been living in a one-room house with a shared bathroom and kitchen. Living space and bedding conditions are unhealthy. However, his toilet and bathroom are dirty.

Hasan’s factory has no toilet facility or pure drinking water. He usually goes to another market’s toilet, takes a bath every day, washes his clothes two or

three times a month, cuts his nails, and brushes his teeth. He informed us that sometimes he suffers from many diseases, such as diarrhea, allergies, and so on. Often he is attacked by cold fever, but he does not take any treatment when he feels severe or chronic. Then he goes to the pharmacy and takes medicine. Hasan considers his work hazardous.

Hasan has no television, so he watches television in his neighbor's room. He likes the cinema, but he cannot watch it because his neighbor does not like the cinema. Sometimes he takes a bicycle on rent and enjoys cycling on comparatively less busy roads within the locality. Sometimes he travels with his friends to other areas. Sometimes he is tortured by his employer for silly matters. His employer swears at him all the time, as well as slapping him frequently. Sometimes, senior workers also tortured him.

He does not have any savings for the future. Hasan has no interest in education; he does not know about children's rights. When he falls sick, his cousin takes care of him. His employer does not provide any medical coverage. If he is injured at work, his employer provides some money in such a situation, which is not sufficient. He has no weekly holiday; he gets leave when he is ill or sick.

Hasan does not consider himself a child. He said child labourers have some rights, such as food and housing, but he said education is not important for

children. He said money is everything. He said working skills are much more important than education. He has no awareness of other rights like treatment, protection, and so on. Moreover, he has no knowledge about laws protecting child labourers in our country. Hasan has a dream. When he has money, he will try to be the owner of a leather factory.

CASE-5: VANU

Vanu is a 13-year-old female child working in a silver factory at Jatabari in Dhaka. She is the daughter of Altu Mia and Rahela Akter. Their permanent address is Haluaghat, Mymanshing. Nowadays, she lives with her parents in a rented slum in Jatrabari, Dhaka, for 3–4 years. They migrated to this place due to unemployment. Vanu's family lives in a rented house, which costs Tk 2500.00 per month. Vanu is the eldest daughter of her family.

Her father is a van puller and her mother is a housewife. Her mother could not work because of her two children, ages 3 and 1 year and 4 months, respectively. She has two brothers and three sisters. She has been fighting with poverty. Her father's income is not enough for their family. Vanu's experience as a slum dweller is bitter. Her parents and sister are not literate. They could not attend any school. She is also illiterate. She had an interest in education. But now, even if she is favored with an opportunity to study in any school, she will not take it. Now she has lost interest and energy in education. She commented that it is not the time to study. The environment of a slum is full of problems and social evils. In such a situation, no one thinks for anybody.

From her experience in a slum dwelling, Vanu learnt about life and living. She is very happy to have a job for a better life and living. That's why she

has been working in a silver factory for 2 years. However, she does not get a nominal salary. She gets a salary of TK 3000 per month. Payment is made on a monthly basis. She does not get any money from her employer for extra work. She gives all the money to her father to support her family. *Vanu said that “she worked for a long time, but the employer did not give her money properly.”* She is working from 9:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Sometimes she worked at midnight, but her employer does not provide any money for this. In other words, she has no leisure time as well as no weekdays.

After work time, she comes back home and watches television. She loves Indian serials. Her working environment is not good. The air and lighting system are enough, but the toilet facility is very unclean. Her clothes are filthy; she bathes every day and washes her clothes three or four times a month; she trims her nails on a regular basis; and she cleans her mouth with a pest without using a brush. She informed us that he frequently suffers from a variety of diseases, often accompanied by a cold fever, and that she seeks treatment from a government hospital when her symptoms are severe or chronic. She is tortured by her employer; he swears at her when Vanu does not work properly. She does not get any meals from the owner, except light refreshments in the evening time.

Her living situation is not healthy. She lives with her parents and siblings. All four live in two rooms. The sleeping conditions are unsanitary. Vanu uses

a common toilet and bathroom with other families, and the condition of the toilet and bathroom is unhygienic. She said child labourers have some rights, such as education and food, but she has no awareness of other rights like treatment, shelter, and so on. Moreover, she has no knowledge about laws protecting child labourers in our country. Like others in this sector, Vanu does not know that she is a child. Her dream is to receive training and to do a better job in the future.

CASE-6: ZAKIA

In the midst of adolescence, Zakia has been forced to endure a life of hardship after being laid off from her job in a textile factory. Her parents viewed her job at a garment factory as a safe haven since it allowed them to relax and not worry about their daughter during her working hours. He was an ignorant man, the father of Zakia. Prior to three years in Dhaka, she relocated from Sirajgonj District in search of work and a better life. The monthly fee for Zakia's families rented home in the slum "Kalshi Slum" is Tk 2800. The area immediately surrounding the house is filthy. Her family currently consists of six individuals, which includes her. Her family consists of four siblings: three older brothers and two younger sisters. She is a teen. She is fifteen years old. She was able to progress to the third grade level of study. The loss of her father necessitated her dropping out of school. Her housing environment is not good. The air and lighting systems are not enough, as is the toilet facility, which is very unclean. Her clothes are filthy; she bathes every day and washes her clothes three or four times a month; she trims her nails on a regular basis; and she cleans her mouth with a pest without using a brush.

She informed us that she is suffering from many diseases and often gets attacked by cold fever. She takes treatment from a government hospital when she feels severe or chronic. She is suffering from a fever because of her unhealthy working environment. Her employer does not provide medical

coverage for her. She has eaten medicine at the suggestion of the pharmacy owner. When she was suffering from a fever, she did not leave with pay. *Zakia said that the authorities should provide medical leave when workers are sick.*

She was abused by her senior colleague when she worked at another garment factory. When she complains about a coworker, the authority of the garments psychologically tortures him before dismissing him without notice. Zakia said, *“There is no justice for poor people”*. Which is why she changed her working place. Her present working place is better than her previous working place, but not totally safe. Often, her supervisor would slash her without cause. She does not get facilities like food, clothing, and medical care from her employer. She cannot sleep properly every day because of her work load. Often she works the night shift. She cannot eat food if she does not take food from home. She eats eggs every week, one to two times, and milk one to two times a month. She, on the other hand, is unable to consume fish or meat on a regular basis.

Zakia does not consider herself a child. She said child labourers have many rights like other human beings, and she has some ideas about laws to protect child labourers in our country. Zakia does not want to continue this work. She wants to work independently. After finishing cutting and tailoring training, Zakia wants to be a tailor. When she goes back to her home, then

she will open a tailoring business and, in this way, she will earn money. She hopes that the government will give him a good amount of money as a loan, which she will use to open a tailoring shop and help her mother.

CASE-7: MONIR HOSSAIN

Monir works as a helping hand in a workshop. He lives in his working place with other labour. His work place is at Gavgoli in Dhaka. He is the son of Bazlu Sharif and Minara Begum. His parents live in Muktagacha, Moymansing. His father is a poor farmer, and his mother is a housewife. Hasan has three sisters and two brothers. He is the elder son of his parents. Before coming to Dhaka, he usually worked with his father in an agricultural field. He was a student in class five at a government primary school. But poverty has pushed his parents to request his uncle to look for a job for Monir in Dhaka city. Monir's main duty is to assist other members.

However, he has no salary; he receives only food and a place to live. He lives close to his workplace. He lives with four workers; they are almost older than Monir. After completing all the work at midnight, Monir and the other workers go to bed. Their living space and bedding conditions are unhealthy, as is the air and lighting system. However, they have no toilet and no bathroom in their working place. They use public toilets and bathrooms in Gabtoli. Monir's factory has no facility for pure drinking water. He takes food from floating hotels as it is cheap. He eats eggs four to five times a week and he cannot eat milk. However, he cannot eat fish and meat regularly.

His dress is so filthy, he has used two tea shirts and shirts. Now, he has no opportunity to continue his education. He bathes every day, washes his

clothes two or three times a month, cuts his nails every few days, and freshens his mouth with pest without brushing. He informed us that sometimes he suffers from many diseases, such as diarrhea, allergies, and so on. Often he is attacked by cold fever, but he does not take any treatment when he feels severe or chronic. Then he goes to the pharmacy and takes medicine. Monir considers his work hazardous.

In other words, he has no leisure time. Whenever he gets time, he watches television at nearly every tea stall. Monir's workshop has no television, so he watches television in every tea stall. He likes the cinema, but he cannot watch the cinema because he has no money. Often, he is tortured by his employer for silly matters. *He said, "My employer swears at me all the time, as well as slapping me frequently." Sometime, a senior worker also tortured me".*

Monir has no interest in education. When he falls sick, other workers take care of him. His employer does not provide any medical costs. If he is injured at work, his employer provides some money in such a situation, which is not sufficient. He has no weekly holiday; he gets leave when he goes home.

Monir considers him a child. He said child labourers have some rights, such as food and housing, but he said education is not important for children. He said money is everything. He said working skills are much more important than education. He has no awareness of other rights like treatment, protection, and so on. Moreover, he has no knowledge about laws protecting

child labourers in our country. Hasan has a dream. When he has money, he will try to be a businessman like his employer.

CASE-8: RIPON MIA

The name of the boy is Ripon; he is 9 years old. His parents are Muslem Mia and Hamida Begum. His native place is Chorfassion, Vhola. Her father is a day labourer and her mother is a housewife. He has two brothers and three sisters. He has a home in which there were two rooms. However, his father has no farm land. Moreover, his father is sick and he is not fit for work. Thus, Ripon faced a lot of problems, such as extreme poverty, conflicts between his father and mother, etc. So, his parents pushed him to work. He starts his work as a domestic worker in Barishal. There are five members in this house. The owner has two sons who were the same age as Ripon. They did not like Ripon. Sometimes they beat him. Ripon did not get any educational facilities from there. Sometimes he wanted to watch television in the home, but the two sons of the owner scolded Ripon for this.

The days were going like this, but at one stage, Ripon was too tired to work. He said to the owner that it was impossible for him to work all day long. Then Ripon decided to go out of the home. One day, he escaped from the home, but he was caught by the members of the family. Then they tortured him physically a lot. He was so sick for some days, but they did not give him any treatment. Around one month later, after the incident, the members of the family went to a relative's house for an occasion. At that time, Ripon was alone in the house. That is why he felt that it was the proper time to escape

from the house. After escaping from the home, Ripon had become a street child. He came to Dhaka by launch, and many times he passed through old Dhaka. During this time, he picked up many things from the road and sold them in various shops with the assistance of other street children. *He said, "I slept on the roadside and ate whatever I got. On some days, I did not get any food to eat.*

After that, he and another street child decided to go to Sadarghat and start working as porters. He earns 200 to 250 TK per day. However, his sardar took most of the money. He gets 70 to 80 TK per day. He carries an overload of passengers when the launch is arriving and departing from the terminal.

His residence is not secure because there have been numerous criminal activities in the area, such as theft, snatching, rape, and so on. However, he said, *"I will not leave the place even if we are evicted." I am here to work and earn. I am here to earn some money."*

When he takes food three times a day, he cannot take any food if he does not earn. He usually eats bread and bananas for breakfast, rice with vegetables for lunch, and hotchpotch from the floating hotel for dinner. He eats an egg two or three times per week and cannot drink milk, fish, or meat. He drinks water from the tap in Sadarghat. His dress is very dirty. He has only two uniforms. Often, he lost his money and clothes because he had no living place. He has no bed to sleep in; he sleeps in the launch terminal. In the winter season, he suffers from many problems. Last year he suffered from many

diseases like cold-fever, jaundice, and diarrhea, but he could not afford any medical treatment. He does not take any vaccines.

Ripon does not have any institutional education; he has only literacy knowledge. In terms of entertainment, he is used to playing with his same-age porter in the areas of Sadarghat like Ekka-Dokka, Kanamachi, Gollachut, etc. Sometimes he watches television in launch. Drama is very popular with him. He is also interested in indoor games. Ripon considers him a child. He said child labourers have some rights such as food, housing, education, treatment, and so on. He has no knowledge about laws to protect child labourers in our country.

CASE-9: SADDAM

Saddam is working as an assistant in a welding factory at Dolaikhal in Dhaka. He is twelve years old. He lives in his working place with other labour. He is the son of Mati Mia and Bulbuli. His parents live in Maijdi, Noakhali. His father is a day labourer and his mother is a housewife. Saddam has three sisters and one brother. Before coming to Dhaka, he worked with his father in an agricultural field. He was one of three students at a madrasah in his village. But poverty has pushed his parents to request his neighbor to search for a job for Saddam. Saddam's main job was to help other workers. He gets a salary of Tk. 1000 per month. Payment is made on a monthly basis. He does not get any money from his employer for extra work. He sends all his salary to his parents to support his family. He receives food from his employer and living place. He lives at his working place. He lives with three workers; they are almost older than Saddam.

After completing all the work at midnight, Saddam and the other workers go to bed. Their living and sleeping quarters, as well as their air and lighting, are filthy. However, they have no toilet and no bathroom in their working place. They use the public toilet and bathroom in the market. Saddam's factory has no facility for pure drinking water. He takes food from floating hotels as it is cheap. He eats eggs every week, four to five times, and he cannot drink milk. However, he cannot eat fish and meat regularly. His dress

is so filthy; he has used two tea shirts. Now, he has no opportunity to continue his education. He takes a bath every day and washes his clothes two or three times within a month. He cuts his nails after many days, and he freshens his mouth with powder. *He said, "Sometimes I suffer from many diseases such as diarrhea, allergies, and so on."* Often he is attacked by cold fever, but he does not take any treatment when he feels severe or chronic. Then he goes to the pharmacy and takes medicine. Saddam considers his work hazardous.

In other words, he has no leisure time. Whenever he gets time, he watches television at nearly every tea stall in Iraq. Saddam's workshop has no television, so he watches television in every tea stall in Iraq. He liked cricket, but he had no opportunity to play cricket. Often, he is tortured by his employer for silly matters. His employer swears at him all the time, as well as slapping him frequently. Sometimes, senior workers also tortured him.

Saddam does not know about children's rights. When he falls sick, other workers take care of him. His employer does not provide any medical costs. If he is injured at work, his employer provides some money in such a situation, which is not sufficient. He has no weekly holiday; he gets leave when he goes home. Saddam considered him a child. He said child labourers have some rights, such as food, clothing, a house, education, and so on. Moreover, he has no knowledge about laws protecting child labourers in our country. He is more interested in education. He said, *"If I continue my*

*education, I will be a famous maolana. I am not interested in doing this job,
but I am bound.”*

CASE-10: SANJOY DAS

Sanjoy is a ten-year-old male child. He is the son of Babu Das and Sabita Rani Das. His parents live in Nasirnagar, Baria. His father is a barber and his mother is a house wife. Sanjoy has two sisters and two brothers. He was a student of three at a government primary school. But his school is too far from his home. On the other hand, his father's income is not sufficient for his family's expenditure. Thus, his parents decided Sanjoy should leave school and get involved in work to earn money. Poverty has pushed his parents to make this decision. After that, Sanjoy came to Dhaka with his neighbor and began working as a hotel boy in a restaurant at Motijeel in Dhaka. He gets a salary of Tk. 1000 per month. Payment is made on a monthly basis. He has no over time.

He works from very early in the morning to midnight because there are many customers coming to the hotel. There is no shifting schedule; each and every worker works all day. He sends all his salary to his parents to support his family. He receives food from his employer and living place. He lives at his working place. He lives with seven workers, most of them older than Sanjoy. After completing all the work at midnight, Sanjoy and the other workers go to bed. Their living space and bedding conditions are unhealthy, as is the air and lighting system. They have a toilet and a bathroom in their working place, but both are very unclean. He takes food from the hotel four or five times a

day. He eats eggs, fish, and meat regularly. However, he is unable to drink milk.

His dress is so good and clean, he has used two or three T-shirts. Now, he has no opportunity to continue his education. He bathes every day, washes his clothes twice a week, cuts his nails on a regular basis, and uses brush and pest to freshen his mouth. He informed us that sometimes he suffers from many diseases, such as diarrhea, allergies, and so on. He is frequently attacked by a cold fever, but he does not seek treatment when he suffers from a severe or chronic illness.

Then he goes to the pharmacy and takes the medicine. In other words, he has no leisure time. Whenever he gets time, he watches television at his working place. He liked playing football, but he said, *“I have no leisure time. I cannot play football because I have no time.”* Often, he is tortured by his employer for silly matters. His employer and supervisor swear at him all the time, as well as slap him frequently. Often, he is abused by his colleagues.

Sanjoy does not know about children’s rights. When he falls sick, other workers take care of him. His employer does not provide any medical costs. If he is injured at work, his employer provides some money in such a situation, which is not sufficient. He has no weekly holiday; he gets leave only when he goes to his home. Sanjoy does not consider him a child. He said child

labourers have some rights, such as food, clothing, a house, education, and so on. Moreover, he has no knowledge about laws protecting child labourers in our country. Sanjoy does not want to continue this work; he wants to go back to her parents. He wants to work with her parents. He wants to go to school.

ANALYSIS OF CASE STUDY FINDINGS

As a result of this research, we know a lot about people's daily routines, such as where they go to work, what they eat, how much money they make, and how much they spend on health care and other necessities. According to new research, when children from poor and disadvantaged households are exposed to violence, they are more likely to leave their families and enter the labour market. Many Bangladeshi children work as child labourers to a lesser or greater extent than these child labourers, as shown in the case studies. The following are the findings from the case studies.

Occupation of the family members of the child labours

Child labourers are from meagre families, and that is why the occupation of the family members is not well-established. There are a majority of people who are aged over 65, and they are dependent on other members of their family. A large number of people are jobless. There are various kinds of activities of the family members, such as day labour, farmers, rickshaw-pullers, businessmen, factory workers etc. Most of the female members were not engaged in any activities, but there were some maidservants. Most of the children's mothers were housewives. *Shirin said that "if my father earns more money or my mother is involved in work, then I could not face the unkind reality."*

Educational background of the child labours' family

From the case studies, it has been seen that most of the members of the child labour family are illiterate. There are no educated people in the family. A few can sign their name only. From this, it can be said that they are living their lives just for survival. Because of illiteracy, their consciousness level is not so high, and that is why they were intended to marry their female children early and paid less attention to their studies. *Sohag said that "as my father cannot read and write, he cannot know the importance of education."*

Educational Status

Most of the child labourers have not completed primary education. Some children have not yet gotten any educational facilities. Most of the children have expressed a deep eagerness to they studied, but it is their bad luck that when they were in the home they did not get educational support. Now in the shelter home, they are getting both general and vocational educational facilities. They are given some informal education in the initial stage of their coming to the shelter home; Rash said that *"educational facilities are rare in the rural areas and because of poverty, they cannot continue their education in an accurate and expected way."*

Causes of Child Labour

Most children report that their families choose work over school because of the family's inability to afford educational costs. While primary education in

state schools is free and compulsory in Bangladesh, meaning that there are no school fees and textbooks are free, and certain target groups get bags of rice or bursaries from the state each month, there are many real costs. Many schools impose fees not for tuition but for examinations, admission, outings, snacks, and other special local costs. Of course, there are the costs of notebooks, pens, school bags, etc., which are not supplied by the state. *Vanu said that “educational facilities are rare in the rural areas, and because of poverty, they cannot continue their education properly and regularly.”* Most of the child labourers said that poverty is the main cause of child labour.

Income and working hours

In this study, the researchers found child labour worked 13 hours to 16 hours a day. Children reported to the researcher that they worked almost 14 hours a day. The researcher has found that the children’s monthly income was less than TK 2,000 but their monthly expenses exceeded TK 2,000, resulting in a constant financial crisis and inadequate living standards. Recall that the official minimum wage is 200TK per day. The girls who were engaged in household activities earned 1500–2000 per month. This amount was not sufficient for them to run appropriately. Within these earnings, it was impossible to lead a flexible life. Their earnings were less than the boys’ child labour. *Vanu said that “she worked for a long time, but the employer did not give her money properly.”*

Expenditure of the child labours

Child labourers spend the majority of their earnings on buying food. Some spend their money on buying clothes, daily necessities, etc. They had to give a large amount of money to the family. But floating child labour gives a small amount of money to the police and sardar.

From this analysis, it can be said that the floating child labourers are underprivileged in necessities such as food, clothing, education, medical facilities, etc. *“I never bought anything that was very fond of me because the amount of money was so small,” Jamal explained.*

Living Pattern of the child labours

Their health deteriorates rapidly due to the inhumane conditions of child labour and the poor quality of their diets, and their situation is exacerbated by their lack of access to health care. In order to earn a living, they engage in a deceptive scenario, offering hard labour for a pittance that doesn't provide enough food for the day. They are bullied by seniors who beat them, rob them of their money, and sexually abuse them because of the socioeconomic conditions in which they live (e.g., child labourers who work in launch terminals are often bashed up by senior porters, police, and others and have their money snatched). It is common for them to be beaten for no legitimate reason, humiliated, used, and abused by the likes of musclemen, cops, and touts, and some have even been found deceased. In their own words, they are referred to as “beggars,” “thieves,” and other derogatory terms, and their

sensibilities are hurt. While they sleep, their cash and clothes are frequently stolen from them because they cannot find safe places to keep them.

Health and access to health care

According to the study, floating child labourers have worse overall health and nutrition than those with their families and workplaces, according to a study. In some cases, this may be influenced by characteristics such as age and gender. The risk of malnutrition is particularly significant for young, free-floating child labourers. Many physical, mental, and sexual health concerns are associated with labour that involves minors. Injuries incurred in battles with each other, by the cops, or by the public may cause physical health issues for those in the criminal justice system. Lack of sanitary facilities can also lead to skin infections, which is a typical occurrence. When infectious diseases like pox, malaria, tuberculosis (TB), diarrhea, and hepatitis are endemic, child labourers are at risk of contracting them. There is an increase in sexual health complications and injuries due to high levels of unprotected and aggressive sex. Because of his poor health, Alam stated that “almost all of the time I had a lot of difficulties.”

Challenges of child labours

Child labourers face a lot of problems in their daily lives. In this analysis, it has been identified that most child labourers have been abused physically. They have been badly treated by other people. Sometimes police and criminal

groups torture them. Children are vulnerable to a wide range of problems or hazards. Types of problems are violence, community disapproval, police arrests, and robberies of savings, health problems, and inability to cope. Lack of attachments, etc. They have been the victims of different groups at different times. They had a scarcity of food, clothing, shelter, recreation, educational facilities, etc. They were out of love and affection for the family members. In a word, they have passed through a hard reality at such a young age.

Girl's child labours are more vulnerable

There is a wide range of ages, genders, and levels of experience when it comes to child labour. While efforts to assist girls have begun to acknowledge that their experiences differ from those of boys because of their development and societal standards and expectations for girls, more work is still to be done. Children who work as child labour face a slew of mental, physical, and biological health issues, as well as a dearth of educational opportunities and a disproportionate amount of violence and abuse. Furthermore, female child labourers are subjected to more severe physical and psychological maltreatment than their male counterparts. Vanu reported that some of the male coworkers were nice, while others were sexually and physically harassing her. Shirin said that employers always attempted to exploit her sexually and that some young girls' labours were raped by their employers.

Eviction and Harassment

Child labourers complain of sudden, nighttime evictions and injuries while trying to escape the police during these events. The report said “constant” fear of these events. Eviction by the police “*Polisher Dharani*” (harassment by police) is a common expression used by child labourers. Those who stay at the Sadarghat say that they cannot prepare their bed for sleep due to constant surveillance by Ansar. Case study respondents stated that they stayed in the Sadarghat because they had no other place to go. Child labours living in Sadarghat expressed their helplessness in the following manner: “*We will not leave the place even if we are evicted. We are here to work and earn money. We are here to earn some BDT, so we stay despite sustaining beatings*”. Children in the Sadarghat and Mohammadpur (Roy Bazar) areas stated that we get chased by police and also by *khala bahani* (meaning RAB). We ran away but came back again when they went away”.

Drug addiction

Child labourers are using drugs like *Ganja* and *Dandi*. The researchers found that their physical condition was relatively weak compared to other child labourers who did not use drugs. They said addicted children persuaded colleagues to take drugs. Drug-addicted child labourers reported that they committed crimes like stealing and carrying drugs to finance their habit. Shohag said, “*I work hard all day long, even at night. I do not have any social*

life. My parents live separately, and therefore, I am deprived of parental love and care. I'm unable to eat because I'm taking too many drugs. As a result, I believe that family care and love can help to keep drug users away. I would not use drugs if I had a strong family bond."

Child rights

Researchers have found that child labourers know nothing about their rights. They are in low-paying, low-skilled jobs with no education or skills, making their poverty, and most likely their children's poverty, permanent.

COMPARISON BETWEEN QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE FINDINGS

The qualitative evidence on working hours and pay calls the quantitative evidence into question. In the case study, child labourers worked 13 hours to 16 hours per day with a monthly income of below 2,000 BDT. The survey showed that child labour averaged 12 hours a day, with an average monthly income of Tk. 2,400.

Yet both quantitative and qualitative evidence confirms that child labour is very harmful to their physical and mental development. All the children in the case studies agreed with this. On the other hand, 69% of child workers surveyed said that their work is hazardous and harmful. Both quantitative and qualitative evidence show that abuse of child labourers is common. Almost all children in the case studies reported some form of abuse, and 67% of the surveyed children said that they were abused.

Both quantitative and qualitative data confirm that working children are not getting an education, even at primary level, and that they have little recreation or leisure time. These are their rights under international law. Worse, there is not a hint of the kind of skills development that might allow them to improve their financial and physical condition as they grow older. Employers are taking them “as is, where found”, getting as much from them as they can give with long hours and low pay, and not investing even pennies into making

them better workers or better people in the future.

Both quantitative and qualitative data confirm that neither the children, their employers, nor their parents know much about the working children's rights. This is a major cause of their deplorable conditions. It is notable that neither the children, their employers, nor their guardians consider most of them to be "children" at all.

However, there is a wide disparity between the favorable pictures presented in the employer survey and those presented in the children's survey. It permeates the study: accommodation, abuse, food, health and physical condition, drug addiction, etc. Of course, employers have a strong interest in presenting child labour as good and the children have a strong interest in presenting themselves as victims in need of help. The case studies only tend to amplify the evidence presented in the children's survey, as does almost every international published study of child labour. Yet, strictly speaking, statistically, only long-term observation of a significant sample of child workers could resolve this conflict in the data and tell us what is really happening to most working children in Dhaka City. It might be better to look at the case studies than the survey data because they are a little more long-term and have been confirmed by the researcher.

ANALYSIS OF ASSUMPTIONS:

The present research began with the following five assumptions:

1. Most of the child labourers are male, poor, and teenaged, with origins in villages and with not more than primary education

These are the stereotyped assumptions that most Bangladeshis make about child labourers. They believe that child labour is limited to stupid village boys who come to cities and take low-status, unskilled jobs because they cannot make enough money begging. In fact, our socio-economic data in this study confirms each one of these assumptions. Unfortunately, not all of them are male, as shown by the high rate of sexual abuse found, but outside of domestic service, almost all of the child workers are boys. We accept the assumption as confirmed by the data.

2. Most of the child labourers do not fulfil of their basic human needs.

While there is some conflict between the case study data and the survey data over how much child labourers earn, there is no doubt that they are poor and that they either cannot meet their basic needs or they meet them just barely and intermittently. Child labourers are clearly earning less than the minimum wage.

3. Most of the child labours are involved in crime, and some are drug addicts who need money to collect their drugs, almost all come from families where family income is not sufficient to meet their basic human needs, as a

result they need earnings exchange of their labour

While the push toward crime is a real problem, especially among addicted children, it is not strictly true that “most” child labourers are involved in crime. So researchers reject this assumption as not supported by the data. The idea that all or most child labourers are criminals and drug addicts is a kind of urban tradition and prejudice. Case studies and socio-economic data show that most child labourers are victims of poverty, parental neglect and a primary education system that cannot fulfill its promises. The second half of the assumption, beginning with “almost all”, is fully supported by the data.

4. Most of the participants in the child labour process in Dhaka City have no knowledge about child rights and Bangladesh laws which pertain to them and do not have any reason to believe that child labour law enforcement will be undertaken against them.

Researchers accept the assumption that every word of it is true. All the quantitative and qualitative data support the conclusion that almost no one in the process—children, employers, or guardians—knows or cares anything about the children’s legal and international rights, and these are “dead letters” in their lives. The police and other law enforcement seem more interested in harassing the children and chasing them out of their sleeping places at night than in arresting their employers for illegally employing them and not paying the minimum wage or assuring their education, all of which are crimes in

Bangladeshi law. Researchers found no mention of any kind of enforcement of the child labour laws in this study.

5. There are practical and effective means of solving the problems of the child labourers of Dhaka City without their involvement in paid work for strangers.

We have addressed this possibility in our conclusion section, but the data from this study provides no evidence to support the assumption as stated. Since there was no evidence to imply that any attempt to get the youngsters out of employment and into education was succeeding, they were certainly engaged in child labour. As a result, this is an assumption that the researchers reject. Despite our best efforts, child labourers continue to toil because it would be their only viable alternative at this time. There is currently no other viable choice.

According to the assumption, there is an overall picture of child labour in Bangladesh's metropolitan areas that is accurate. In addition to their health, housing conditions, and motivations for working as children, several essential details have contributed to constructing a more accurate image of child labour today.

Statistical evidence shows that poverty, peer pressure, the primary education system, low income, low standard of life, and the push toward criminality are all factors that contribute to child labour. The causes of child labour are listed

in the first three Ps, while its effects are listed in the final three Ps.

Poverty

The children's major concern is poverty, which motivates them to work hard. It is poverty that is the most powerful motivator for child labour. The Daily Star (2019) reports that 21.8% of our country's population lives below the poverty line and cannot afford to pay for their children's education, based on the national per capita income of \$1909. (BBS, 2018). Children have no choice but to work under these conditions of acute economic distress. As a result, many businesses see this as an ability to take advantage of people.

Peer Pressure

A family is the primary unit that decides whether to send a child to work or to have an education outside of school. In poverty, children are seen as a supplementary income source for a family. Ensuring the family's survival and replacing employed labour in the family units, they provide safe assets in the case of old age and disability. Fertility (the number of children in the family unit) is a significant explanatory variable for the incidence of child labour. Currently, in the family, the country's average size is 4.06 (BBS, 2015), but in this study, the researcher found that the number of members in the families of child labourers was 7.17. Therefore, they sent them to be child labour, and most of the child labourers were the elder sons or daughters of their parents. In the current study, researchers also find that parents of child

labour believe that children are the assets of supplementary family income and the security of old or advanced age. For that reason, child labour among the poor families in Bangladesh has also increased. On the other hand, neighbors and relatives of child labourers have always influenced their parents to send them to be child labourers.

Primary education system

The Bangladesh free public education system is not free. There are many hidden costs that are not paid to the state for public schools but are paid to various suppliers for transport, uniforms, coaching, lunches, miscellaneous school fees, etc. All the child labourers said that they could not go to school because they could not afford it. Also, the state school system, based on rote memorization and with a curriculum that is often not relevant to the lives of poor urban children, is perceived as boring and useless. The families of working children do not believe that primary education is a practical option for them, so they send them to work instead of school.

Poor income and Poor living

Poor families send their children to work because they need their income. Yet what child labourers earn is so low that it does not pull them, let alone their families, out of poverty. Instead, working instead of schooling cements them and their children into poverty for the future. Their food, clothing,

accommodation, and playtime are not enough or barely enough. In addition, children are often the victims of abuse. Therefore, child labour is perceived as a solution to poverty by children and guardians, but it is just another form of poverty and it causes future poverty.

Push on to crime

Not all, but far too many of the working children are drug addicts. Drugs lead them to crime by making them less able to control their behaviour and by giving them a pressing need for more money to pay for drugs that cannot be met by their income. The police treat the child workers as criminals, especially those who live in the street. This tends to blur the line for children about which side is “good”: the police who harass them or the criminals who are often their peers. Many children wind up on the wrong side of that line. Finally, the false promise, which is child labour, frustrates children and leaves them hungry and hopeless. Crime can easily appear as an easy solution for them, as they increasingly feel that they have nothing to lose and everything to gain from it.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Let us examine its causes and consequences. First and foremost is poverty. Experience in the west has shown that, as a country becomes less poor and the poor rise to a level where they can meet their basic needs through their own work, they stop sending their children into labour.

In this study, the researchers found child labour worked 13 hours to 16 hours a day. Children reported to the researcher that they worked almost 14 hours a day. The researcher has found that the children's monthly income was less than TK 2,000 but their monthly expenses exceeded TK 2,000, resulting in a constant financial crisis and inadequate living standards. The study shows, fifty-seven percent child labours living in working place and ten percent living as a floating people their living condition do not fulfill human rights. So, Social security programs both for the family and the children are immensely needed. All the helpless family should be enclosed to such social security which will ensure their basic needs.

The study reveals that the majority of the working children are not attending school at present though getting education is one of the child rights. In terms of ensuring children education, the collective roles and initiatives of parents, employers and children is most important. Government should play an important role to motivate all these stakeholders so that children get scope to attend school.

Informal and vocational training has been found to be an effective way of increasing literacy among younger children. Once literate, they should be given vocational training so that they can earn a decent living. The literature review data shows that vocational education and training can provide them with valuable skills which they can put to immediate use if the training is adapted to the availability of jobs in the market.

The study shows that in most cases, the working environment where these children work is not congenial as enough space, light, air passage, adequate toilet facilities, and safe drinking water facilities are absent. So the employers and government should carry out a joint initiative to improve the existing working and living conditions of children. Multinational companies do not use child labour, nor do most large Bangladeshi companies. Employers of child labour in Bangladesh use child labour because they are poor too and cannot afford to pay adult workers who are actually more efficient and productive for them. As the state is not jailing employers of child labour, they should provide grants and loans to employers to upgrade the infrastructure of workplace accommodation, especially for domestic workers, and provide free health care, food, and clothing to the children. As the prohibition of child labour is not working, it may be better to legalize it and provide assistance to employers who are willing to provide a good standard of living to children.

The study shows that a large number of child labourers are abused. 67 percent of child labourers reported being subjected to at least one form of abuse. On the

other hand, child labours are using drugs like *Ganja* and *Dandi*. The researcher found that their physical condition was relatively weak compared to other child labours who did not use drugs. They said addicted children persuaded colleagues to take drugs. Drug-addicted child labours reported that they committed crimes like stealing and carrying drugs to finance their habit. Moreover, this study revealed a correlation among floating child labour, drug addiction, and crime. In this regard, a rehabilitation programme should be carried out by the government as well as NGOs for child labourers involved, or likely to become involved, in drugs and other crime. Moreover, an awareness campaign should be carried out among children, parents, civil society, and employers to stop drug availability and other crimes committed by child labour.

Both quantitative and qualitative data confirm that neither the children, their employers, nor their parents know much about the working children's rights. This is a major cause of their deplorable conditions. It is notable that neither the children, their employers, nor their guardians consider most of them to be "children" at all. The state can educate child workers about their rights, provide caseworkers to help them deal with abuse, isolation, and emotional and mental health issues, and even help the child workers join effective adult unions to protect their rights. In the city, child labour is an issue, but it begins in the rural areas. Interventions are needed to assist children in relocating to safer or higher-paying jobs while they continue to work. The Integrated Area-Based (IAB) method of the International Labour Organization (ILO) encourages a

coordinated set of initiatives, including local communities, governments, business groups, and labour unions.

Child labour in Bangladesh's cities is a result of rural families' moving to the metropolis in search of work, which can be prevented by education-based poverty alleviation in the villages, where parents are placed in livelihood programs and children attend school. Until then, every one of the child labourers in Dhaka could be collected and returned to their communities.

With the help of non-governmental organizations (NGOs), women's organizations, as well as others (private endeavors, civil society, etc.), it is important to reach out directly to the mothers of child labourers. Educating mothers in a skill-based manner is one example of a program that organizations could adopt. It is also hoped that husbands will be encouraged to assist their wives' efforts to find work through this technique. Through increased monetary support, the mother's function within the family unit and in society as a whole can be elevated as well. However, the majority of the labour is located in metropolitan regions (primarily in metropolitan areas) and is aimed at unemployed adults. In the long run, this may be beneficial because it will help to improve the skills and income of adult labour, which will reduce the demand for child labour. Schools in rural areas can benefit from NGO's that provide some form of recompense, such as tins of food, oil, a single daily meal, or some other token of gratitude. Work is still being done, and the results have yet to be

evaluated.

The family legislation has resulted in a small number of child labourers. It is as if divorced parents are tossing their children out on the street and putting them to work to make ends meet. Courts must not allow separation or remarriage unless both parties' children are taken care of. If a child is found wandering the streets, he or she must be taken in by a married foster family with a good reputation who will pay for the child's food, housing, and education.

Finally, the law enforcement agency isn't doing anything to protect the rights of all children in hazardous conditions due to a massive lack of breadth and application of the legislation. Complaints have been made against government entities affecting the rights of children. Child-friendly law enforcement agencies should be reorganized to establish a child-friendly atmosphere, and the government must enforce current laws to protect children from exploitation in order to maintain child rights and combat child labour. This means that Bangladesh can be described as an ideal place for children to grow up.

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