

M. Phil Thesis on
SURVIVAL STRATEGIES OF THE TANNERY
INDUSTRIES CHILD LABOURERS IN BANGLADESH:
A Case Study of Hazaribagh in Dhaka city, Bangladesh

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This is his original work. This thesis or any of its part was not submitted earlier for any degree or publication.

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DECLARATION

The thesis entitled "**Survival Strategies of the Tannery Industries Child Labourers in Bangladesh: A Case Study of Hazaribagh in Dhaka city, Bangladesh**" submitted by me for the award of the degree Master of Philosophy at the University of Dhaka is based upon my own work carried out under the supervision of **Dr. Nehal Karim**, Professor, Department of sociology, University of Dhaka.

I would like to declare that neither of this thesis or any part of it has been submitted earlier to any university or institution for the award of degree or diploma.

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CHAPTER TWO.

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

INTRODUCTION.

It is a tragedy that, when children of the affluent regions of the world start school hours, hundreds and thousands of their age mates in the hunger stricken regions of the least developed and developing countries need to get engaged in drudgery in fields and factories.

When adult persons in developed countries wake up from sleep thinking of their eight hours long working days ahead, many of the most working children in third world countries are found to have completed a significant portion of their 12-14 hours long working days. Their drudgery is so hard and harsh that cannot even think their over time, payment, weekend off or holiday nor do they have any future to speak of. But our experiences from different situations, as mentioned above, virtually drove the human conscience to think seriously on the question of rights of children. This question of rights got further impetus with rolling of time and ultimately led to the adoption of the UN Convention on the child ushered in new era as “it sorts out all existing confused and often contradictory legislation on childhood and sets out new and binding rules and never again will be possible for anyone, anywhere, to consider a child’s rights without at least some reference to the words of the convention” (Moorehead, 1989:13).

The UN Convention on the rights of the child very clearly proclaims rights for every child to have parental love, name, nationality, care, protection from neglect, malnutrition, exploitation and also the right to education and recreations. The Convention also ensures every child the

right to be brought up in an atmosphere of peace and universal brother hood, with no prejudice of any kind and to be groomed up as a useful member of family as well as society (UN, 1989). There are documentary evidences in the form of national laws well as the ILO Conventions prohibiting child labourer and child exploitation. But all these, in reality, are nothing but documents in black and white.

Proposed research work is a case study of Tannery industries child labourer- Who perform their hazardous job in a Tannery from don to dusk for their survival. What is their definition? According to the ILO, child labour is an economic activity conducted by a person below the age of 15. The children can be under paid employees, independent traders' man, or unpaid family workers. In this study conceptualize Child as boys and girls under 18 years of age.. The term child labourer will refer to the children involved in economic activities both formal and in informal in tannery industries which is hazardous for a child physical, mental and social health.

The incidence of child labour is not an isolated phenomenon. The question of child labour and its exploitation is rather implanted deep into the complex socio-economic structure and processes There is a wide variation in the defining of child and child labourer comprising a set of economic activities and social values which have pace as well as dimensions. So the incidence of child labourer ,as it exists today in almost each and every society, should not be viewed as only a problem of individual character and waywardness, rather it should be viewed as a problem of multiple causes with a variety of combinations. (MD.Abu Taher,2006:141).

In respect of the causes of child labourer ,the problem of poverty appears to the surface of our thinking first. But a deeper thinking of poverty or destitution, in respect of deprivation , take our thinking to the fact that the sources of existing pattern of child labourer lie too far beneath

the surface and embedded in the historical evolution of every society.(Kumar cited in Abu Taher, 2006,142).

Kulshreshta said poverty, large family, absence of scheme of family allowance, absence of compulsory education, cheaper rates of child labour, slow process of protective labour legislation, inadequate and mostly ineffective inspecting machinery to check on child labourer and illiteracy and ignorance as causes of child labour. (Kulshretha,1979,19).

Similarly, various scholars, sociologist and researcher explained that incidence somewhat different point of view, but basic assumption has close similarity. Child labour creating and persistence depend on socio-economic structure and process of a society. Super facially Root causes of child labourer extreme poverty of family, owner/employer attitude, lack of consciousness, ineffective role of legislations and protective organizations.

Child labourer of tannery industries enter into working force and survive their livelihood for the almost same conditions and causes. Insignificant research works, sporadic reports and data about tannery industries child labourer issue may failure to draw the attention of famous scholars , planners and protective legislative authority, government and non government agencies to eradicate child labourer from tannery sector. We know well about the importance of children for our family, society and state. It is natural to engage our all efforts to build safe future our children and ensure sustainable economic development. So pay attention in tannery industries child labour has two crucial chapter. One is save our future generation. Number two, save emerging second export oriented industrial sector – tannery industries. Already various foreign media reports make a cloudy situation that child worker are engaged in tanning process of Bangladesh tannery industries.

So maximum western buyers show less interest or declined to import leather from Bangladesh.

Besides this, To full fill SDG30 requirements, we should eradicate child labourer from industrial sector. It is true that, it is not possible to cent percent success in eradicating child labour from Bangladesh. Because it has functional importance in our social structure. It is functional for family, business, and child labourer itself. From this point of view, proposed research work will conduct in the light of structural functional perspective. In the theoretical frame work section I have present short descriptions of functional approach.

Over view of child labourer such as child labour concept, origin debate, present situation of child labourer in Bangladesh including foreign reports, child labourer in tannery industries, existent law , regulations and roles of different organization to solve child labour problem and short literature review on child labourer in general and tannery industries, objective and importance of the study, has discussed in the background of information chapter.

Method of this study was in- depth survey. This study by its nature, required in-depth information on the field study. So the method of social survey has followed for this case study.

This research has executed in Hazaribagh Tannery area. Data collection techniques obtained by in-depth interviews and observations, while the data collection procedure was snowball sampling. The collection procedure has began on interviewing one child labourer (as the first respondent met), then the interview was continue to the next child labourer according to the first respondent's instructions.

An interview schedule has used in this study for data collection, which is pre-tested prior to field investigation in order to improve its reliability. A well-structured questionnaire was prepare for the respondents after necessary omission, alteration and addition to the questionnaire before going to the field. The universe of the study consisted of all child

labourers of Hazaribagh Tannery industries. Each individual child labourer is the unit of observation. Total number of respondents is 103 child labourers. The interview schedule has given in Annexure. The interview schedule questions seeking answer about economic and family status of child labourer, education, break up of education and consciousness of education advantages, working place and environment of tannery industries, nature of job and security of job, working hour and pattern of exploitation, role of organization towards child labourer eradication and welfare..

Result has presented in tables and bar chart. Before presenting in chart total findings result has shown at a glance. Main findings result has explain and discussed respectively by serial. According to findings result it is proven that child labourer phenomenon related with socio-economic structure. Family Poverty, exploit oriented business, conscious less child itself and slow action mode of protective organization are interrelated with child labourer problem . Basis on the final result some recommendation has given at last chapter. In next section I have discussed about concepts and different aspects of child labourer in Banglades including tannery industries child labourer.

2.1. CHILD LABOURER CONCEPTS.

Child labourer in Wikipedia, states that child labourer is work that leads to deprivation of childhood activities, exploitation and abuse. The definition of child labourer varies depending on region, culture, organization, and government. The Western perspective portrays childhood as a carefree stage of life in which a person does not possess the capacity to be an adult. Although there is no universal definition for child labourer, various organizations have defined child labourer and its parameters.

The International Labourer Organization's (ILO) Minimum Age Convention 138 states that at age 12 a child is allowed to light work in non-hazardous situations and at age 15 a child is allowed to enter the work force. The ILO defines child labourer as "work that exceeds a minimum number of hours, depending on the age of a child and on the type of work". The ILO also has three categories pertaining economically active if they are involved in work outside of school or the home at least one hour once every seven days.

UNICEF defines child labourer as any activity that affects a child's health and education. The International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labourer children can be categorized as performing child labourer if they are under the age of 12 or performing hazardous work. Children are categorized as performing hazardous work if they are involved in activities that may harm their physical, mental, or developmental health or safety.

(IPEC) defines employment and economically active children as "paid and unpaid work in the formal and non formal sectors of rural and urban areas". This definition excludes children working in their own households.

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics considers children aged 5–14 who work for one or more hours (per week) in both paid and unpaid settings to be child workers. For children older than 10, any economic activity is considered a form a child labourer. This includes work both inside and outside of the household setting. What is the situation of Bangladesh?

2.2 CHILD LABOURER IN BANGLADESH.

Child labourer in Bangladesh is common, with 4.7 million or 12.6% of children aged 5 to 14 in the work force. Out of the child labourer engaged in the work force, 83% are employed in rural areas and 17% are employed in urban areas. Child labourer can be found in agriculture, poultry breeding, fish processing, the garment sector and the leather industry, as well as in shoe production. Children are involved in jute processing, the production of candles, soap and furniture. They work in the salt industry, the production of asbestos, bitumen, tiles and ship breaking.

In 2006, Bangladesh passed a Labourer Law setting the minimum legal age for employment as 14. Nevertheless, the enforcement of such labourer laws is virtually impossible in Bangladesh because 93% of child labourer are employed in the informal sector such as small factories and workshops, on the street, in home-based businesses and domestic employment.

Despite the prevalence of child labourer in Bangladesh, there has been an increase in legislation against child labourer. Bangladesh has ratified, the ILO Worst Forms of Child Labourer Convention (C182). In addition, the country also ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. ([http-wikipedia](http://wikipedia).)

A good survey was based on of The national child labourer force survey (NCLS), conducted by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), with technical and funding assistance from ILO-IPEC, to collect comprehensive 1000 primary sample units covering 40,000 households in both urban and rural areas.

It is a basic study in the field of child labourer. This survey covers many issues on child labourer including some areas on their education. According to the survey, there are 3.2 million working as child labourers, accounting for 7.5 % of the total children aged 5-17 years, and 43 % of the total economically active children (working children). The survey reveals that at least 2.3 million child labourers (74%) could attend school.

The main reason for letting children work in the case of child labourer is contribution to family income, other reasons are inability to bear educational expenses, poor performance in schools, payment of family loans, and to help family business. This survey encompasses on child labourer and education of total child labourer in Bangladesh but not about child labourer in tannery industries Bangladesh. For trustworthy information here I have present the US yearly report on child labourer of Bangladesh.

2.3 USA REPORT ON CHILD LABOURER SITUATION OF BANGLADESH. 2016.

I. PREVALENCE AND SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD LABOURER

Children in Bangladesh perform dangerous tasks in garment production. Children also engage in the worst forms of child labor, including forced child labor in the production of dried fish and bricks. (1-3) Table 1 provides key indicators on children's work and education in Bangladesh.

Table 1. Statistics on Children's Work and Education

Working (% and population) 5 to 14 4.3 (1,326,411)

Attending School (%) 5 to 14 89.4

Combining Work and School (%) 7 to 14 1.9

Primary Completion Rate (%) 98.5

Source for primary completion rate: Data from 2015, published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2016.(4)

Source for all other data: Understanding Children's Work Project's analysis of statistics from Labourer Force Survey, 2013.(5)

Based on a review of available information, Table 2 provides an overview of children's work by sector and activity.

Table 2. Overview of Children's Work by Sector and Activity

Agriculture Farming, including harvesting and processing crops, including tobacco, raising poultry, grazing cattle, gathering honey, and harvesting tea leaves (6-10)

Drying and processing fish (7, 8, 10)

Harvesting and processing shrimp (11-13)

Industry Quarrying and mining, including salt† (8, 14)

Producing garments, textiles (jute), leather, footwear, and imitation jewelry (1, 7, 15-23)

Manufacturing bricks, glass, hand-rolled cigarettes (*bidis*), matches, soap, furniture (steel), aluminum products, metal utensils, plastic products, and melamine products (7, 8, 18, 24-29)

Ship breaking (13, 30, 31) Carpentry, welding, construction, and breaking bricks and stones (1, 8, 13, 32, 33). Determined by national law or regulation as hazardous and, as such, relevant to Article 3 (d) of ILOC. 182.

Child labor understood as the worst forms of child labor per se under Article 3(a)–(c) of ILO C. 182.

According to the National Education Policy, education is free and compulsory in Bangladesh through eighth grade (age 14).

However, several factors contribute to children not attending school, such as inadequate access to water and sanitation facilities and the costs associated with education, including books and uniforms. (8, 43)

2.4 UNICEF’S commitment to data for children is guided by the fact that the SDGs impact every aspect of a child’s well-being.

UNICEF’s work is structured around 5 overarching areas of well-being for every child which are grounded in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. These five areas are that:

-) Every child survives and thrives
-) Every child learns
-) Every child is protected from violence and exploitation
-) Every child lives in a safe and clean environment
-) Every child has a fair chance in life

This human rights based approach pursues a vision of realizing the rights of every child, especially the most disadvantaged and responds to the call to “leave no child behind”, so that the rights of every child, everywhere, will be fulfilled. The table below lists the SDG indicators that have been identified by UNICEF, based on these broad areas, as most relevant for monitoring the situation of children under each SDG goal.

2. 5. RECENT UPDATEED POSITION OF CHILD LABOURER IN BANGLADESH.

Labourer and Employment Ministry has undertaken a project of Taka 285 crore for prevention and elimination of hazardous child labourer by 2021, reports BSS. The ministry has formulated fresh work plan for prevention of child labourer aiming to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. As per the work plan, different committees on prevention of child labourer are working at district and upazila levels.

Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments (DIFE) Inspector General Md.

Shamsuzzaman Bhuiyan said readymade garments industry and shrimps processing industry have already been freed from child labourer. As per the labourer law, if children are employed in works, there is provision to take legal action against parents, guardians and authority of employer institutions. In 2017-18 fiscal, the government has identified 903 children in 341 factories in 11 sectors. Shamsuzzaman Bhuiyan said some 38 works have been announced hazardous considering professional health and safety issues. The government is working to prevent child labourer in 11 sectors on priority basis by this year, he said. Bhuiyan said at present over 17 lakh children are working at hazardous works in 18 sectors across the country of them, 12.80 lakh child labourers are in hazardous works while 2.60 lakh are in very risky works, he added. He said these children are engaged with hotel, restaurant, tannery, ship breaking, transport, agriculture, household works, construction, brick breaking and other hazardous works. State Minister for Labourer and Employment Md Mujibul Haque said the government has a plan to take a project to make around 2.5 lakh child laborers as skilled workers through technical and non-formal educational activities.

2.6 CHILD LABOURER IN TANNERY INDUSTRIES OF BANGLADESH.

To achieve sustainable development Goals (SDG) 2030, we have to implement various initiatives to eradicate child labourer from our industrial sector, particularly from tannery sector. Here I have presented the current situation of child labourer in tannery industries. Recent time concern authorities are busy with child labourer general issue or child labourer in RMG sector. Without odd position normally we do not change our gesture. After HARKIN Bill bangladesh RMG sector faced embargo from various buyer due to child labourer issues. Then all stake holders, politicians, planners engaged their attention to solve the problems. Now Bangladesh leather sector blamed with child labourer issue but there are no interventions to solve this problem.

The scenario of Tannery Industries child labourer based on different reports:

High-level officials involved in the sector are eager to declare that the leather industry is almost child labor free. The IPEC office in Dhaka, the Ministry of Labourer, and several NGOs have been working in an attempt to eradicate child labourer in the Tannery Industries with a wide variety of projects. Although Bangladesh does not have an official list of hazardous activities and sectors for children, several surveys include leather related activities on their list of hazardous work. In one of the latest surveys carried out by ILO about the urban informal sector, work in shoe factories and manufacturing leather products has been identified as hazardous [ILO/IPEC 2002]. An IPEC program starting in 2000 focusing on children working in the most intolerable conditions included leather tanneries as one of the five identified sectors [Karim 2005]. The Department of Labourer, as part of its program on

Eradicating Hazardous Child Labourer, conducted a survey in 1995 and classified tannery work as hazardous for children [Massum 2002].

Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum (BSAF) identified, during a survey in 2000, 67 hazardous activities, among which the work in tanneries. Work in shoe factories or other leather related activities were not included [BSAF 2002]. No clear data on the current extent of child labourer in the complete leather industry is available.

Some studies on different sub-sectors related to leather do, however, give an idea about the scope of the problem, but also indicate the need for more information on the subject.

In 2000 the Bangladesh Institute of Labourer Studies (BILS) estimated that around 1000 children between 7 and 14 years old were engaged in various jobs in tanneries [BILS 2000: 20].

The ILO-IPEC, in 2007, specified that approximately 260 children work in leather tanneries, 3040 children work in shoe factories and 320 children were working with leather products [ILO-IPEC 2007].

In 2001, the baseline study of the ILO project in the tanneries included 63 tanneries and found a total of 560 children working (all boys) [Karim 2005].

According to another survey by the ILO/IPEC on the Urban Informal Sectors of Dhaka City, not including tanneries, a total of 46 children were found to be manufacturing leather products, and 328 children working in shoe factories. The Hazaribagh area counted for a total of 243 children working in hazardous sectors [ILO/IPEC 2002].

According to the National Child Labourer Survey (NCLS 2003) the numbers are even higher: 13,702 children between 5 and 17 years old are working in tanning and the dressing of leather, manufacturing footwear and leather goods [Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics 2003].

The present research shows that, despite the interventions, still many children are working in

the production of leather and leather products. Many of them are not reached by any type of intervention. During the fieldwork, which covered only a small part of the sector, children were observed working in tanneries, shoe factories, the manufacturing of leather items or in other activities that are directly related to leather. However, we have not attempted to estimate the numbers.

According to a research work 6 hundred (approximately) child labourer work in tannery industries in Hazaribagh (BILLS 2001). In Zehadulkarim, 560 child labourer in tannery industries. Where cent percent (100%) child labourer works are worst forms of child labourer. (Karim 2001). In a Baseline survey of ILO/IPEC USDL 2001 found 447 child labourer in tannery industries.

In the next section I will discussed on Intervention and Program to Eradicate Child Labourer from Bangladesh including tannery industries.

3.7 LEGISLATION AND ACTION PROGRAMS ON CHILD LABOURER IN BANGLADESH.

Bangladesh joined the ILO in 1972 and ratified several conventions. Convention No. 138 concerning the minimum age for employment has not yet been ratified. However, Bangladesh ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989, and Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labourer in 2001, demonstrating its commitment to the compliance with child rights and the elimination of hazardous child labourer. Other significant conventions ratified by Bangladesh include the ILO Convention No. 29 on Forced Labourer and Convention No. 105 on Abolition of Forced Labourer [ILO/IPEC 2004]. Convention 182

states that ratifying countries should take immediate action to secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labourer and determine the hazardous activities by national laws or regulations. In December 2001, the Bangladeshi government with support of ILO and other organisations started developing a national policy on child labourer titled “elimination of child labourer policy”, but as of yet, the policy has not been launched.

The Constitution of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh ensures through different articles the basic needs and rights of children. Of special interest are Article 17 referring to the provision of free and compulsory education to all children, and Article 24 that prohibits all forms of forced labourer [Taher 2006]. Compulsory labourer is also an offence under the Penal Code 1860 [ILO/IPEC 2004]. Furthermore, the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs developed the National Plan of Action for Children, which is based on the UNCRC [Government of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh 2005].

A few national labourer laws deal with the issue of child labourer. They refer to minimum ages required for employment in specific sectors. According to these laws children below 14 years old are not allowed to work in factories, and adolescents’ work is regulated. Generally, the laws require that work by adolescents in factories is carried out during day hours and for a limited amount of hours [ILO/IPEC 2004; Taher 2006]. The Bangladesh Labourer Code (2006) stipulates that no child (i.e. a person under 14 years of age) is allowed to be employed in any work and that no adolescent (i.e. a person between 15 and 17 years old) is allowed to be employed in hazardous work; a child between 12 and 14 years old may be employed in “light work” only [Government of Bangladesh 2006].

Additionally, the Employment of Children Act, 1938, prohibits children under 12 years to work in workshops where hazardous activities take place. The 18 specified activities include weaving, tanning and the manufacture of bidis, soap, carpets, matches, explosives and

fireworks. Employers who repeatedly violate these restrictions face prison terms of up to 6 months. An exception is made in the case of family owned and family run workshops, which do not use outside hired labourer [ILO/IPEC 2004].

Although the existence of the laws demonstrates a concern, they have some limitations that need to be addressed. In the first place, there is confusion about the exact meaning of the concept “child”. Several laws define children as persons under 12, 14, 15 or 16 years old. In general though, the government of Bangladesh and its relevant agencies define working children between 5 and 14 years old as child labourer [Ksfi & Jesmin 2002]. Secondly, the laws don’t cover all sectors of employment, especially not the informal sectors, although a vast majority of the child labourer are engaged in these sectors, even in hazardous working conditions [Taher 2006]. There is no single code or law dealing with this informal area [ILO/IPEC 2004]. Thirdly, age restrictions are not sufficiently adhered to due to a lack of a well-functioning birth registration system in the country. (The information is based on an interview with ILO-IPEC functionaries in Dhaka, August 2008).

The IPEC project, in cooperation with the tannery workers union, managed to set up a Memorandum of Understanding, which states that “no tannery industry can use any child labourer in any part of the tanning process. Soon the entire tannery industry will be declared free of child labourer.” The MOU was signed by 50 tannery owners in 2004. The union committed itself to checking adherence to the memorandum. The fact that children are still working in tanneries, even in some tanneries that signed the MOU, can be explained by two main factors. In the first place, the memorandum was signed by tannery owners and not by the independent tanners that work in the tannery and employ most children. second, the union has no presence or influence in the rather informally organized tanneries, in which most child labourer takes place. The initiative has probably improved the situation in the

professional tanneries, but not in others. Individual projects have had their successes, but a poor coordination and exchange of information between the various project holders, decreases efficiency of the projects. Parallel projects are sometimes working at cross purposes and without much coordination between them. After the IPEC project (2002-2004) established, with a vision on sustainability, a Project Facilitating Committee (PFC) in the tannery area, the non-formal education project of the Ministry of Labourer, in 2004, set up Centre Management Committees, with similar functions but without the involvement of the former established PFC. (Anna Ensing 2009).

3.8. DIFFERENT ATTITUDE ON OF CHILD LABORER ISSUE.

3.8.1 Child labourer by child itself ?

In some cases children engaged in work spontaneously. According to Grotberg (2000) about the child decides to involve the workforce, it shows that child labourer has 3 (three) resilience factors, namely: (1). external power (I Have), personal power (I Am), and interpersonal skills (I Can). Having external support (I Have), i.e. the support of family (parents) to work, are

able to survive despite having to work with all the risks they may face, able to develop existing resilience resources that have a relationship based on trust, has structure and rules at home, has an independent drive, has role models, obtains health services, education, security and welfare. It is able to develop personal power (I am), which is loved and liked by others (family members, employers and co-workers), can love and empathize with others, be proud of themselves, independent and responsible, and have hope, as well as trust in a better future. While the ability of interpersonal (I can), namely the ability of child labourer to manage various stimulation, measure self-temperament and also others, is also able to express or communicate his feelings to the family and also others. Elfrianto (2007) on his research concluded that children feel besides getting money every week, through working playmates. There are useful activities that can help parents, and get work experience. Next concept is exploitation.

3.8.2. CHILD LABOURER ORIGIN AS THE VICTIM OF GUARDIAN AND EMPLOYER/ OWNER.

Extreme profit tendency of owner/employer use children as bondage slave. They bound to work in inhuman environment like a tannery. Employer see child labourer as benefit and family takes it as way of survival. How this take place for child?

The employers prefer children to adult workers for a number of reason. Mostly the employers are at the view that the child workers are cheap and they can earn more margin of profit by appointing child worker than adult ones. The children are not status conscious and never hesitate to do any work. They agility in work and less feeling of tiredness. The children are easily controllable, docile and superior in adaptability. Moreover, the children are free from

many negative qualities and they do not have any trade union to interfere with employers, decision. Finally, the persistent poverty stricken situation acts as the stimulus for the employers who are desirous of having cheap labourer. (Abu Taher, 147:2006)

What about family role? Most child labourer is a "victim" of family exploitation.

Undeniably, the conditions of deprivation and economic pressures facing the family are often the main cause of the child being forced to work. Thus the nature of child labor is basically inseparable from family economic reasons, lack of regulatory application (Law), and not functioning optimally value and norm as a social control system in society.

Mr. Grote observed different opinion on family interest:

In many developing countries child labor has several important functions. The most important function may be facilitating the survival of the poorest families. In India research conducted in 1993 found that each working child was contributing an average of 20-25% of the family income (Grote et al., 1998). This is quite considerable and this could make the difference between survival and starvation. Certainly it is important to find out what children working are contributing on an average to the total income of a family. In addition, the work experience gained by children may even enhance the chances of both the child and the family surviving in the future, more than a few years of formal education might be able to provide (Grote et al., 1998).

There are a lot of important questions one has to consider when it comes to child labor. A study made by Center for Development Research University Bonn (Grote et al., 1998) addresses a number of these questions;

-) Why might a family choose to send a child to work rather than invest in human capital accumulation in form of schooling?
-) Is this choice always sub-optimal from society's point of view?
-) Is it an irrational choice on the part of the family in the sense that their long-term interests would always be better served by schooling? (Grote et al., 1998:9).

A study (Grote et al., 1998:9) showed that “most researchers (in the study) agreed that the household decision to send children to work was generally driven by economic need, rather than greed”. Nevertheless, what was interesting was if the idea of deciding to let children work might be optimal for the household, had not been considered to any degree (Grote et al., 1998). The research done by Grote et al. (1998) raises interesting questions and thoughts. Now we discuss this child labourer phenomena in the context of globalization:

2.9. GLOBALIZATION AND CHILD LABOURER.

Globalization is a highly complex term and it can be used to explain almost every aspect of human relations and structures. The term globalization is often used in different contexts, either it is in economical perspective or a social perspective. Having this in mind I am going to look at globalization in the context of child labor. Massive movements of capital depend on information, communication, and knowledge in global markets (Carnoy, 1999). Furthermore it is important to understand that globalization can be divided into at least two categories. The first category is the negative way it can affect, through increasing social differences and through growth in capitalism.

The second category is the positive way it can affect, through increasing understanding, increasing freedom and improving communication between people (Grøtterud, 2001). Globalization changes a lot of aspects of society; the work place, changing human relations and social life, and increasing competition at the market place.

One can definitely argue that globalization is having a major impact on child labor. As mentioned in the study done by Bruns et al. (2003:15) “the links between national, regional and global investment in eliminating child labor are particularly important in a world where globalization is impacting upon markets and work”. Furthermore the competition between different actors in the world market has increased and has become tougher. Labor has in many ways become “globalized”, and Bruns et al. (2003:15) continue, “Where the competition for the perceived increased returns available in globalized markets is keen, however, it has become obvious that unscrupulous parties will seek a comparative advantage by exploiting child labor”. This is something that is of great concern to me. A lot of international companies look to move their production or services abroad. One of the reasons for this is the benefit from the low costs of employing cheap labor and in many cases children are being used. It is easier to exploit children as a result of their inability to negotiate fair terms or conditions, which makes them particularly vulnerable to exploitation (Bruns et al., 2003). Further Bruns et al. (2003:15) “believes that the focus on the child’s well-being have slowed down as a result of globalization”. The increasing competition at the world market place and the race between the different actors to succeed seems to be more important than the well-being of the child. This is something that I believe needs to be changed. It is necessary to change the attitude of the actors that operate in the world market. There must be different ways to go about it in order for the actors to succeed and at the same time looking at

the well-being of the child. I think the answer here lies in the international community's ability to agree on laws that can both protect the free market place and the rights of the child. The result from the study shows that one can benefit from having education in light of globalization, nevertheless, it also means that the people without education will have more difficulties than the ones that have. Bruns et al. (2003:15) write further, "the demand for literate [will continue to increase], educated workers even at the level of family business. This also has implications for child labor and for family decision-making about educating children".

In other words, families may be forced to send their children to school in the long run and the consequences for that can be tremendous. In many ways one can say that they are faced with a "loose-loose" situation. The situation they are faced with can be described as being a paradox were they are faced with the option to accept to 'loose' in the short run by choosing education or to loose in the long run by deciding to let their children work instead. The family will risk losing a part of their income which is vital for their survival if they decide to send them to school. And if they decide not to send them, they might in the long run be forced to stop working, as a result of globalization impact towards workers having to be more and more educated.

According to Bruns et al. (2003), the international community is again becoming more interested in looking at the linkage between child labor and globalization, with the broader conceptual framework of *Decent Work*. 'Decent Work' implies non-hazardous work that deprives children of their rights to being a child. In many countries childhood is not considered as important or having value on its own. The important thing has been to protect the children against dangers in the same way as with grown ups. Bruns et al. (2003) further write that:

The World Commission on the Social Dimension of Globalization has recommended decent work for all should be made a global goal and be pursued through complementary national and international policies, noting that addressing the need to speed up the creation of jobs in all countries would help reduce social tension in a country and economic friction between countries (Bruns et al. 2003:15).

I believe that creating jobs for everybody in the world at first sounds like something positive. Nevertheless, how would creating new jobs help with issues related to child labor? Will creating new jobs help children that are exploited as child laborers? I believe that one need to see things more in perspective and nuanced to do things in the right order. First one has to make sure that the jobs that are already in place have the appropriate working conditions, which will have to be ensured through laws. The laws must protect all workers both children and adults. I will address the laws and the legal framework more thoroughly in the next section. Before I wish to explain the child labourer issue with social exclusion . Mahed Aweleh of OSOLO University has made discussion about child labourer of Bangladesh through the social exclusion theory. His view has given next below:

2.10. SOCIAL EXCLUSION AND CHILD LABOURER OF BANGLADESH.

The definition of ‘social exclusion’ has developed over the last decades and the European Commission has adapted a term of social exclusion closely related to the idea of inadequate realization of social rights. As noted by Gore et al. (1995:2) ref. 6 “in relation to the social rights of citizens... to a certain basic standard of living and to participation in the major social and occupational opportunities of the society”. The concept ‘social exclusion’ is related to the concept ‘poverty’. However, it is seen in much more multi-dimensional terms than just income and expenditure. The central question here is to link the standard of living

with the possession of social rights to employment, housing and health care etc. As Gore et. al (1995:2) sees it “to study the evidence that where citizens are unable to secure their social rights, they will tend to suffer processes of generalized and persisting disadvantage and their social occupational participation will be undermined”. Moreover, Silver (1995) lists a few things people might be excluded from:

A livelihood; secure, permanent employment; earnings; property, credit, or land; housing; minimal or prevailing consumption levels; education, skills, and cultural capital; the welfare state; citizenship and legal equality; democratic participation; public goods; the notion or dominant race; family and sociability, humanity, respect, fulfillment and understanding (Silver, 1995:60).

The list provided by Silver (1995) shows the complexity and the range of the term ‘social exclusion’. The term touches a lot of different aspects of life in a society and can indeed appear in a variety of ways, and it is important to recognize the versatility of the term and its reach. The concept of ‘social exclusion’ is seen as covering a remarkable wide range of social and economic problems. Silver (1995) in an example uses France to show social groups and individuals that potentially are of risk of being excluded:

Ref.6.Gore, Charles, Jose B Figueiredo and Gerry Rodgers (1995). Introduction: Markets, citizenship and social exclusion. In: (Who are the editors? Their names should be here, just before the title) *Social Exclusion: Rhetoric, Reality, Repsonses*. Geneva: International Institute for Labourer Studies.

Mentally and physically handicapped, suicidal people, aged invalids, abused children, substance abusers, delinquents, single parents, multi-problem households, marginal, asocial persons, and other social misfits (Silver, 1995:63).

These social groups are at great risk of being socially excluded from society as a direct result of their social and economic problems. Moreover the problems these social groups and individuals are experiencing can be assessed as a 'vicious circle', since being excluded from social relations can lead to other deprivations as well, thereby further limiting their living opportunities. For example, being excluded from the opportunity to be employed or to receive credit may lead to economic impoverishment that may, in turn lead to other deprivations such as undernourishment or homelessness. The number of problems that potentially can increase as a result of being socially excluded makes it very difficult to escape the 'long arms' of the 'vicious circle' once it gets a hold of you.

Furthermore, social exclusion can be divided into two directions, active and passive exclusion. When for example, immigrants or refugees are not given a usable political status, it is an active exclusion, and this applies to many of the deprivations from which minority communities suffer in Europe, Asia and elsewhere. When, however, the deprivation comes about through a social process in which there is no deliberate attempt to exclude, the exclusion can be seen as a passive kind. A good example is when you do not have any place to live and you cannot afford to either rent or buy a place. This is an example of passive exclusion (Silver, 1995).

Having this in mind, if we look at child laborers around the world they are a good example of a group in society which are at great risk of being socially excluded. The fact is that many children are forced to work and very often also abused. Looking at the kind of work and work environment they have to endure, I would argue that they do not receive the proper treatment and payment they deserve. The fact that the children are exploited and abused puts them in a situation where they are at high risk of experiencing other deprivations. The direct or indirect consequences often are that these children are excluded from participating fully in society

and a good example is their ability to pursue education. The 'vicious circle' which Silver (1995) talks about has a 'stronghold' on those children and it is immensely difficult for the children to 'escape' the 'long arms' of the 'vicious circle'. Apart from that, culture relativism how related with child labourer of our country-

2.11. CULTURE RELATIVISM AND CHILD LABOURER OF BANGLADESH.

I do not want my house to be walled in on all sides and my windows to be stuffed. I want the cultures of all lands to be blown about my house as freely as possible. But I refuse to be blown of my feet by any.

Mahatma Gandhi

These words by Mahatma Gandhi illustrates how important it is to have an open mind to other cultures, however, not unwillingly bow for other cultures and not to force others to undertake your own cultural belief. The concept of culture has theoretically been used to look at the human conduct. Hartung (1954) argues that cultural relativity is one of the most important concepts over the last years in which anthropology and sociology has devoted a lot of time towards. The culture relativism theory looks at the human conduct using observational studies of different cultures and different societies. Over the years there have been many debates on how one sees individuals as individuals and individuals as members of the social group and society which s/he is part of, and how one should view culture relativism in respect to the individual, the social group and the society. Hartung (1954) defines culture relativism as the following:

Cultural relativity, briefly stated, asserts that any set of customs and institutions, or way of life, is as valid as any other... Cultural relativism is a philosophy which... lays stress on the dignity inherent in every body of custom, and on the need for tolerance of conventions though they may differ from one's own... the relativistic point of view brings into relief the

validity of every set of norms for those people whose lives are guided by them, and the values these represent... The very core of cultural relativism is the social discipline that comes of respect of differences- of mutual respect. Emphasis on the worth of many ways of life, not one, is an affirmation of the values of each culture. Such emphasis seeks to understand and to harmonize goals, not to judge and destroy those that do not dovetail with our own (Hartung, 1954:118).

Hartung (1954) emphasizes the importance of tolerance and respect for other cultures. That one should respect ones differences mutually. He believes that there is more than *one* way of life and that *no* culture is a confirmation of 'good' or 'bad'. Try to emphasize on seeking towards understanding other cultures and not seek to demolish those that culturally are different from you. Furthermore, I know that the concept of culture which I here use is over 50 years old however I would argue that it is still very relevant. In the next paragraphs I will try to show how the concept has been playing a central part of the preparation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The concept of culture relativism was used as a 'heuristic tool' by the UN Commission of Human Rights to develop and prepare the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Executive Board AAA, 1947). Since then there have been many debates about the Statement of human rights. One of the debates has been related to the concern that the Declaration of Human Rights has primarily been prepared by people from Western societies and that they therefore express values that are far from universal and that they are influenced by the 'West'. According to Executive Board AAA, 1947:

Today the problem is complicated by the fact that the Declaration must be of worldwide applicability. It must embrace and recognize the validity of many different ways of life. It will not be convincing to the Indonesian, the African, the Chinese, if it lies on the same plane

as like documents of an earlier period. The rights of Man in the Twentieth century cannot be circumscribed by the standards of any single culture, or be dictated by the aspirations of any single people. Such a document will lead to frustration, not realization of the personalities of vast numbers of human beings (Executive Board AAA, 1947:1).

As I understand it the key here is that one includes all cultures to reflect the view of the Declaration and that not *only* one culture should be the dominant reflection. The Commission must involve people of diverse cultures to influence the policy decision process and the organizations as a whole. The decisions must be taken from the stand of the whole Commission and not just a few members. Only then can the Declaration fulfill the criteria of being worldwide applicable. Nevertheless, this could prove more difficult than it sounds. Especially considering the number of countries represented in the UN and the number of different cultures.

Further, I will be looking at the issue of applicability and discuss it in relation to another central debate when it comes to culture relativism. The debate has been about laws and conventions the international community has agreed upon and how it is supposed to be applicable to all member countries. Here the core of the debate has been if we can expect something that is relevant and applicable in country A, necessarily is the same for country B. Frankena (1973) shows this well and she argues that:

What is right or good for one individual or society is not right or good for another, even if the situation are similar, meaning not merely that what is thought right or good by one is not thought right or good by another... but that what is really right or good in one case is not in another (Frankena, 1973:109).

If we look at laws and conventions concerning child labor, many countries in the 'West' do not have child labor and many countries in the 'South east' have child labor. Therefore the

understanding of what child labor is and how it affects the societies which have child labor might as a result of cultural differences be different between countries standing on the 'outside' looking at countries that are experiencing child labor. A lot of countries in the 'West' see child labor as something negative, and interestingly a lot countries such as Bangladesh does not always share that view. This makes it difficult to make the laws and conventions relevant and applicable for both country A and B (Bruns et al. 2003). So we have to articulate laws according to the exact basis of social structure pre-requisite.

2.12 .ACCORDING TO MAHED AWLEH-- CHILD LABOURER PERPATUATE IN BANGLADESH.

Mahed Awleh has made a research on Bangladesh child labourer, his opinion as below: 'I have tried to show how the current situation in Bangladesh is like and to show the path for which Bangladesh is heading towards in terms of combating worst forms of child labor. Although Bangladesh has signed and ratified many conventions, there are still some conventions they are yet to ratify and implement. Hence, I have argued so far in the analysis chapter that it will be difficult to successfully ratify and implement all the conventions that are currently in place. The reason for this being that the child labor Conventions are all interrelated and must be all implemented in order to succeed in eliminating the worst forms of child labor. It is very important that the implementation of the laws and legislation is ensured. Moreover, the Government and the politicians in Bangladesh play an essential role in combating child labor. A huge problem such as I see it is the lack of commitment, political will and prioritization of child labor on the political agenda. Interestingly, what I found in this study is that child labor in many aspects of society life in Bangladesh is accepted, not only on political level, also among the general people'

Furthermore, if we look closer at another aspect of exploitation, one has to look at families which is the greatest use of child labor is found. Why would families use children as child laborers? Importantly, it is not only the children's own families that take advantage of children as child laborers. A lot of times households use other family's children as domestic workers. Jillani (1998); ILO (1998) argues that is not only the child that is exploited, however, the whole family. Bjerkan et al. (1997) believe that society and the general social system, both economical, socially and culturally in Bangladesh, set the conditions in such a way that children and their families are in a position where they can get exploited or/and abused. Jillani (1998) argues that child labor in a social context is very complex and it involves a lot of different aspects in society in terms of socio-economic perspective. In order to grasp this fully I would like to look to the past and show what happened in Bangladesh and the children that worked in the garment industry in the 1990s. The focus on using child labor was set on the political agenda with the US in front of passing legislation to ban importation of goods made using child labor. This automatically put pressure on the factory owners and the government in Bangladesh, which led to an immediate stop of the use of child labor. All of the children lost their jobs. At first this sounded like a good thing, however, the US, neither the factory owners nor the government had thought about the consequences this decision would have on the children and their families. Kamal Siddiqui (2007) reflects further on the incident in the garment industry:

The decision to fire the children made a bad situation even worse. Over 45,000 children were suddenly out of job or income. What options were the children left with? The truth is that many of the children seek to the streets and became child prostitutes. The fact is that nobody did anything in preventing the situation from getting worse. What about rehabilitating the children and providing options for them? (Kamal Siddiqui, 2007).

What Kamal Siddiqui expresses above and the situation which occurred in the garment industry in the 1990s clearly shows the complexity of child labor and the need to deal with child labor properly. One must provide rehabilitation and options for children after they have been withdrawn as child laborers. Bjerkan et al. (1997) and Jillani (1998) share Kamal Siddiqui's view in terms of the necessity of creating opportunities and help the children and their families in getting rehabilitated.

Bangladesh is one of the poorest countries in the world and where approximately 50 per cent of the population lives under the national poverty line is crucial in understanding the current situation in the country (ILO, 2004). Furthermore, to understand the effect poverty has on child labor. Jillani (1998) ref-2- argues that poverty is one of the major causes of child labor¹ According to Grote et al. (1998) ref-3 it is necessary for many to force their children to work in order to survive. The priority is not to be mistaken, first and foremost they strive to feed their children. Some people talk about education as an option instead of working, the reality for the children and the families that are at the very end in society in terms of poverty do not have the 'luxury' to think about education. This leads us to look at education in Bangladesh.²

¹ Ref.1 Grote, Ulriek, Arnab Basu and Diana Weinholt (1998). Child Labor and the International Policy Debate. *Discussion Papers on Development Policy*. Bonn, September 1998: Center for Development Research.

² Ref.2 Jillani, Anees (1998). *Child labor, The Legal Aspects*. SPARC, October 1998.

Mahed Awleh. *Child labor and access to education: An investigation of the situation of Bangladesh 101*. 2005. Osolo university.

CHAPTER THREE:

3.1. LITERRATURE REVIEW ON CHILD LABOURER IN GENERAL.

Child labor in Bangladesh is, like other parts of the world, a common phenomenon. It is a common hypothesis in Bangladesh that child labor is mainly an outcome of extreme poverty aggravated by the prevalent ignorance of the traditional bound society. Poverty, in its acute form in many families, forces parents to send children to work instead of sending them to school. in regard to employment of children in both urban and rural areas, some pull factors, such as employers, preference to employ child worker, attractive commitment of employer and apparent income guarantee also play as a vital role in this regard. As a result, in contravention of the ILO Convention which has set the minimum the age for employment at 14 years, children in increasing number are easily becoming an integral part (still unrecognized) of the country's labor force, although child labourer is still considered to be harmful and socially unacceptable. So, the situation of child labourer is important not only for social reasons but also for other reason emanating from economic and demographic aspect. Md. Abu Taher, (child labor in Dhaka City: p.118, 2006).

As my best of knowledge Child Labourer in Dhaka City is the unparallel works in the field of child labourer. any way, In this section I have discussed about the child labourer related report, research works and academic books of eminent scholars. which will enhance our knowledge base towards child labourer and the limitation or scope of further study. Although these are not exactly on the child labourer of tannery industries but these are helping link of understanding the problem of tannery child labourer. In the next section I have presented few study exact on tannery industries child labourer.

A). RECENT ILO AND UNICEF REPORT:

Children's Nature of children's work. Information concerning the sector and modality of children's work is only available for those working children not also attending school, a group that makes up about 40 percent of all children in employment. 24 In 2005/06 non-student children in employment were concentrated in the agriculture and service sectors. Forty-six percent of non-student 7-14 year-olds in employment were found in agriculture and 36 percent in services; manufacturing accounted for much of the remainder, 16 percent of total children in employment. Forms of employment falling in the "other" category include children working in the shrimp industry in the sea beach areas and children working in the local cigarette industry ("Bidi workers") in the northern areas.

About 108,000 non-student children worked in the former and about 33,000 non-student children worked in the latter.²⁵ Children in the dry fish industry in Chittagong and Kuakata areas also fell in the residual "other" category. 40. Existing studies also found that 149,000 children were engaged in five hazardous industries – welding, auto-workshops, road transport, battery recharging and recycling, and street children. They were also found in bidi (hand-rolled cigarettes) factories, construction industry including brick breaking leather tanneries, fisheries, agriculture and informal sector and in domestic services (ILO-IPEC, 2004).²⁶ 41.

The Government of Bangladesh has accorded the fight against child labourer a prominent place in its national development agenda and has made a number of important commitments in this area. There is a wide range of on-going Government, bilateral, multilateral and NGO interventions of relevance to child labourer in Bangladesh. But important gaps still persist. The critical challenge moving forward is to extend current

efforts within a unified strategic framework to ensure that they effectively address child labourer.

The current report aims to help inform national efforts against child labourer. The report presents evidence concerning the extent, nature, causes and consequences of child labourer, and, on this basis, identifies key policy priorities moving forward.

The report restates the case for placing child labourer at the forefront of the national development agenda, presenting a range of evidence indicating that child labourer is not only a serious violation of child rights, but also constitutes an important impediment to the achievement of many desirable national development outcomes– the Millennium Development Goals, Universal Primary Enrolment, Education for All, poverty reduction and Decent Work foremost among these. national development agenda, presenting a range of evidence indicating that child labourer is not only a serious violation of child rights, but also constitutes an important impediment to the achievement of many desirable national development outcomes–the Millennium Development Goals, Universal Primary Enrolment, Education for All, poverty reduction and Decent Work foremost among these. Ref.*

- B). “Lost innocence, stolen child hoods ”it is an extra ordinary book written by Therse Blanchet, published by UPL in 19965. The study looks into the lives and prevailing notions of children in hazardous work, homeless children, sexually exploited children etc. In difference layers of society. In her book she analyzed many areas of child hood in details except educational facilities for child labourer. (Blanchet 1999: 74-75). This is a good works in this field, but this book do not contain any report about tannery industries child labourer.

*(Understanding Children's Work in Bangladesh Country Report July 2011 Understanding Children's Work (UCW) Programme Understanding Children's Work (UCW) Programme Villa Aldobrandini V. Panisperna 28 00184 Rome Tel: +39 06.4341.2008 Fax: +39 06.6792.197 Email: info@ucw-project.org).2011.

C). A basic study in the field of child labourer in Dhaka City in Bangladesh, was conducted by professor Md. Abu Taher of ISWR, DU. The book, *Child Labourer in Dhaka, Dimension and implementations* has been an outcome of a PhD study entitled, *Child Labourer in Dhaka City: The study was designed and accomplished in 1996 to enquire into and obtain information of the situation of Child Labourer in Dhaka City. On the issue of child labourer it is the 1st doctoral dissertation in Bangladesh.*

Within this book, researcher covers a wide range of the child labourer problem including much talked Harkin Bill. This study reveals that 41.18 % of the employers are not aware about the prohibiting enactments on child labourer. This study also reveals that it is quite surprising that none female child workers retrenched from garments factories due to Harkin Bill, could tell anything about their proposed schooling facilities under the joint initiative of BGMEA, ILO, and UNICEF, as has been agreed upon in the MOU (Taher 241). Tannery industries child labourer were not issues.

D). Another PhD work has been done recently (2010) by Abdul Jabber Mia. from the same institute (ISWR). According to this study 65% street girl children (SGC) are illiterate and they never enrolled in school, the literate SGC usually get informal education. (Miah 2010:200). The study also pointed out that due to lack of education and awareness

many guardian of SGC do not care to understand the importance of education .consequently ,they do not take steps for their children's education. Mia 205). This research works figure out the education situation of street girl children.

E). SM Morshed has completed a PhD Study on child labourer under Dhaka University in 2008. It may be the 2nd study on Child labourer where he try to find out the impact NGO interventions in the elimination of child labourer, limitation of NGO delivery and how these experience and learning can contribute more effectively towards the future actions for a child labourer free Bangladesh. The empirical finding reveal that poverty is the main cause of child labourer. Education is the best answer to the poor children in school but not a traditional form, its needs special attention. This study focused on NGO activities in the field of child labourer. It covers many issues except child labourer in tannery industries and education. (Morshed: 2008).

F). On the basis Dr. Mohammad Ali Khan's M.Phil thesis entitled Health and Living Condition of Child Labourer: A Study in Dhaka City in Bangladesh, submitted to the department of Geography of Norwegian University of Science Technology (NTNU), Trondheim, Norway, he has published a book entitled Child Labourer in Dhaka City. In that study, chapter eight attempts to present data on schooling, timing of work, sleep, recreation and reading. A comparison has made between child labourer and normal school going children on the basis empirical data and secondary sources. He recommended special types of schools for working children in Bangladesh may be the best answer to keep the child labourer in schools , at least a few hours in a day, instead of work place.(Khan, 2001:195-202).

- G). About School and child labourer Boyden said, there is much to done if school is become a serious alternative to detrimental child work,(Boyden 1998: 283).
- H). Save the Children UK, Dhaka had published a report (undated) entitled, Working Children in Bangladesh. This report is a review of studies, research and literature relating to working children in Bangladesh primarily since 1995. It is a good collection but it had been mixed up the definition of the child labourer, working children and street children. A total 56 books and research had been analyzed. There is no specific research report or book fully based on child labourer in tannery industries. Indeed a few reports are related to informal education for working children for working children, in general.
- I). Muhammad Arifuzzaman Khan,s report entitled ,The Role of Non – Formal Education of Dhaka Ahsania Mission to prevent the worst form of Child Labourer, high lighted the role of DAM. The study revealed that flexible time ,routine and syllabus as well as health and recreational facilities are determining factors to attract child labourer to come to school. Actually this study focus on education of child labourer no path way to eradicate child labourer from industrial sector like tannery industries.
- J). Another book entitled “ The child in the Indian subcontinent dimension and implications “edited by Ramesh Kanbargi discussed on consequence of child labourer on schooling and fertility in the chapter six. further more ,Berkat E khoda in the chapter two had written an article on Child Labourer in rural Bangladesh. He indicated that if the economic condition of the people living in rural areas can be raised and easy access to

schooling is ensured for their children, the incidence of child labourer can be reasonably reduced.

- K). Ranjon kamaker and others book named” Child Worker in Informal Sector” A Dhaka City Senerio, funded by Radda Baren is good attempt to find out the working conditions of children in informal sector but no information regarding tannery sector child labourer.
- L). Ali Ahmad and M A Quasem published a book entitled Child Labourer in Bangladesh in 19191.This study deals with many issues including some descriptions and analyses on pattern of social enrolment and child worker(chapter 1) and school enrolment and the work pattern of the slum children (chapter4) It covers both the rural and urban child workers. One cannot expect good academic performance from hungry and undernourished children (Ali Ahmad :1991:17). The study recommended that in urban areas where the demand for education exceeds the supplies of the schools and the poor families cannot complete. They expect the role NGO s may reduce that child labourer, but there is discussion about tannery child labourer.
- M).Abu Taher observed that,Child labourer is an undenyng fact in the present day world. Even the highly industrialized and developed countries are no exceptions in this regard. Therefore, the incidence of child labourer has turned out to be a serious problem and consequently ,more recently there has been a wave of awareness of the issue of child labourer. But statistical information on child labourer and its extent is yet to come to the the surface of information world. In other words ,its can be said that the issue of child labourer is statistically well hidden as yet. (Taher 29:2006)
- N). Child labourer is inextricably linked with poverty, therefore, the incidence of child labourer around the globe bears the testimony to the fact that poverty still exists on earth and its scourge is virtually visible in every country of the world.(Wright : 1990.8). so it

is impossible for any individual researcher to dig out the correct picture of situation of child labourer around the globe. More over, hardly any country in the world can give any confirmed statistics of the exact number of child labourers. Available data from different sources indicate that , in some countries in the Asian region , the incidence of child labourer is very clear and conspicuous by its huge numbers and extent of the magnitude. In Indonesia, the estimated number is 2.7 million, in Thailand 1 million and in the Philippines, the number child labourer is stated to 5.5 million. In some south Asian countries employment of children indicated ,the blatant disregard to the prohibitory provisions of the ILO conventions adopted over the years. In respect of child labourer it has been stated that,

Mali 45%, in India 20%, in Bhutan 44% and Bangladesh 32% of the total labourer force are child labourers (Costa, 1989, :1) Also in China, more than 7000 women and children had reportedly been freed from slavery (Boonpala,1990:25).

However, the deteriorating situation of working children around the world simply implies that number of working children is on the increase.(Wright, 1990 :16)

3.2. LITERATURE ON TANNERY INDUSTRIES LABOURER.

A) In previous section I have mentioned that, literature and reports on Tannery industries Child labourer is not sufficient. We have to rely on some sporadic reports and statistics. Anna Ensing has made a elaborate master piece works on Hazaribagh Tannery Child labourer. Here I have cited directly from her reports:

Children are found working in hazardous conditions in all stages of the production chain, in the first place because of their working hours. They all exceed the maximum amount of hours as set by ILO Convention 182. In addition, work in tanneries or with waste materials,

involves exposure to toxic substances, fumes and gases. All stages of the process, including work in manufacturing, result in physical complaints such as aches and exhaustion, or are likely to involve accidents. Work as an assistant salesman doesn't involve these health risks. Children who produce gloves at home have slightly better conditions than children in factories and the work is not necessarily hazardous. However, it is often carried out by children under the minimum age who should be protected from any type of work. Besides the harm done to their physical health, almost all activities in the leather sector exclude working children from school, since they are performed on a fulltime basis. Many children are also denied their right to recreation and free time because of their work. The children who are most at risk are those who also live at their workplace (tanneries or factories). These children are most at risk for the workplace hazards, are mostly alone, without family or relatives, lack any form of privacy, enjoy very little free time or forms of recreation, and are highly dependent on their employers. Due to the hazardous working and living conditions, the exact amount of working hours are not even relevant; even with few actual working hours the hazards them at all times. (Anna Ensing *Hazardous Child Labourer in the Leather Sector of Dhaka, Bangladesh* (p.5-19: 2009).

Actually, this study on Hazardous Child Labourer in the Leather Sector in Dhaka provides an insight into the extent and characteristics of hazardous child labourer in the various segments of this sector.

The research has identified all stages that together make up the production chain of leather - from raw hides to leather products - and has documented the involvement of children all these stages. It reveals that, despite the public attention and the various initiatives, many children are still found working in different parts of the production chain.

CHAPTER FOUR:

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK.

Theory serves as an orientation for gathering facts since it specifies the types of facts to be systematically observed. This is so because the elements or variables of a theory are logically interrelated, and if relevant theory exist, hypotheses or research questions can be deduced based upon particular relationships between elements (Blanche and Durrheim, 1999:19).ref.3.

All research is based on certain theoretical understanding. A theoretical framework consist of a theory or theories that help us to explain and understand phenomena and relationship between study variables. I may think about my theoretical frame work like a conceptual map. But not the map of my overall study, just a map how my variables relate to one another based on the theory and how the theory applies to phenomena under the investigation. Theoretical frame works are difficult to understand in general terms for us, so here we do not discuss on grand theory. Before selecting any specific theory I have discussed few theoretical aspects here.

The resurgent interest in child labourer has been accompanied by a combination of new international conventions, new actors, new investment, new research, new information, new

ideas, and expanded activity in a wide variety of developing country's economic and social settings. One result of this movement is increased diversity of both thinking and action. Both the literature and meetings on child labor are now marked by vigorous debate in regards to a number of important issues. Even among recognized experts, both researchers and activists, there is wide and often heated disagreement even over such basic matters as what constitutes child labourer, what causes it, how it affects children and society, and how best to deal with it. The diversity of viewpoints should be encouraged, and that the creative tension between them can, if constructively managed, generate more effective action and cooperation against abuse of children in and through their work. A review of the 'child labourer' literature and experience reveals four highly generalized lines of thinking that can be thought of as: (1) a labourer market perspective, (2) a human capital perspective, (3) a social responsibility perspective and (4) a child-centered perspective. 90 It is suggested that each of the most important positions now encountered in current national and international discussion of 'child labourer' tend to fit into one of these perspectives more easily than any of the others, and can be profitably understood in that context. The first two perspectives are of an economic orientation, while the latter two tend to emphasize social and cultural factors.

The Labourer Market Perspective

This perspective, the dominant international paradigm of government child labourer intervention for nearly a century, is fundamentally driven by mostly western cultural notions of childhood as properly a work-free period and by anxiety about the potential impact of child workers on adult labourer markets. While concern about workplace hazards on children's health and development has also been a factor, and has even been emphasized in political rhetoric, policies and programmers generated under this conceptual framework have

been designed primarily to separate children from work until at least mid-adolescence, rather than to make their workplace safer or more conducive to their development. The 'labourer market perspective' takes a particular view of children, envisaging them as essentially innocent, ignorant of the world and incompetent to fend off its evils or even to recognize their own best interests. They are depicted as helpless victims, or potential victims, dependent on protection and rescue by adults. This is primarily a modern Western notion of childhood that is historically and anthropologically unusual not only for the radical division it draws between childhood and adulthood, but also for valuing children's helplessness rather than usefulness, and artificially extending their dependency to an advanced age by deliberately delaying instruction in certain life skills essential to survive, make one's living, or raise a family (Zelizer, 1985; Boyden, 1997; Boyden et. al, 1998). Such a view of childhood leaves children free of responsibility and obliges adults to take decisions on behalf of the young that children, owing to their incompetence by definition, are deemed unqualified to take for themselves. There also is a built-in assumption that what is best for adults probably is good for their children as well.

The Human Capital Perspective

This approach views the work of children through the lens of national economic development. It regards child labourer as a product of economic underdevelopment, and suggests that the remedy is to eliminate poverty and its causes. At the macroeconomic level this entails raising the Gross National Product, and at the microeconomic providing enhanced income options for the poor. It conceives of the child labourer problem in terms of work and working conditions that undermine children's eventual contribution as adults to national economic development and their own economic progress, and makes no objection to

children's work, per se. However, a "human capital perspective" would worry about work that stands in the way of children receiving an education, and for this reason economists and others working within it have produced a considerable literature looking at the relationships between children's work, education, and lifetime earnings. The interpretation of findings from literature, which appear ambiguous, is currently a matter of intense discussion. This perspective promotes policies and activities develop in children the skills, attitudes and other capacities--the 'human capital'-they need to contribute to economic development and become prosperous adults. It judges children's work according to whether it contributes to or detracts from this objective, opposing work that deprives children of education, for example, but approving apprenticeships or other work arrangements that transmit skills. The decision to educate one's children has an inter-temporal asset, as discussed by many authors, most notably Becker (1974). Baland and Robinson (2000) make a particularly direct connection of human capital formation to child labourer when evaluating the efficiency characteristics of household decisions. Ref.xx

The Social Responsibility Perspective

This perspective regards the work of children in the context of social rather than economic development. It arises out of concern about social inequality, many types of discrimination, unjust concentrations and use of economic and political power, cultural alienation, dysfunctional family and community relationships, social irresponsibility, and the deterioration of values and moral fibre. The central concern is with the 'exclusion' of disadvantaged groups from full participation in the protection, benefits and opportunities of society, and the proposed remedy is greater social inclusion of those being excluded or marginalized.⁹²

The Child-Centered Perspective

Unlike the other conceptual frameworks discussed above, ‘child-centered’ interventions in child work have children as their primary clientele, putting their interests first and foremost without filtering them through prior adult agenda. Unsurprisingly, this perspective is most associated with organizations for the defense of children. It is prominently represented at the international level by UNICEF and international child rights organizations such as the Save the Children Alliance, and at the national level by a huge number of non-governmental and community organizations promoting children’s rights and welfare. It is driven by concern about conditions that impair children’s growth and violate their rights. Accordingly, it conceives of child labourer as that work which undermines children’s well-being and individual and social development, and it judges the appropriateness of any work according to its effect on a child. Work is broadly defined to include much more than economic participation; for instance, girls working in their homes are included in the focus. The purpose of intervention in children’s work is to guarantee their rights, welfare and development.

Ref-1. D. K. Brown, A.V. Deardorff and R . M. Stern. 2002. *The Determinants of Child Labourer:*

Theory and Evidence. University of Michigan; School of Public Policy. p. 9.

92 Myron Weiner. 1991. *The Child and the State in India.* Princeton: Princeton University Press.

Theory of Inequality, Productivity, and Child Labourer

A recent theoretical literature has linked reductions in income inequality to reductions in child labourer in countries that are relatively well-off, but has not explored how income distribution affects child labourer in very poor countries. We show that while in higher-productivity countries with child labourer, a more equal income distribution will reduce or eliminate child labourer, in low-productivity countries, a more equal distribution of income will exacerbate child labourer. Econometric specifications studying child labourer among 10-to-14 year olds yield results generally consistent with these predictions. Policy actions that aim to bring about more equality so as to reduce child labourer will likely not have the desired effect unless a country in which they are taken is sufficiently wealthy (Rogers and Swinnerton, 2001).

Karl Marx

The result of buying children and young persons of under age by the capitalist is physical deterioration and moral degradation. Karl Marx provided detailed brief for the General Council on social issues likely to meet with immediate agreement. Child labourer was deemed such an issue. Marx's position on child labourer as "a progressive, sound and legitimate tendency, although under capital it was distorted into an abomination" met with no opposition.⁹³ Marx believed that no child under nine years of age should work. He then divided older children into three age groups- of 9-12, 13- 15, and 15-17 years- and suggested that they should be allowed to work two, three and six hours per day, respectively. Marx was a supporter of part-time education, and was sceptical about the role of the state in education (he had Prussia in mind).⁹⁴

Theoretical Explanations of Child Abuse

A number of explanations have been given by scholars to explain the motivational factors in child abuse. Of these, the important ones are: (1) psychiatric explanation; (2) socio-cultural explanation which includes (a) social situational explanation, (b) social habitability explanation; (3) resource explanation; (4) social interactional explanation; and (5) social learning explanation. ⁹⁵ The psychiatric explanation was propounded by scholars like Steele and Pollock (1968), Kempe (1972), Gelles (1973), and Parke and Collmer (1975). It links with child abuse factors such as mental illness and personality defects or intraindividual abnormalities. It also links abusive parents' own childhood experiences to the individuals' weak personality development and poor self control (Wolfe, 1987: 45). The thesis that

personality disorder is responsible for child abuse was further advanced by reports that abusers often had a propensity for impulsive and/or antisocial acts that extended beyond the preventive role. A parent, according to this explanation, may abuse his/her child due to unmet emotional needs (that signify discontentment, anger or irritability), an inability to balance the child's needs and capabilities with own (parental) expectations, or emotional scars from their ability to care for their own offspring (Wolfe, 1987: 45).

This explanation initially drew support from many fields, including lawmakers and public-interest groups because it directed most of the responsibility for abusive behaviour squarely at the individual involved, and absolved society from blame in contributing to the risk of child abuse through lack of education, adequate housing, family support programmes, employment opportunities, and so on. However, recent researches have disproved the role of psychopathology in child abuse. The socio-cultural explanation, given in the 1960s, maintained the external forces or socio-demographic variables within the society caused child abuse. This explanation includes three sub-explanations: social situational, social habitability and social control.

The social-situational explanation proposes that abuse and violence arise out of two factors: structural stress and cultural norms. As the social structure in which a parent lives becomes more stress ridden (or is perceived as more stressful), the greater becomes the possibility that family violence will surface as an attempt to gain control over irritating, tense events. Cultural sanctioning of violence as an appropriate

93 Quoted in S. Padover (ed.). 1975. *Karl Marx on Education, Women and Children*. New York: McGraw-Hill. p. 91.

95. conflict resolution technique further provides a foundation for the use of corporal Babita Agarwal. 2007. *Child Labourer in India*. India: ABD Publishers. pp. 110 punishment in child rearing. If a parent was frequently exposed to harsh physical punishment as a child, he/she may have greater propensity towards viewing such behaviour as normative and inhibition against physical force may be lessened (Bandura, 1973). Steinmatz and Strauss (1974) have maintained that factors such as low income, unemployment, isolation, unwanted pregnancy and conflict with spouse/in-laws cause structural stresses which combined with cultural acceptance against children at home. The major problem in this explanation, according to Fieldman, (1982) is that it is unable to account for the finding that given the same set of deprivation or adverse conditions, many parents do and others do not abuse their children.

The social hospitability explanation was proposed by James Garbirino in 1977. According to him, the nature of child maltreatment depends upon the quality of the environment in which the person and family live, or the level of family support in the environment. The lesser the family support the greater the risk of maltreatment of children. The social control explanation was propounded by Gelles in 1973. According to him, parents use violence against their children. Violence is used when (1) the cost of being violent is to be less than the rewards, (2) the absence of effective social control over family relations decreases the cost (of one member being violent towards one another), (3) family structures reduce social control in family relations and, therefore, reduce the costs and increase the rewards of being violent (Gelles and Comell, 1985: 121). Gelles (1973) has maintained that certain types of children- like the handicapped, ugly, demanding, premature- are at a greater risk of being abused by their parents. This is because the parent perceives the cost of parenthood to outweigh the rewards; he uses violence against his children. Ivan Nye (1979) like Gelles, had also earlier accepted the application of Peter Blau's theory, in explaining child abuse. He has proposed that child beating is less common in families that have relatives and/or friends nearby.

The explanation has been criticized on the ground that: (1) It is preposterous to assume that relations between parents and children are based on reciprocity and that parents' treatment of children is determined in terms of calculations of rewards and costs. (2) Assuming it is so, why do all the parents not make such calculations and only a few do it, that is, why do all the parents not beat their children and only some parents indulge in child beating?

The resource explanation was given by William Goode in 1971. According to it, the use of force by an individual depends upon the extent to which he can command or master the resources- social, personal and economic. The more resources a person has, the less he/she will use force in an open manner. Thus, a father who wants to be dominant person in the

family but has little education, low prestige job, low income and lacks interpersonal-skills may choose to violence against his children to maintain the dominant position. The social Interactionist explanation was given by Burgess in 1979. It approaches the etiology of child abuse in terms of the interplay between individual family and social factors in relation to both past (for example, exposure to abuse as a child) and present (for example, a demanding child) events. The parents' learning history, inter-personal experiences and intrinsic capabilities are regarded as predisposing characteristics presumed to be important contributors to an abusive pattern. In this explanation, the potential role of a child in provoking abuse is also acknowledged. The interactional explanation, thus, is not necessarily limited to observable behaviour alone (like parental criticisms or displays of anger) but includes cognitive and effective processes too (like intelligence, attitudes) that may mediate behavioural changes.

Theoretical Models/Perspectives on Social Problems

Every science, including sociology, accumulates knowledge through interplay between theory and research. A theory is a set of statements that explains the relationship between phenomena. The key role of theories is to tell us why something occurred. They help us organize the data from research into a meaningful whole. Ref.a. As theory provides a point of view for the study of specific problems, an attempt is made here to introduce some of the relevant theories with the ultimate aim of applying them in the empirical data analysis and discussion .b Major theories covered are:

1. Structural Functional Theory;
2. Conflict Theory;
3. Exchange and Reference Group Theory;
4. Production Relations.

1. Structural Functional Theory:

Structural functionalism has its family tree in the work of early sociologists, especially Emile Durkheim and Max Weber. Among modern-day scholars, it is most closely associated with the work of Talcot Parsons and Robert Merton. The term “structure” and “function” refer to two separate but closely related concepts. Structure can be compared to the organs or parts of the body of an animal, and functions can be compared with the purposes of these structures. Like a biological structure, a social system is composed of many interrelated and interdependent parts or structures with specific functions. Central to an understanding of social structures is the concepts of “status” and “role”. Simply defined, a status is a socially defined position. Status is both ascribed and achieved. Each social system performs certain functions that make it doable for society and the people who comprise that society to exist. Each serves a purpose that leads to the continuation or firmness of the larger society. The functionalist perspective assumes that these social systems have an underlying tendency to be in symmetry or balance; and system that fails to fulfil its functions will result in an imbalance or disequilibrium. In acute cases, the entire system can breakdown when a change or failure in any one part of the system frequently provokes changes elsewhere in the system. According to Merton, a social system can have both manifest functions and latent functions.

Manifest functions are intentional and recognized; latent functions are neither intentional nor recognized. Merton recognized that not consequences of systems are functional-that is, they do not lead to the maintenance of the system. Some lead to unsteadiness or the collapse of a system. These consequences he termed dysfunctions. Robert Merton’s theory of functional alternatives provides one way to avoid such dysfunctions. Functional

alternatives are other ways to achieve the intentional goal. In the theoretical frame work section more discussion will be present on Functionalism.

2. Conflict Theory and its Application:

The conflict perspective in modern sociology derives its brainwave from the work of Karl Marx who saw the struggle between social classes as the 'engine' of history and the main source of social change. Among its latest proponents are such people as Mills, Lewis Coser (1956) and Dahrendorf. They share the view that society is best understood and analyzed in terms of conflict.

Karl Marx began with a very simple assumption: the structure of society is determined by economic organization, predominantly the ownership of property. Inherent in any economic system that supports inequality are forces that generate revolutionary class conflict.

The browbeaten classes sooner or later recognize their submissive and inferior status and revolt against the dominant class of property owners and employers. In conflict theory, it is assumed that societies are in a continuous state of change, in which conflict is a permanent trait, "conflict" does not necessarily imply utter violence; it includes tension, competition and disagreement over goals and values.

Conflict theory tells us to look for the hidden strains and frustrations, mainly between those in power who make the verdict by those involved does not mean the absence of conflict. Conflicting relationships is neither always explicit nor always expressed by individuals. The employees might not openly express their discontent because they may feel that they are powerless to change the situation. Infact, many sociologists have suggested that people fail to express dissatisfaction not because they feel powerless to change things, but they may not be

aware that things could be better than what it is, or because they are resigned to the situation. However, there are some clues that could help one to recognize conflict.

Like structural functionalism, conflict theory is used by sociologists to (1) Explain the relationship between the parts of a social system and the inequalities that exist between these parts; (2) Discover and explain the sources of the conflict; and (3) Help create techniques to deal with conflict.

3. Production Relations:

The social relations which men enter into the course of producing material wealth of a society as its fundamental, both in determining the structure of society and its development. The relations of production are the relations not between the human produce and nature, but between the human beings themselves as they occupy different places in society as a result of the division of labourer, which is the basic character of human population.

According to Marx the relations of production form the economic structure of society. And this economic structure is the base not only for the other aspects of economic life, such as distribution and consumption, but also for the whole of the society with its other structures. Marx even identified the relations of the production with the relations of property as their legal expression.³ In Marxist theory, the mode of production can be defined as the labor process-forces of production, the relationship between the workers and the owners of the means of production, and between the workers and the product. Secondly, the mode of production is itself reproduced through the interactive process of economic, ideological and political mechanisms intrinsic to itself, and through its subordination of or by other modes of production. Thirdly, the mode of production embodies contradictions at each of these points

³ Weilenga, Bastiaan. 1991. *Introduction to Marxism*. Bangalore: Centre for Social Action. pp.26-27.

which both drive it forward and develop the conditions for its own disintegration through the development of class struggle and of class alliance involving those enmeshed in the surrounding modes of production.

Relations of exploitation or, to be more precise, the relations of surplus appropriation, are central to relations of production. This is the relation through which the immediate producers are alienated from the control of surplus of their labourer.

4. Exchange and Reference Group Theory:

Exchange Theory is generally acknowledged to have been formulated by George Homans and developed by Peter Blau, with subsequent refinements by Richard Emerson and others.⁴ This perspective is based on the belief that life is a series of exchanges involving rewards and costs. In economic exchanges, people exchange money, goods, and services, hoping to profit or at least break even in the exchange. Exchange theory assumes that people seek rewarding statuses, relationship, and experiences and try to avoid costs, pain and punishments. Given a set of alternatives, individuals choose those from which they expect the most profit, rewards, or satisfaction and avoid those that are not profitable, rewarding, or satisfying. When the costs exceed the rewards, people are likely to feel angry and dissatisfied. When the rewards exceed the costs, they are likely to feel that they got a good deal. Both parties are more likely to be satisfied with the interaction if there is perceived equity in the exchange, a feeling on the part of both the rewards were worth the costs. There are two different schools of thought in the exchange theory perspective.

George Homans believed that behavior could be explained in terms of rewards and punishments. In exchange theory, the rewards and punishments are the behavior of other

⁴ Randall Collins. 1997. *Theoretical Sociology*. India: Rawat Publications. pp. 338-348

people, and thus involved in exchanges assume that their rewards will be proportional to their costs.

Peter Blau is the advocate of a different school of exchange theory. Blau argued that the exchange is more subjective and interpretative and that the exchanges occur on the symbolic level. As a result, money may be a just reward only if it is defined by the receiver as such, and psychic rewards of satisfaction with doing a good job or of pleasing someone may be as important as money, gifts, or outward responses of praise. Both agreed that all exchange involves a mutually held expectation that reciprocation will occur. If resources or exchange criteria are unequal, one person is at a distant disadvantage and the other has the control and power over the relationship. If there is indeed an imbalance of rewards and costs to one or all of the parties, then there must be some form of negotiation to restore the necessary balance of exchange.

Organizations engaged in exchanges are governed by their relative resources and by the norms of reciprocity and fairness. The society as a whole becomes stratified by the same kind of differentiation that characterizes its individuals. Overall solidarity is generated by “generalized media” of exchange: norms or laws, which codify the principles of exchange into abstract principles. Individuals learn these norms when socialized into society’s system of common values. Possessions of these norms then make it possible for exchanges to take place at a distance, instead of through direct interaction.

Reference Groups according to George Herbert Mead and Robert Merton serve two kinds of functions. (1) Set standard for the behaviors of the individual. The individual takes the standards and value judgments of the reference groups and shapes his attitudes and behavior in accordance with them. Such reference groups are called as “normative” reference group and (2) provides a frame of comparison relative to which the individual evaluate himself and

others. They provide a context for evaluating the relative position of the individual and others. Such groups are known as “comparative” reference groups.

Using the Theoretical Perspectives

The major elements of each perspective and its view on social problems have been outlined in the following table. The perspectives should be seen as three different “tools”, each of which is useful in analyzing particular social problems.

An outline of the sociological perspectives

Functionalism, Conflict Theory and Interactionism

	Functionalism	Conflict Theory	Interactionism
View of Society	A system of interrelated and interdependent parts	Made up of groups struggling with one another over scarce resource	Individuals in face to face interaction create social consensus
View of the Individual	People are shaped by society to perform important functions for society	People are shaped by society to perform important functions for society	People are symbol manipulators who create their social world through social interaction and consensus
View of Social Change	The social system tends to resist change as disruptive	Change is inevitable and continuous	Change occurs when there is no shared consensus about expected behavior and newly found consensus develops
View of Social Problems	Caused by dysfunctional activities or disorganization in the social system	Arise when group believes its interests are not being served and works to overcome perceived disadvantage	Arise when a condition is defined as stigmatizing or disruptive of normal social expectation
Key Concept	Integration, Interdependence Stability, equilibrium	Interest, power, Dominance, conflict coercion	Interpretation, consensus, shared expectations Specially created reality

Thomus J. Sullivan. 2000. *Introduction to Social Problems*. Fifth Edition: Allyn and Bacon. pp. 15-16.

Constructing Social Problems

Use of the theoretical perspectives can be illustrated by looking at an important element of the study of social problems: how a social condition becomes a social problem. The existence

of a condition alone, even when the condition produces negative consequences, does not make it a social problem; to become a social problem, it must be so defined by some group (Best, 1994; Holstein and Miller, 1993; Spector and Kitsuse, 1987). This process of social definition or construction involves a number of elements: how and why groups identify conditions as problems, how the groups develop an understanding of the causes of the problems, and how situations are developed and implemented. Each of the three perspectives contributes to our understanding of this process.

From the *functionalist perspective*, the social construction of social problems depends, at least in part, on the extent of social disruption or social disorganization produced by a social condition. Conditions that are more disruptive are more likely to be defined as social problems by significant groups or large numbers of people. But many social conditions disrupt the lives of only some people, and these conditions may be defined as problems by some groups but not others. The *conflict perspective* helps us recognize that elites and others with access to resources or power play a greater role in this process of social definition: it is the condition that negatively affect their values and way of life that are most likely to be defined as social problems. So, definitions of social problems are constructed out of the clash of competing interest groups.

The *Interactionist perspective* recognize the importance of symbols and social meanings in shaping human life, and it points out that defining a “condition” as a problem” is a matter of attaching certain negative meanings to the condition. The process of interpretation is central to human social life, and people have to interpret a set of objective conditions as something that is ‘bad’ or ‘negative’ before they will act on it. This brief illustration of constructing social problems demonstrates how using the three perspectives can provide a more complete understanding of a topic. This social construction process is complex and continuous, and the

resulting social definitions are constantly shifting and changing. Anyway, here I have made a elaborate discussion functionalism perspective-

4.1. A. FUNCTIONALIST PERSPECTIVE.

The structural-functional approach is a perspective in sociology that sees society as a complex system whose parts work together to promote solidarity and stability. It asserts that our lives are guided by social structures, which are relatively stable patterns of social behavior. Social structures give shape to our lives - for example, in families, the community, and through religious organizations. And certain rituals, such as a handshake or complex religious ceremonies, give structure to our everyday lives. Each social structure has social functions, or consequences for the operation of society as a whole. Education, for example, has several important functions in a society, such as socialization, learning.

The functionalist perspective is based largely on the works of Herbert Spencer, Emile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons, and Robert Merton. According to functionalism, society is a system of interconnected parts that work together in harmony to maintain a state of balance and social equilibrium for the whole. For example, each of the social institutions contributes important functions for society: Family provides a context for reproducing, nurturing, and socializing children; education offers a way to transmit a society's skills, knowledge, and culture to its youth; politics provides a means of governing members of society; economics provides for the production, distribution, and consumption of goods and services; and religion provides moral guidance and an outlet for worship of a higher power.

This perspective emphasizes the interconnectedness of society by focusing on how each part influences and is influenced by other parts. For example, the increase in single parent and dual-earner families has contributed to the number of children who are failing in school because parents have become less available to supervise their children's homework. As a

result of changes in technology, colleges are offering more technical programs, and many adults are returning to school to learn new skills that are required in the workplace. The increasing number of women in the workforce has contributed to the formulation of policies against sexual harassment and job discrimination.

Functionalists use the terms *functional* and *dysfunctional* to describe the effects of social elements on society. Elements of society are functional if they contribute to social stability and dysfunctional if they disrupt social stability. Some aspects of society can be both functional and dysfunctional. For example, crime is dysfunctional in that it is associated with physical violence, loss of property, and fear. But according to Durkheim and other functionalists, crime is also functional for society because it leads to heightened awareness of shared moral bonds and increased social cohesion. Sociologists have identified two types of functions: manifest and latent (Merton 1968). Manifest functions are consequences that are intended and commonly recognized. Latent functions are consequences that are unintended and often hidden. For example, the manifest function of education is to transmit knowledge and skills to society's youth. But public elementary schools also serve as babysitters for employed parents, and colleges offer a place for young adults to meet potential mates. The baby-sitting and mate-selection functions are not the intended or commonly recognized functions of education; hence they are latent function.

Thus, one of the key ideas in Structural Functionalism is that society is made-up of groups or institutions, which are cohesive, share common norms, and have a definitive culture. Robert Merton, Argued that functionalism is about the more static or concrete aspects of society, institutions like government or religions. However, any group large enough to be a social institution is included in Structural Functionalist thinking, from religious denominations to

sports clubs and everything in between. Structural Functionalism asserts that the way society is organized is the most natural and efficient way for it to be organized.

Gender inequality offers a good illustration. According to Structural Functionalist thought, women being subordinate to men allows the cogs of society to function smoothly as everyone in the society knows his or her respective position in the hierarchy. The implication, of course, is that, because society is functioning smoothly with gender stratification, such stratification is acceptable and efforts should not be made to change the arrangement. This example illustrates that Structural Functionalism is generally seen as being supportive of the status quo.

Another key characteristic of Structural Functionalism is that it views society as constantly striving to be at a state of equilibrium, which suggests there is an inherent drive within human societies to *cohere* or stick together. This is known as the cohesion issue. Societies strive toward equilibrium, not through dictatorial mandate by the leaders of society but rather because the social structure of societies encourages equilibrium.

Structural Functionalism does much to explain why certain aspects of society continue as they always have, despite some phenomena being clearly less beneficial for society as a whole. However, Structural Functionalism falls short in explaining opposition to social institutions and social structure by those being oppressed.

4.2. B. DEFINITION AND CONCEPTS STRUCTURAL FUNCTIONALISM.

Social cohesion describes the bonds that bring people together in a society. In order for groups to be cohesive in a social context, positive membership attitudes and behaviors have to be produced and maintained. Social cohesion can be looked at on both an individual and group level. Individual-levels include: an individual's desire or intention to remain a part of a

group, her attitudes and beliefs about the group, the individuals' intention to sever, weaken, maintain, or strengthen her membership or participation in a groups, and her susceptibility to group influence. Social cohesion at a group level is directly affected by the individual members.

Social inequality refers to any scenario in which individuals in a society do not have equal social status. Areas of potential inequality include voting rights, freedom of speech and assembly, the extent of property rights and access to education, health care, quality housing and other social goods. Social inequality is an important characteristic of Structural Functionalism as the theory assumes, since inequality exists, there needs to be a certain level of inequality in order for a society to operate. One possible function of inequality is to motivate people, as people are motivated to carry out work through a rewards system. Rewards may include income, status, prestige, or power *Interdependence* is a central theme in structural functionalism; it refers to the parts of society sharing a common set of principles. Institutions, organizations, and individuals are all interdependent with one another.

Equilibrium, in a social context, is the internal and external balance in a society. While temporary disturbances may upset the equilibrium of society, because of social structure, society will eventually return to a balanced, orderly state. That society strives toward equilibrium also means that changes happen slowly.

Propositions

Propositions are proposed relationships between two concepts. This section explores some of the propositions of structural functionalism.

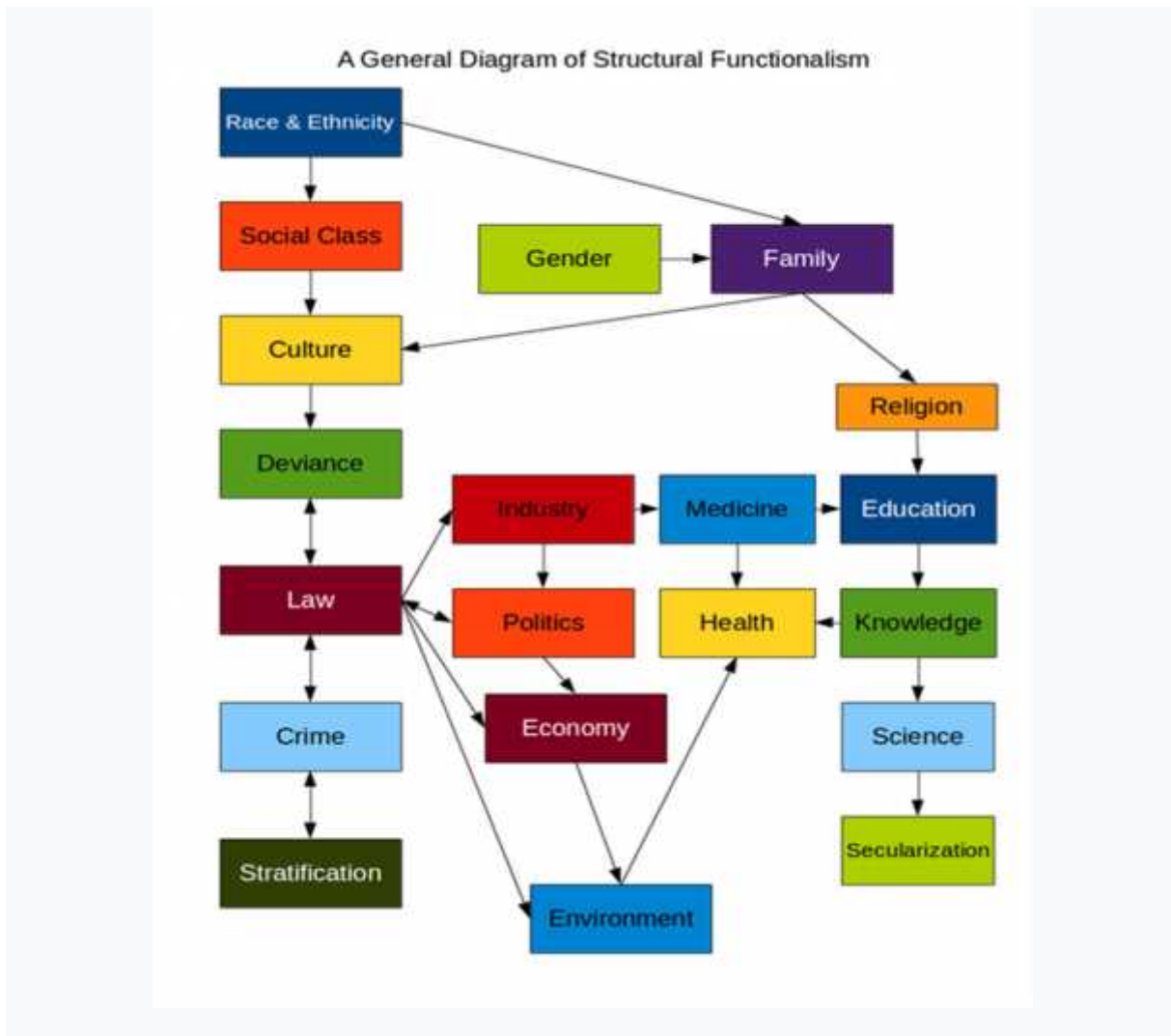
One proposition derived from Structural Functionalist theory is that people have social capital and that greater amounts of social capital translate into benefits. Well integrated members of

an institution (those with substantial social capital) will remain members of the institution in order to maximize the potential of their social capital. Schepens found support for this proposition by examining religious switching; less than 5% of church members in the Netherlands shift their church associations during their lifetime, conserving and maximizing their social capital.

One of the assumptions of Structural Functionalism is that a society is cohesive if it consists of various intermediate groups which share the same norms. This assumption leads to another proposition: The higher the level of integration between these intermediate groups, the more cohesive society will be as a whole. The absence of social cohesion can result in greater violence toward others and one's self.

General Conceptual Diagram

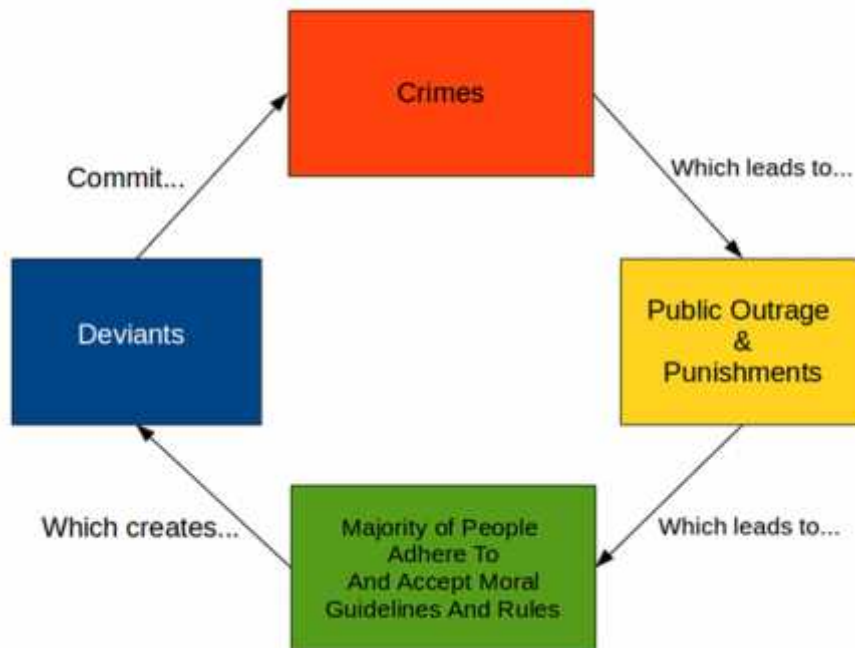
The diagram below is a general conceptual diagram of Structural functionalism. It shows that all of the different organizations and institutions in society are interdependent. When one institution in society changes, other institutions accommodate that change by changing as well, though the ultimate effect is to slow overall change.



Specific Conceptual Diagram.

Below is a chart depicting how deviance is functional for society and how society responds to deviance. A "deviant" individual commits an act that is deemed by the rest of society as criminal, because it leads to public outrage and punishments. Because a large portion of society respond to the action as though it is deviant, this draws a boundary between what is and is not deviant. Thus, deviance actually helps to indicate what is not deviant, or, the function of labeling behaviors or ideas as deviance is to insure that most people do not engage in those behaviors.

A Structural-Functionalist Understanding of Deviance.



History of Structural functionalism

Functionalism developed slowly over time with the help of many sociologists in different parts of the world. Perhaps the most significant contributors to the initial development of this theory are Émile Durkheim and A.R. Radcliffe-Brown. However, we begin with Herbert Spencer

Herbert Spencer, an English sociologist, was a forerunner of formalized Structural Functionalism. He is best known for coining the phrase "survival of the fittest" in his book *Principles of Sociology* (1896). Spencer's intention was to support a societal form of natural selection. One of the primary focus in Spencer's work was societal equilibrium. Spencer argued that there is a natural tendency in society towards equilibrium. Thus, even when the conditions of the society are altered, the resulting changes to the social structure will balance out, returning the society to equilibrium.

In the late 19th century French Sociologist Émile Durkheim laid the primary foundations of Structural Functionalism. Durkheim's theory was, at least in part, a response to evolutionary speculations of theorists such as E.B Tylor, Durkheim originally wanted to explain social institutions as a shared way for individuals in society to meet their own biological needs. He wanted to understand the value of cultural and social traits by explaining them in regards to their contribution to the operation of the overall system of society and life. Later the focus for structural functionalism changed to be more about the ways that social institutions in society meet the social needs of individuals within that society.

Durkheim was interested in four main aspects of society: (1) why societies formed and what holds them together, (2) religion, (3) suicide, and (4) deviance and crime. Durkheim addressed his first focus in his book, *The Division of Labor in Society*. Durkheim noticed that the division of labor was evident across all societies and wanted to know why. Durkheim's answer to this question can be found in his idea of solidarity". In older, more primitive societies Durkheim argued that" mechanical solidarity kept everyone together. Mechanic Solidarity here refers to everyone doing relatively similar tasks. For instance, in hunting and gathering societies there was not a substantial division of labor; people hunted or gathered. Durkheim theorized that shared values, common symbols, and systems of exchange functioned as the tools of cohesion in these societies. In essence, members of society performed similar tasks to keep the community running. In more modern and complex societies individuals are quite different and they do not perform the same tasks. However, the diversity actually leads to a different form of solidarity - interdependence. Durkheim referred to this as "organic solidarity." Organic solidarity leads to a strong sense of individuals being dependent on one another. For instance, while a construction worker may be able to build homes for people, if he is injured on the job, he will turn to a doctor for treatment (and

probably a lawyer to sue his employer). The division of labor in society requires specialization, and the result is organic solidarity.

Durkheim's work on suicide was also tied to structural functionalism. In his book, *Suicide*, Durkheim hypothesized that social relationships reduced the likelihood of suicide. By collecting data across large groups in Europe, Durkheim was able to distinguish patterns in suicide rates and connect those patterns with other variables throughout the book, Durkheim explained that the weaker social ties a society possessed the more likely they were to commit suicide. Inversely, the greater the cohesive bond between individuals the less likely one was to commit suicide. One concrete example Durkheim explored was the difference in solidarity between Protestants and Catholics. Due to a variety of factors, Durkheim argued that Protestants had lower social solidarity than Catholics, and their weaker bonds resulted in higher rates of suicide. Thus, solidarity helped maintain societal order.

Another thread in the development of Structural Functionalism comes from England, where it emerged from the study of anthropology in the early twentieth century in the theorizing of Bronislaw Malinowski and A.R. Radcliffe-Brown. Malinowski argued that cultural practices had physiological and psychological functions, such as the satisfaction of desires.

Radcliffe-Brown's structural functionalism focused on social structure. He argued that the social world constituted a separate "level" of reality, distinct from those of biological forms (people) and inorganic forms. Radcliffe-Brown argued that explanations of social phenomena had to be constructed at the social level. To Radcliffe-Brown this meant that people were merely replaceable, temporary occupants of social roles, that were of no inherent worth. To Radcliffe-Brown, individuals were only significant in relation to their positions in the overall structure of social roles in society.

In the United States, functionalism was formalized in sociological thinking by Talcott Parsons, who introduced the idea that there are stable structural categories that make up the interdependent systems of a society and functioned to maintain society. He argued that this, Homeostasis, is the critical characteristic of societies. Parsons supported individual integration into social structures, meaning that individuals should find how they fit into the different aspects of society on their own, rather than being assigned roles. Parsons saw social systems as "a plurality of individual actors interacting with each other in a situation which has at least a physical or environmental aspect, actors who are motivated in terms of a tendency to the "optimization of gratification" and whose relation to their situations, including each other, is defined and mediated in terms of a system of culturally structured and shared symbols." The foundation of Parsons' social system is the status-role complex, which consists of structural elements or positions that individuals hold in a system. These positions are referred to as *statuses* and are occupied by individuals who must carry out the roles in order to maintain the order of the system. Therefore, within this social system individuals perform certain roles to fulfill the system's functions; these roles are a function of their statuses. As society progresses there are new roles and statuses that occur, allowing individuals to express their unique personalities resulting in individualism.

Another important aspect of Parsons' social systems argument is his theory of action. Parsons developed the *theory of action* based on the idea that the decision making of an individual in a social system has motivational significance to himself. The individual is constantly reminded of the norms and values of society, which binds him to society. The individual is, therefore, motivated to reach personal goals that are defined by their cultural system and simultaneously these goals benefit society as a whole.

Structural functionalism was the dominant approach of sociology between World War II and the Vietnam War.

In the 1960's Structural Functionalism was quite popular and used extensively in research. It was "...perhaps the dominant theoretical orientation in sociology and anthropology". However, by the 1970's, it was no longer so widely credited. "Structural Functionalism has lost much importance, but modified it directs much sociological inquiry. Anyway, next I have discussed more details contribution of some prominent functionalist.

Herbert Spencer

Herbert Spencer (1820–1903) was a British philosopher famous for applying the theory of natural selection to society. He was in many ways the first true sociological functionalist. In fact, while Durkheim is widely considered the most important functionalist among positivist theorists, it is known that much of his analysis was culled from reading Spencer's work, especially his *Principles of Sociology* (1874–96). In describing society, Spencer alludes to the analogy of human body. Just as the structural parts of the human body - the skeleton, muscles, and various internal organs-function independently to help the entire organism survive, social structures work together to preserve society.

While reading Spencer's massive volumes can be tedious (long passages explicating the organic analogy, with reference to cells, simple organisms, animals, humans and society), there are some important insights that have quietly influenced many contemporary theorists, including Talcott Parsons, in his early work *The Structure of Social Action* (1937). Cultural anthropology also consistently uses functionalism.

This evolutionary model, unlike most 19th century evolutionary theories, is cyclical, beginning with the differentiation and increasing complication of an organic or "super-

organic" (Spencer's term for a social system) body, followed by a fluctuating state of equilibrium and disequilibrium (or a state of adjustment and adaptation), and, finally, the stage of disintegration or dissolution. Following Thomas Malthus' population principles, Spencer concluded that society is constantly facing selection pressures (internal and external) that force it to adapt its internal structure through differentiation.

Every solution, however, causes a new set of selection pressures that threaten society's viability. It should be noted that Spencer was not a determinist in the sense that he never said that

1. Selection pressures will be felt in time to change them;
2. They will be felt and reacted to; or
3. The solutions will always work.

In fact, he was in many ways a political sociologist, and recognized that the degree of centralized and consolidated authority in a given polity could make or break its ability to adapt. In other words, he saw a general trend towards the centralization of power as leading to stagnation and ultimately, pressures to decentralize.

More specifically, Spencer recognized three functional needs or prerequisites that produce selection pressures: they are regulatory, operative (production) and distributive. He argued that all societies need to solve problems of control and coordination, production of goods, services and ideas, and, finally, to find ways of distributing these resources.

Initially, in tribal societies, these three needs are inseparable, and the kinship system is the dominant structure that satisfies them. As many scholars have noted, all institutions are subsumed under kinship organization, but, with increasing population (both in terms of sheer numbers and density), problems emerge with regard to feeding individuals, creating new forms of organization—consider the emergent division of labourer—coordinating and

controlling various differentiated social units, and developing systems of resource distribution.

The solution, as Spencer sees it, is to differentiate structures to fulfill more specialized functions; thus a chief or "big man" emerges, soon followed by a group of lieutenants, and later kings and administrators. The structural parts of society (ex. families, work) function interdependently to help society function. Therefore, social structures work together to preserve society.

Perhaps Spencer's greatest obstacle that is being widely discussed in modern sociology is the fact that much of his social philosophy is rooted in the social and historical context of ancient Egypt. He coined the term "survival of the fittest" in discussing the simple fact that small tribes or societies tend to be defeated or conquered by larger ones. Of course, many sociologists still use his ideas (knowingly or otherwise) in their analyses, especially due to the recent re-emergence of evolutionary theory.

Talcott Parsons

Talcott Parsons began writing in the 1930s and contributed to sociology, political science, anthropology, and psychology. Structural functionalism and Parsons have received a lot of criticism. Numerous critics have pointed out Parsons' under emphasis of political and monetary struggle, the basics of social change, and the by and large "manipulative" conduct unregulated by qualities and standards. Structural functionalism and a large portion of Parsons' works, appear to be insufficient in their definitions concerning the connections amongst institutionalized and non-institutionalized conduct, and the procedures by which institutionalization happens.

Parsons was heavily influenced by Durkheim and Max Weber synthesizing much of their work into his action theory which he based on the system-theoretical concept and the methodological principle of voluntary action. He held that "the social system is made up of the actions of individuals." His starting point, accordingly, is the interaction between two individuals faced with a variety of choices about how they might act, choices that are influenced and constrained by a number of physical and social factors.

Parsons determined that each individual has expectations of the other's action and reaction to his own behavior, and that these expectations would (if successful) be "derived" from the accepted norms and values of the society they inhabit. As Parsons himself emphasized, in a general context there would never exist any perfect "fit" between behaviors and norms, so such a relation is never complete or "perfect".

Social norms were always problematic for Parsons, who never claimed (as has often been alleged) that social norms were generally accepted and agreed upon, should this prevent some kind of universal law. Whether social norms were accepted or not was for Parsons simply a historical question.

As behaviors are repeated in more interactions, and these expectations are entrenched or institutionalized, a role is created. Parsons defines a "role" as the normatively-regulated participation "of a person in a concrete process of social interaction with specific, concrete role-partners." Although any individual, theoretically, can fulfill any role, the individual is expected to conform to the norms governing the nature of the role they fulfill.

Furthermore, one person can and does fulfill many different roles at the same time. In one sense, an individual can be seen to be a "composition" of the roles he inhabits. Certainly, today, when asked to describe themselves, most people would answer with reference to their societal roles.

Parsons later developed the idea of roles into collectivities of roles that complement each other in fulfilling functions for society. Some roles are bound up in institutions and social structures (economic, educational, legal and even gender-based). These are functional in the sense that they assist society in operating and fulfilling its functional needs so that society runs smoothly.

Contrary to prevailing myth, Parsons never spoke about a society where there was no conflict or some kind of "perfect" equilibrium. A society's cultural value-system was in the typical case never completely integrated, never static and most of the time, like in the case of the American society, in a complex state of transformation relative to its historical point of departure. To reach a "perfect" equilibrium was not any serious theoretical question in Parsons analysis of social systems, indeed, the most dynamic societies had generally cultural systems with important inner tensions like the US and India. These tensions were a source of their strength according to Parsons rather than the opposite. Parsons never thought about system-institutionalization and the level of strains (tensions, conflict) in the system as opposite forces per se.

The key processes for Parsons for system reproduction are socialization and social control. Socialization is important because it is the mechanism for transferring the accepted norms and values of society to the individuals within the system. Parsons never spoke about "perfect socialization"—in any society socialization was only partial and "incomplete" from an integral point of view.

Parsons states that "this point [...] is independent of the sense in which [the] individual is concretely autonomous or creative rather than 'passive' or 'conforming', for individuality and creativity, are to a considerable extent, phenomena of the institutionalization of expectations";^[4] they are culturally constructed.

Socialization is supported by the positive and negative sanctioning of role behaviors that do or do not meet these expectations. A punishment could be informal, like a snigger or gossip, or more formalized, through institutions such as prisons and mental homes. If these two processes were perfect, society would become static and unchanging, but in reality this is unlikely to occur for long.

Parsons recognizes this, stating that he treats "the structure of the system as problematic and subject to change," and that his concept of the tendency towards equilibrium "does not imply the empirical dominance of stability over change." He does, however, believe that these changes occur in a relatively smooth way.

Individuals in interaction with changing situations adapt through a process of "role bargaining".^[18] Once the roles are established, they create norms that guide further action and are thus institutionalized, creating stability across social interactions. Where the adaptation process cannot adjust, due to sharp shocks or immediate radical change, structural dissolution occurs and either new structures (or therefore a new system) are formed, or society dies. This model of social change has been described as a "moving equilibrium", and emphasizes a desire for social order.

Davis and Moore

Kingsley Davis and Wilbert E. Moore (1945) gave an argument for social stratification based on the idea of "functional necessity" (also known as the Davis-Moore hypothesis). They argue that the most difficult jobs in any society have the highest incomes in order to motivate individuals to fill the roles needed by the division of labourer. Thus inequality serves social stability.

This argument has been criticized as fallacious from a number of different angles: the argument is both that the individuals who are the most deserving are the highest rewarded, and that *a system of unequal rewards* is necessary, otherwise no individuals would perform as needed for the society to function. The problem is that these rewards are supposed to be based upon objective merit, rather than subjective "motivations." The argument also does not clearly establish why some positions are worth more than others, even when they benefit more people in society, e.g., teachers compared to athletes and movie stars. Critics have suggested that structural inequality (inherited wealth, family power, etc.) is itself a cause of individual success or failure, not a consequence of it.

Robert Merton

Robert K. Merton made important refinements to functionalist thought. He fundamentally agreed with Parsons' theory. However, he acknowledged Parsons' theory problematic, believing that it was over generalized.^[22] Merton tended to emphasize middle range theory rather than a grand theory, meaning that he was able to deal specifically with some of the limitations in Parsons' theory. Merton believed that any social structure probably has many functions, some more obvious than others. He identified 3 main limitations: functional unity, universal functionalism and indispensability. He also developed the concept of deviance and made the distinction between manifest and latent functions. Manifest functions referred to the recognized and intended consequences of any social pattern. Latent functions referred to unrecognized and unintended consequences of any social pattern.

Merton criticized functional unity, saying that not all parts of a modern complex society work for the functional unity of society. Consequently, there is a social dysfunction referred to as any social pattern that may disrupt the operation of society. Some institutions and structures

may have other functions, and some may even be generally dysfunctional, or be functional for some while being dysfunctional for others. This is because not all structures are functional for society as a whole. Some practices are only functional for a dominant individual or a group. There are two types of functions that Merton discusses the "manifest functions" in that a social pattern can trigger a recognized and intended consequence. The manifest function of education includes preparing for a career by getting good grades, graduation and finding good job. The second type of function is "latent functions", where a social pattern results in an unrecognized or unintended consequence. The latent functions of education include meeting new people, extra-curricular activities, school trips.^[1] Another type of social function is "social dysfunction" which is any undesirable consequences that disrupts the operation of society.^[1] The social dysfunction of education includes not getting good grades, a job. Merton states that by recognizing and examining the dysfunctional aspects of society we can explain the development and persistence of alternatives. Thus, as Holmwood states, "Merton explicitly made power and conflict central issues for research within a functionalist paradigm."

Merton also noted that there may be functional alternatives to the institutions and structures currently fulfilling the functions of society. This means that the institutions that currently exist are not indispensable to society. Merton states "just as the same item may have multiple functions, so may the same function be diversely fulfilled by alternative items." This notion of functional alternatives is important because it reduces the tendency of functionalism to imply approval of the status quo.

Merton's theory of deviance is derived from Durkheim's idea of anomie. It is central in explaining how internal changes can occur in a system. For Merton, anomie means a

discontinuity between cultural goals and the accepted methods available for reaching them.

Merton believes that there are 5 situations facing an actor.

-) **Conformity** occurs when an individual has the means and desire to achieve the cultural goals socialized into them.
-) **Innovation** occurs when an individual strives to attain the accepted cultural goals but chooses to do so in novel or unaccepted method.
-) **Ritualism** occurs when an individual continues to do things as prescribed by society but forfeits the achievement of the goals.
-) **Retreatism** is the rejection of both the means and the goals of society.
-) **Rebellion** is a combination of the rejection of societal goals and means and a substitution of other goals and means.

Thus it can be seen that change can occur internally in society through either innovation or rebellion. It is true that society will attempt to control these individuals and negate the changes, but as the innovation or rebellion builds momentum, society will eventually adapt or face dissolution. Next discussing agendum is functionalism and Tannery Child Labourer.

4.2 FUNCTIONALISM AND CHILD LABOURER IN TANNERY INDUSTRIES.

The theory can guide us in gathering facts that can give us the answers to the questions we have asked. It was an ongoing process where the theoretical framework gave my study the right 'frame' in order for the study to evolve and take its shape. Through the framework and the relevant theory that existed I tried to answer the research questions and to be within the objective of the research study.

So I would want a theory that could help to explain child labourer survival in tannery industries. After analyzing studies and theories relevant to the knowledge base and the

phenomenon, structural functional perspective seems efficient enough to use as theoretical frame work of this study.

Through the perspective of the structural functionalism theory, it can be explained that the phenomenon of child labourer is closely related to the functioning and dysfunction of social structures such as family, business, and child labourer itself, and in the process of interaction between structures within a particular social system of purpose. It is a manifest or latency to the balance of the social system, so the phenomenon of child labourer persists and persists in society.

Structural functionalism explained that, society is a social system consisting of parts or elements that are interrelated; united in order and balance. Changes that occur in one part cause changes to other parts. The basic assumption is that any structure in the social system is functional and can also be dis-functional to other social structures when the structure has negative consequences.

The certain consequences, both functional and dysfunctional have a particular purpose and are recognized by the system element so that it is manifest (manifest function). Other unrecognized elements are latency or having latency function. (George Ritzer, 2010: 21).

The concept of function, in this case, is understood as a result of changes in structure and/or social institutions that can be observed toward adaptation and adjustment of social systems. While the concept of dysfunction, as well as the social structures and institutions that contribute to the preservation of social facts, these social structures and institutions can also give negative effects to the social system. The advocates of this theory argued that the object of sociological analysis based on the social fact paradigm is social roles, institutional patterns (social order), social processes, group organization, and social control (Merton 1975: 25; Ritzer 1988: 97).

The social facts around child labourer, based on the theory of structural functionalism perspective can be explained that the social fact of child labourer is an established social reality (institutionalized) relating to the existence of social structures and institutions around it. The transformation of the function of a family institution as an institution of child care into an economic institution has an impact on the emergence of child labourer. In this case, the child is an element of social structure that acts as the breadwinner of the family to sustain the economic needs of the family. Therefore, functional child labourer is for the family.

For entrepreneurs, the existence of child labourer is also functional, with the employment of underage children entrepreneurs benefit since the incomes paid are cheap. In place of for the child, working is functional to meet the basic needs (pocket money, clothes and entertainment purchases), it is also dysfunctional since the child will lose the time to learn, play, and interact with family members. Especially, if a child is exploited in his work, it can have an impact on his physical and mental health. The positive and negative impacts associated with child labourer have a particular purpose and are recognized in the social system, which is the function of the manifest. While the positive and negative effects that are not accepted by the social system (the existence of child labourer) are called latency functions.

Clark, J and Modgil (1998); Craib (1992), and Gingrich (1999) described in detail the features of the manifest function, to be precise (1). The function of the manifest is clearly visible, public, ideological, real, natural, having the intent of common sense: (2). The manifest function is an explanation of actors in structures that are useful for assessing or clarifying social facts, groups and events, (3). The manifest function is also understood by something desired from an action or social order. While the latency function is undesirable or hidden from an action or social order.

According to Gan's explanation (in Rizzer 1992: 29); Hafidz (1982); Lenski (1966), and Nandi (2006), he elucidated that the existence of child labourer is a social reality due to the socio-economic structure of a community.

Child labourer is a community group that is indeed conditioned by a small group of communities that have certain interests. Moreover, it is also possible that there are other reasons why "child labourer" is "giving up" to existing structural conditions, and the culture of employing minors in various sectors of employment in the community is preserved, despite various regulations (laws and government regulations) prohibited it. This latency function can be expressed only by deeply understanding the concept of latency function, that is, a "behind" the reality of the child labourer life (Soepeno, 1999, Parson, 1951, Parson and Shils, 1976). In conducting a social analysis of child labourer using structural functionalism theories that need to be observed are as follows: (a). Different social types are both whole and part; (B). Various types are due to these patterns for empirically determined empirical requirements, and (c). It is the process by which a pattern arises and has consequences for the element system as well as the whole. By describing the shape of the analysis will be met the requirements of functional analysis (Merton, 1974 in Soepeno 1999: 83).

The use of the theory of structural functionalism as an explanation tool of social reality as described aforementioned by Merton (1974) and Elster (1990) that should be directed to the full mutual consequences of the parts of the system as a whole, when the parts and all of them have the necessary conditions system resilience. The conditions must be established empirically. This is since only through a clear understanding of actual requirements or concrete systems, the need for social structure can be defined as a useful criterion for discovering the consequences, or functions of social elements. Furthermore, if the analysis of the consequences of the elements is a characteristic of functional analysis, then the details of

causal processes generated in one particular element have consequences for both the other and the system as a whole. The social facts of child labourer in this study, what is meant by elements of the social system is the socioeconomic family, the availability of employment in the community, the values and cultural norms of society, as well as an educational institution. All of them have functional and dysfunctional characteristics of the existence of child labourer.

It is true that, Social facts about child labourer cannot be separated from the social system where the child is located. In the theory of structural functionalism (Parson, 1951; Merton, 1974; Soepeno, 1999; Holmwood, 2005) it was explained that society is a social system composed of interrelated parts or elements, unified in order and balance. Changes that occur in one part can cause changes to other parts. Furthermore, Merton (1974: 83) and Soepeno (1999: 57) elucidated that the basic assumption is that every structure in the social system is functional to the other, also dis-function for other structures when the structure has negative consequences. Certain consequences, both functional and dysfunctional have a particular purpose and are recognized by the system element so that it is manifest (manifest function). Other unrecognized elements are latent or have latency function (George Ritzer, 2010: 21; Soepeno, 1999: 79).

Anyway, In most cases problem the child labourer is defined in piece – meal fashion ignoring the totality of the situation and consequences. Sometimes the problem is address as an issue of social work seeking merely to ameliorate symptoms without getting into their roots perspective of socio-politico-economic realities of the country.

This view calls for serious and searching look into the whole situation Moreover, the theoretical base, information and perceptions on the working children in Bangladesh are still inadequate and fragmentary in nature and consequently, the measures concerning the welfare

of these children are yet to achieve a higher priority in national policy and service delivery system. So the overall situation of child labourer prevailing in the country in general and tannery industries particular, directs the importance of an enquiry into the situation to provide pertinent information to the planners, legislator, policy maker, social worker, sociologists and philanthropists to address the problem from a fresh and realistic perspective. Where Structural functional theory is more appropriate and realistic perspective for child labourer of tannery industries. Structural poverty, The absence of good policies and failing inspections for small enterprises combined with a fragmented industry structure explain for a great part why those entrepreneurs are still working with children. All businessmen, big or small, see child labourer as an economic benefit for themselves, but also a survival strategy for the boys and their families. (Anna Ensing,19, 2009). Until we are not able to abolish child labourer from our society, therefore child labourer system is functional and will exist from era to era as before.⁵

⁵ Blanche, Martin Terre and Kevin Durrheim (Eds). (1999). *Research In Practice. Applied methods for the social sciences*. Cape Town: University of Cape Town Press).

CHAPTER FIVE.

RATIONALE AND OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY.

5.1.RATIONALE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY.

Child labor is regarded as one of the most serious problems of human rights violations in the contemporary world. Millions of children around the world have their rights violated every day and this is of great concern for the international community, as well as our Bangladesh society.

As a student of sociology we feel deep concern about the problem. Both social and economic interest closely related with child labourer. For sustainable development we have to ensure a child labourer free leather industrial sector. If we flash back,

Child labor refers to work that is harmful to children's physical and mental development and includes work that:

- Is mentally, physically socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children, and
- Interferes with their schooling:
 - By depriving them of the opportunity to attend school;
 - By making them leave school prematurely: or
 - By requiring them to go to school as well as doing heavy work or working long hour.

The elimination of child labor and achievement of education for all are interconnected global goal. But in many countries including Bangladesh child labor creates a major barrier to getting on education. Child labor constitutes an important obstacle for achieving universal primary education and other millennium development goals in Bangladesh (country report 2009).

The alarming rate of child labor in Bangladesh has attracted the attention of conscious citizens as well as politicians and legislator. Like other countries of the world the children of Bangladesh are seen to be the future architects of the nation. But a large number of children

both in rural and urban areas are growing up without an atmosphere congenial to their physical, mental, moral and social development. In the USA country report 2016 we will see the child labourer situation of Bangladesh. Here I have discussed it:

USA report on Bangladesh child labourer:

In 2016, Bangladesh made a minimal advancement in efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labor. The Education Act of 2016, which makes education compulsory through eighth grade (age 14), was drafted and endorsed by the Prime Minister's cabinet but has not yet been adopted by Parliament. However, children in Bangladesh perform dangerous tasks in garment production. Children also engage in the worst forms of child labor, including forced child labor in the production of dried fish and bricks. The labor law does not prohibit children from working in informal economic sectors, including in domestic work, on the streets, and in small-scale agriculture. The law also does not specify the activities and number of hours per week of light work that are permitted for children ages 12 and 13. In addition, the number of labor inspectors is insufficient for the size of Bangladesh's workforce, and fines are inadequate to deter child labor law violations.

In 2016 child labourer position as above report. Till today children perform dangerous tasks including forced labor. Law and law implementation is not remarkable in action against childlabourer. The law does not specify the activities and number of hours per week of light work that are permitted for children age 12 and 13. Labor inspector quantity, quality and function not visual in tannery industries. That means condition is not uplifted. But it is an undenyng fact that children are blessing for every society and future of every nation. So children should have the opportunity to grow up in a healthy, safe and congenial atmosphere with access to adequate basic needs. The unfortunate working children of Bangladesh in general who should have been in school , due to extreme poverty and lack awareness end up as child labourer. These tender aged children are compelled to take up odd jobs at the prime of life by the forces of circumstances and in most case, merely for keeping their bodies and souls together.

But we must remember that every working children is a child with all needs like those of other children. He needs opportunity for growing up not only physically, but also socially and intellectually through all the activities and experiences which belong to childhood.

Child labor means a denial of opportunities to growing up with all potentialities. So it should be viewed as a socio-economic problem of vast nature and magnitude that stands in the way of adequate progress of our succeeding generation. (Md.Abu Taher; 2006:12)

In most cases problem the child labourer is defined in piece – meal fashion ignoring the totality of the situation and consequences. Sometimes the problem is address as an issue of social work seeking merely to ameliorate symptoms without getting into their roots perspective of socio-politico-economic realities of the country.

This view calls for serious and searching look into the whole situation Moreover, the theoretical base, information and perceptions on the working children in Bangladesh are still inadequate and fragmentary in nature and consequently, the measures concerning the welfare of these children are yet to achieve a higher priority in national policy and service delivery system. So the overall situation of child labourer prevailing in the country in general and tannery industries particular, directs the importance of an enquiry into the situation to provide pertinent information to the planners, legislator, policy maker, social worker, sociologists and philanthropists to address the problem from a fresh and realistic perspective.

Furthermore, in every day practice, child labourer effects on life and living of child labourer. The jobs that are assigned to the children are mostly designed to be carried out by the adult workers. So when children need to accomplish such jobs, they need to face harmful effects on their growth and development. The working children at their growing age suffer from ill effects of hard work in unhealthy and unfavorable environment.

Besides this it effects on moral development, effects on material gain and social advancement, effects on mentation and in the long effects on society, because child labor means deprivation of educational opportunities, long working hours, lack of congenial and healthy working conditions, lack of proper recreational facilities, inadequate wages and exposure to inclement weather and adult dominating labor market.

All these have their negative impact on the physical, mental, social and moral development of the child labourer. Therefore, child labourer is a serious threat not only to the child but also to the society, its economy and its prosperity. The incidence of child labourer with all its fury may affects in a number of ways i.e. economically, socio-culturally and politically. Economically , child labourer means unskilled, untrained and non-conforming labor force, which is inimical to sound and viable economy and its better growth. Socio-culturally, child labourer means marginalized and deprived groups not free from the menace of gambling, drink abuse, delinquency, crime and sexual exploitation.

So society and its cultural heritage cannot be expected to remain immune from evil consequence of child labourer .politically, child labourer is an issue that stigmatize the image of state to outside world in the perspective of the concept of welfare economy and welfare state. In the present day world particularly after the Harkin Bill, the phenomenon of child labourer stirred the international politics and in some cases the incidence of child labourereer has been a cause of trade embargo and strained diplomatic relations between states. (Abu Taher, 2006:44).

So it is proven that. child labourer is problem to a society and economy not only the child itself. Due to child labourer problem Bangladesh RMG sector was in hamper. Recently for the same problem, Bangladesh leather sector also facing obstacle from western country. Human rights watch organization directly pursue foreign buyer “not purchase leather from

Bangladesh “ they documented that, hazaribagh tannery industries not only polluted the water but also child labourer are work in horribly environment.

A report of Human Rights Watchon 2012

“The water in the pits has acid, which burns when it touches my skin,” he told Human Rights Watch. “When I’m hungry, acid doesn’t matter – I have to eat.”

Workers told Human Rights Watch that many tanneries did not supply appropriate or sufficient protective equipment or training to work with the harmful chemicals and aging machinery. Some managers deny sick leave or compensation to workers who fall ill or who are injured on the job, in violation of Bangladeshi law.

Human Rights Watch interviewed children, some as young as 11, working in tanneries. They were engaged in hazardous work, such as soaking hides in chemicals, cutting tanned hides with razorblades, and operating dangerous tanning machinery. Women and girls said that, they are paid comparatively less than men and that, in addition to their own work, they must also perform tasks normally performed by men. (*HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH, October 08 2012, Bangladesh: Tanneries Harm Workers, Poison Communities*).

This is the real seen of child labourer in hazaribagh tannery and adjacent area. The tannery sector is not as large as RMG sectors, more or less 205 tannery unit is situated in hazaribagh. I think, it is comparatively convenient than other sector to take child labourer eradicating initiatives. Though the sector is small, effects on environment and human body is very risk, specially child labourer working here in venerable condition. So Research on child labourer of tannery industries is undoubtedly rational for our children, for our family, for our society, our good nation in general. At the same time it is essential for our economical progress. Especially my little endeavor of proposed case study, is investigate child labor position in tannery sector and reveal the current situation of child labor which will boost child labourer

eradication program empirically. In this way, the proposed work help to free from the curse of child labourer of tannery and this sector may declare child labourer free industries zone.

Besides these, in review literature section I have reviewed different scholars research works on child labourer. But leather sector child labourer related research was very few. Data on child labourer number in tanning industries was self contradictory. This is a obscure position of child labourer of tannery industries reputation. so it is time-worthy to address that problem to concern authority for proper action plan regarding eradicate child labour from tannery industries.

5.2. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY.

The general objective of the study is, to know the overall situation of the working children in the tannery industries. It is a general question for us, where a adult labourer fear from health hazards risk tannery work but a tiny child perform that job in a tannery and survive from long since. Why it is their survival strategies? Giving particular attention to the specific objectives as set out below.

- a. Investigate their family and socio-economic status, earnings and livelihood which compelled children to start odd job like in tannery industries.
- b. Asses their educational level, causes of study break up and consciousness of study advantages, recreation and drug addiction habits .
- c. To observe their attitude and awareness about working environment, facilities, chemicals effects, accidents and diseases .
- d. To gather information about the types of works , working contract , working hours , working day and sense about exploitation.

- e. Understanding the role of different concerned authorities and evaluate organizational assistance for child labourer in tannery industries.
- f. Elucidate the possible immediate and long term solutions of the problem. Basically the researcher target is address the tannery industries child labourer issue to the concern authority for planning to eliminate child labourer from tannery industries and sharpen and strengthen the existent programs of legislatives, at the same time law and inspecting agencies. For sustainable production system child labourer prohibition and implantation is very urgent for society. Next section I want to discuss about the study location and methodology. First I like to present a brief description on Hazaribagh scenario.

5.3.THE STUDY LOCATION MAP:



5.4 HAZARIBAGH TANNERY INDUSTRIES IN A BRIEF:

To introduce with tannery function ,I have given a short description of hazaribagh tannery arena also manufacturing process of a finished leather or leather products from a raw skin.

Tannery Industries is now the 2nd foreign currencies earning sector after RMG sector.

At the end of the 1980s, Bangladesh, in line with the global trade liberalisation that was promoted by international financial institutions, started the implementation of various market-oriented reforms. Export promotion schemes were an important part of these reforms, as was the privatisation of state-owned enterprises [Chowdhury Khan 2000]. Also the Tannery Industries, which had been developed since the 1970s, was reformed and promoted as an export sector. Nowadays, leather and leather products are principal export products of Bangladesh and the sector provides a significant portion of employment in the country. It is estimated that around 700.000 people are directly or indirectly employed in leather and its sub-sectors [ILO-IPEC 2007]. The sector accounts for 3-4% of the total export earnings and, in 2005, 0.32% of the GDP [ILO-IPEC 2007]. The Government of Bangladesh has identified the leather industry as one of the “highest priority” for its growth potential and its contribution to export diversification and employment sector generation [Rahman 2008].

The public attention to child labourer is feared to have a negative impact on the industry. Tannery and factory owners, government, labourer and even NGOs are aware of this and treat the subject with care in order not to cause adverse publicity effects. The production of leather takes place in tanneries, most of which are concentrated in Hazaribagh, a district in the south west of Dhaka city. The first tanneries were established in that area in 1947. The tanneries initially produced only leather for the local market. In 1965 Hazaribagh counted 30 tanneries; most were owned by businessmen from West Pakistan.

After the liberation of Bangladesh in 1971, all tanneries were nationalized and the government formed the Bangladesh Tanneries Corporation (BTC), which owned 24 tanneries in 1972. Due to mismanagement and ensuing losses, the government decided to privatize the tanneries again in 1982 [Banglapedia; Gain 1998]. Today, Hazaribagh is still the major area for leather production. Out of more than 200 tanneries in Bangladesh, the great majority is located in the Hazaribagh area. In 2007, the Hazaribagh area processed 84% of the total supply of hides and skins. The tanning industry employs around 50,000 persons [UCIL 2004; ILO-IPEC 2007]. A World Bank survey carried out in 1993 revealed that 4% of the tanneries surveyed were large-scale tanneries with an annual production capacity of more than 5 million square feet each; 10% were medium size; 8% were light-medium size and 41% small size with an annual production capacity of 0.5 million square feet each or less. The remaining 37% consisted of “cottage based tanneries”, i.e. small-scaled without good machineries [Gain 1998:2]. Currently there are no such detailed numbers available, but the division between small and large-scale tanneries may not have changed.

According to the Bangladesh Finished Leather, Leather Goods and Footwear Exporters' Association (BFLLEA), more than 50 tanneries in Hazaribagh export their products, which implies they are relatively large-scale and well equipped. The remaining tanneries are rather small-scale or cottage-based; these produce leather primarily for the domestic market. According to a census realised for the German international cooperation enterprise GTZ in 2004, it appeared that more than 76% of the tanneries is solely export oriented. Around one fifth supplies to both local and foreign market. Only a very small percentage (4%) sells the entire production to the local manufacturers or markets [UCIL 2004]. However, only units with more than 15 people were included in the census. Since most leather for the domestic market comes from the small-scale and informal tanning businesses, the real number of small

tanneries producing for the local market can be expected to be higher. The leather manufacturing enterprises produce leather items varying from different types of footwear to belts, bags and wallets [Gain 1998]. Regarding footwear, there are currently about 25 mechanised and export oriented footwear enterprises in the country, mostly in and around Dhaka. At the same time, hundreds of small-scale and cottage-based units spread all over the country produce footwear.

The leather goods (or non-footwear) manufacturing industry is less developed and operates mainly at the cottage level. There are 5 large and medium scaled leather goods manufacturing units in Bangladesh, compared to hundreds of cottage-based units⁵. Leather goods and footwear factories are found in several places in Dhaka, also in Hazaribagh. Some leather factories are part of a tannery, whereas others operate independently.

There are two principal associations for tannery owners: Bangladesh Tanners Association (BTA), represented by the Leather Goods & Footwear Manufacturers & Exporters Association of Bangladesh (LFMEAB). This association split away from the BFLLEA in 2003 and focuses especially on promoting relationships between local manufacturers and foreign buyers; it has 44 members. Furthermore, approximately 1500 tanners without their own tannery are united in the Bangladesh Leather and established in 1964, and the Bangladesh Finished Leather, Leather Goods and Footwear Exporters' Association (BFLLEA) since 1991. The goal of these associations is basically to represent its members and to promote, protect and safeguard their interests; they have more than 100 members each. Most of the large-scaled and export oriented manufacturers of footwear and leather goods are Leather Goods Manufacturer Cooperative Society Ltd. Corporation in Dhaka. These tanners use other people's tanneries and machineries to produce leather, mainly for the domestic

market. Many small-scale manufacturers of footwear and leather goods in Dhaka belong to the Bangladesh Leather and Rexin Goods and Shoe Manufacturer Association.

For the labourer of tanneries, a labourer union was established in 1965 with the aim to protect the rights of tannery workers. The union claims to represent 20.000 to 25.000 members who work in Hazaribagh's tanneries. The wholesale market for leather is located at the Bangshall market, located in Old Dhaka. Locally produced footwear and leather goods are transported to most parts of the country. The purchasing power of people in Bangladesh, however, is low and the climate is not appropriate for leather garments, except for footwear. Consequently, the domestic market for leather and products in Bangladesh is relatively low: it accounts for only 20% of the total leather production [ILO-IPEC 2007]. The remaining 80% of the leather production is exported in the form of crust leather⁶, finished leather, and a small share of footwear and leather goods [UCIL 2004; ILO-IPEC 2007].

According to official figures of the Export Promotion Bureau (EPB) the export volume of Bangladeshi leather has been increasing, but the sector also faces difficulties. During the 1980s, export credits were widely 5 Numbers of factories are taken from the Bangladesh Finished Leather, Leather Goods and footwear Exporters' Association,(BFLLEA) Dhaka, Bangladesh.



Figure: Children working in chromium sulfite pits.

There have available and many firms with little technical knowledge invested in leather. When in the 1990s the government stopped providing export subsidies for the production of wet blue leather, and prohibited the export of raw and wet blue leather⁷, these firms started losing money. At present, the majority exports are of finished leather. These producers have suffered price fluctuations in the world market, so much so that the price of finished leather was at times lower than the prices they had paid for the raw materials. In general, a lack of technical expertise results in difficulties to respond to international conditions [Chowdhury Khan 2000].

Recently, important increases have taken place in the footwear exports, to mainly Italy, Japan, Hong Kong, Spain, Germany, UK and USA. Leading exporters in this field are the multinational company BATA and the national APEX [UCIL 2004]. The production of leather is unfortunately accompanied by serious pollution of air, water and soil, which gravely affects the surrounding area as well as its inhabitants. None of the tanneries in Hazaribagh employ waste treatment. Plans are being made to shift the entire tannery industry to Savar, about 20 kilometres from Dhaka city, where a new leather industrial area including

a communal waste treatment plant, will be developed [ILO-IPEC 2007]. Such plans, however, have been discussed for the past 10 years and the negotiation process between tannery owners and the Ministry of Industry is still ongoing. This year, 2017 almost tannery industries has shifted to savar new tannery estate. So we can expect an environment friendly and child labourer free industrial area.

5.5 Child Labourer in Tanning Process from raw skin to finished stage.

Tanning is a highly dangerous activity done in a very unhealthy environment. In Hazaribagh, the smell of the tanneries dominates the entire area. Inside the tanneries, the smell and general pollution is even worst. Despite local effort to eliminate child labourer in tanneries, children are still observed working in many units in Hazaribagh. Children are most frequently employed by independent tanners, i.e. tanners without their own tannery, with a rather small-scale production. In these tanneries several tanners work at the same time and this informal structure allows visitors to enter relatively easy. Among the many working men, it is usual to see up to ten children between 10 and 18 years old working, depending on the size of the tannery, but adults are always in majority. The boys are observed working in the three main production stages of leather (wet blue, crust and finished), mostly in manual jobs. Also in some large-scale and exporting tanneries a child was occasionally seen working, although strict entrance rules made spontaneous visits in this type of tanneries more difficult. The first stage of the tanning process produces the wet blue leather. Children in the wet blue stage mostly function as assistants; they take orders from adults and help them wherever needed. For example, after liming, children lift the leather out of the pit with a pair of tongs. They transfer the pieces of leather to the drum and remove them again after the chemical processing. If the drum is leaking liquids then children are the ones who have to stuff the

openings with pieces of waste leather. Moving the leather around in this way (manually) can only be done with the smaller pieces of leather, since bigger ones are too heavy. It somewhat explains why children work only in the small-scale tanneries; these work with smaller and cheaper pieces of leather whereas most large- scale tanneries use machines to process large pieces of leather.

5.5.A Child labourer perform manual job in tanning process without occupational safety.

Children also have different tasks in the crust leather stage. Again, they don't work directly with machines, but assist in manual tasks. If the leather is not wet enough for shaving, a child puts water on the leather. A very common job for children is drying the leather, either on the roof or in any available spot inside the tannery, but more often outside on the field. Laying out the leather and pegging it to the ground is also referred to as toggling. The tanner usually employs an adult to dry the leather, who in his turn employs some children. On a sunny day, along the river banks close to the tannery area, dozens of children are seen toggling. They use a hammer and nails to peg the leather to the ground. When the pieces are dry, they take the nails out and collect the pieces. Children also trim the leather during its crust stage; they cut the uneven edges with a little knife /sharp blades.

Throughout the production chain many children and adolescents appear to be conducting a wide variety of activities. The stages that involve a relatively large number of children and are directly related to the production of leather, include:

- The production of leather in the tanneries
- The manufacturing of leather items and footwear

- The sale of leather and leather items
- The processing of waste materials

The processing of leather in tanneries also includes the children who toggle the leather outside the tanneries. Although these children do not work in the tannery, they conduct outsourced activities. In fact, this toggling is one of the activities in which most children are involved. In the processing of waste materials, the main work is the production of meat bone. Most children are working in small- scale and informal enterprises. These enterprises make relatively low quality products and produce predominantly for the local market. Large-scale enterprises produce better quality and tend to be export-oriented; they employ relatively few children. However, distinctions are not that clear-cut since the bigger factories also outsource much of their work to smaller factories or even home-based workers. (Anna Ensing, 2009).

5.6. Contribution of leather industry in national economy in the year 2017.

When it comes to export expansion while promoting export diversification, the industry that holds a great promise is leather and leather goods (LLGs) -- the second largest exporters in our economy. The export policy of 2015-18 aims to take target-oriented steps to raise export earnings to \$60 billion exports by 2021, of which \$5 billion is expected from LLGs. However, both targets now seem like daunting prospects. In 2017, the total value of leather and leather goods exports from Bangladesh stood at \$1.2bn, accounting for 3.54% of the country's total merchandise exports. The industry's contribution to total output or gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated to be 0.35%. Total employment in the industry in 2016 was 129,000 -- up from 91,000 in 2013. During the same period, the industry's share in total

employment rose from 0.16% to 0.22%. The leather export sector has a strong backward linkage in terms of its using mostly locally sourced raw materials.

The estimated domestic value addition is as high as 80-95%. The global experience shows that successful garment manufacturing countries tend to find it easier to develop specialization in leather products and footwear (and vice versa). The leather sector should thus be a natural driver of export diversification in Bangladesh. (source; EPB)

CHAPTER SIX

METHODOLOGY

Qualitative data, with their emphasis on people's 'lived experience', are fundamentally well suited for locating the meanings people place on the events, processes, and structures of their lives: their perceptions, assumptions, prejudgments, presuppositions and for connecting these meanings to the social world around them (Miles and Huberman, 1994:10).

In last chapter I addressed my aims and the research questions for my research study which gave me the possibility to set the conditions for which I choose a methodological path. In the extract above, Miles and Huberman (1994) illustrate well how qualitative data can be used as a tool to best grasp the view of the participants in a study.

In pursuing the objectives of the study, special attention was given on particular topics within the study area. Both primary and secondary data were used and information was also obtained through informal observations. The study by its nature, required in-depth information on the field study. So the method of social survey was followed for this case study.

This research was executed in Hazaribagh Tannery area. The design was selected since the researchers has not obtained preliminary data on how much (population) the number of child labourer in Hazaribagh tannery area. Data collection techniques obtained by in-depth interviews and observations, while the data collection procedure was snowball sampling. The collection procedure began on interviewing one child labourer (as the first respondent met), then the interview was continued to the next child labourer according to the first respondent's instructions.

An interview schedule was used in this study for data collection, which was pre-tested prior to field investigation in order to improve its reliability. A well-structured questionnaire was

prepared for the respondents after necessary omission, alteration and addition to the questionnaire before going to the field. The universe of the study consisted of all child labourer of Hazaribagh Tannery industries. Each individual child labourer was the unit of observation. Total number of respondents were 103 child labourer. The interview schedule has given in Annexure. The interview schedule questions seeking answer about economic and family status of child labourer, education, break up of education and consciousness of education advantages, working place and environment of tannery industries, nature of job and security of job, working hour and pattern of exploitation, role of organization towards child labourer wellbeing.

Anyway, a pre-test was conducted with due importance before going to the main survey. Immediately after the completion of the pre-test, all efforts were made finalize the necessary points of considerations and relevant aspects for next stages following the design.

The collection of primary data was done from february to june 2017. In order to build up a proper knowledge base and also save time and resources, secondary data and reports had played a vital role from the beginning to end. At initial stage it gave firsthand information about the topic of study and later it was used to supplement the empirical data. Literature used in this study has presented in bibliography.

Data Analysis.

Immediately after the completion of field level investigation, efforts had been made to edit the collected data to ensure accuracy of information. The collected data from the field were coded, recorded and tabulated through the computer. After completion of field work, the completed data have properly been edited with serious care and attention. Edited data had been processed ,analyzed and furnished in statistical package for social sciences (SPSS).

Finally, findings of the study has presented along with the description of research problem. Findings result has shown in two way presenting system. One section is abridged of total findings and other section is major findings discussion, all tables and bar chart has enclosed in the appendix section.

Limitations.

When I started to collecting research materials regarding tannery industries child labourer I found, There is no available data, research papers and reports on tannery industries child labourer. Information about number of working children in tannery industries was not reliable. In Bangladesh research on “tannery industries child labourer” is a new phenomenon, for this reason review of literature was a difficult job.

Another side, it was case study of tannery child labourer, not all child labourer in general. So respondent was not available. Child labourer work, and appointed mostly under small entrepreneurs/traders. Tracing that company identity and existence was a problem.. It was a tough also job to long time stay in hazaribagh tannery industries area for intolerable smell. Another main problem was, at that time was the eleventh hour of tannery relocated period from hazaribagh to saver tannery estate. So data collecting have to complete before July. After July 2017 tannery industries starts shifting officially. The limitations mentioned above are parts and parcels of this study like many other studies of social sciences.

6.1. OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF SOME TERMS.

This section clarifies some terms that has used frequently in this study. These following terms and words are contradictory and are often difficult to define.

) Child and child labourer:

There is a wide variation in the defining of child and child labourer.

According to the ILO, child labourer is an economic activity conducted by a person below the age of 15. The children can be under paid employees, independent traders' man, or unpaid family workers. (Moe, 1997. 9).

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 labourer 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 Labourer) Act. 1933	Under the age of fifteen year
The Employment of Children Act, 1938	Who has not completed his fifteenth year
The Tea Plantations Labourer 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
Th& 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 Child 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 18 years as directed by the CRC and approved by the Bangladesh National Plan of Action for Children in terms of hazardous labourer.

In this study will conceptualize Child as boys and girls under 18 years of age will be considered as child. The term child labourer will refer to the children involved in economic activities both formal and in informal in tannery industries.

Hazardous child labourer: 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 labourer.

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

Worst forms of child labourer: According to ILO Convention No. 182, the worst forms of Child labourer comprises: All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and forced or compulsory labourer, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;

-) The use, procurement or offering of a child for prostitution, production of pornography or photography or photographic performance;
-) The use, procurement or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs;

-) Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children;
-) Work under ground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
-) Work with dangerous machines, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling of machines or transport of heavy loads;
-) Work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibration damaging to their health.

Age: Age is measured by number of completed years at last birthday. For example, a person aged 18 years, 6 months and 10 days has been recorded as 18 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 labourer in a commercial or industrial enterprise.

Health: Health refers the state or condition of human body, Generally, The most commonly quoted definition of health is that given by World Health Organization (WHO) in 1946, which states that. Health is a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity. In this study health indicate – Health is a state of

sound human body both physical and mental. This helps human being to live socially and economically satisfactory life.

Tannery/ leather industries: An industrial unit where rawhide and skin process to produce finished leather by using modern technologies and chemicals. There are some tannery industries in Hazaribagh where shoes and leather goods also produce from finished leather. Tannery refers an industrial unit where finished leather manufacture from raw skin.

Raw hide or skin: Natural skin from any animal, like cow, goat or buffalo. Normally big skin is hide and small skin called skin.

Wet blue, crust or finished leather:

There are three major section in leather processing chain. From raw hide to wet blue, from wet blue to crust leather and finished leather, finally leather shoes or leather goods.

Leather chemicals: In leather processing leather technicians generally use various types' chemicals such as preservatives, fungicides, acids, fat liquor/oils, different syntens, sodium sulphite, ammonium sulphite, sodium bi-sulphite, sodium format, coloring dyes powder and finishing spray chemicals etc.

Chromium Sulphite: 6-8% chromium sulphite is direct use in wet blue stage of leather processing. It is very harmful to human body. Its property and action is not destroyable by any means. Only especial treatment system can recycle it. In Savar new tannery area a central effluent plant- CETP has been set up for that purposes.

Leather by products: Animal glue, meat and bone meal are make for poultry feed and fish feed which are made from rejected substance of skin known as leather by products.

CHAPTER SEVEN.

RESULT AND FINDINGS OF THE STUDY AT A GLANCE.

For a panoramic view of total findings, here I have presented the total result at a glance in the below box. For further information about result, all tables and bar graph has enclosed in the appendix part.

Educational status- in this 13.6%, children were illiterate, while 56.3% have primary education and 30.1% have secondary education.
Gender status- 94.2% are male and 5.8% are female.
Age - there were 45.6% children, whose age is in between age 13 to 14. There were 42.7% children, who are in between age 15 to 16. Younger children of age 8 to 10 are 1.9%. There have children of another age group, like from age 11 to 12, are 2.9%. There are 6.8% children of the age of 17 to 18
Family member size- 44.7% children said that, they have 5 to 6 members in family, 43.7% children have 3 to 4 members. There are 7.8% children who have 7 to 8 family members. There are only 1 to 2 members in family and this percentage is 1.9%. There have also 1.9% children who have more than 8 members in family.
Family structure- 58.3% children are living in nuclear family. 37.9%. Children (39 in numbers) are living in joint family. 3.9% children live in broken family.
Decision maker- 70.9% are headed by male, 24.3% are headed by female and 4.9% are headed by others like elder brother, uncle, grand-father etc.
Per month income- 58.3% children are getting only 3000-4000 TK. per month. Then 35.9% child workers get 5000-6000 TK. every month. Only 2.9% children earn 7000-8000 tk per month. There have only 1.9% (numerically 2) children get 8000-10000 TK. and only 1% children get more than 10000TK. per month.
Income and livelihood. 92.2% children said that the income what they are earning is not sufficient to livelihood and it is very nominal. Although 7.8% child workers are satisfied with their income 8 children out of 103 said it is sufficient for their livelihood.
Salary system- 65% children are not getting salary regularly, while other 35% children are getting salary on a regular basis.
Who spend money- Parents of 94.2% child workers are taking decision to spend the income and only 3.9% children are taking decision from own-self to spend money. 1.9% child said that others than parents like brother, uncle etc. are taking decision to spend money.
Mobile phone user- while 47.6% children said that they use mobile phone. Rest of other do

not use mobile phone.
Smoking habit and drug addiction -According to the study 82.5% children said that they have no smoking habit or other addiction, while other 17.5% children said that they have that they were addicted.
Continuing study - 99% children said that they are not continuing education.
Causes of break up study. 9% children said that they are involved in the work, so they gave up school. 19.4% child workers said that school was not interesting. 76.7% reply was due to financial causes they could not continue the study.
Consciousness of advantages of study - 85.4% children are known about the advantages of the study, while 14.6% are not aware of it.
Recreations - 92.2% children are not getting enough time for playing or entertainment, while 7.8% children are getting that time.
Fire extinguisher 83.5% children said that they have no fire extinguisher or firefighting system, while remaining 16.5% children said that they have.
Physical punishment. 96.1% children are not facing any physical torture or mental punishment in tannery. 3.9% children said that they are not punished.
Pure drinking water. 84.5% children said that they have not available pure drinking water and toilet facilities. 15.5% children are getting pure drinking water or toilet facilities.
Diseases - 67% children don't suffer from disease after working in tannery, while other 33% children suffer from diseases. Where 9.7% child labourers are suffering from skin disease in this industry. 3.9% child labourers are suffering from diarrhea and 8.7% children are suffering from allergy. 12.6% children are suffering from other diseases like asthma, coughing and so on. This scenario focuses on unhygienic environment of tannery.
Awareness of chemicals effects. 69.9% children don't know that what types of leather chemicals are hazardous for health, while 29.1% children know that matter.
Accident. 84.5% children had not faced any accident in workplace, when 15.5% children said that they faced it.
First Aid Facilities. 100% child labourers answered "negative" to the question whether they have first aid facilities.
Compensation for Accident. 93.2% child labourers said that there is no provision of allowances for accidents or treatments from employer, while other 6.8% said that they have.
Working department - 35.9% child labourer of them work in dying section, 33% children work in leather goods production and 1.0% child work in raw leather section. 30.1% work in

others sections like manufacturing, marketing and so on.

Types of Work- 79.6% children said that they perform their activities manually, 12.6% child labourer perform machine work and 7.8% child perform in others way.

Job security- 84.5% child labourer are working temporarily, 12.6% work permanently and 2.9% are not sure about their type of work.

Job Contract- 99% child labourers have no contract with employer and only 1% have that contract.

Holydays enjoy- 68.9% child labourers get 24 days for enjoying holydays in a year, 4.9% enjoy 25 days in a year. Another 26.2% enjoy different number of holydays. Exploitation- 89.3% don't think that employer exploits them, while 10.7% think that.

Working hours. 53.4% child labourers work here for 9 hours in a day, 39.8% work here for more than 9 hours and 6.8% work here for 8 hours in a day.

Organizational assistance - 99% child labourers have not got any assistance from any organization during crisis period, when other 1% child have got that assistance.

Total result tables and bar chart enclosed in annexure.

MAJOR FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION.

Here I have discussed on the major findings and result of the study:

A. Extreme family poverty enforces children to work in tannery.

The issue of child labor is highly complex. Basically it is deeply interrelated with the structural poverty of the family. . Structural poverty is the poverty that arises because of the inability of the system and social structure in providing opportunities that enable the poor to work. The social structure is not able to connect the community with the available resources, provided by nature, and the government as well as the surrounding community. Is this poverty functional to the social system and can keep the structural social order at the necessary balance point? It is said to be functional since the poor are needed to "do" jobs that some people cannot do, ie the jobs that child labourer do. In order to maintain the status quo in the perspective of structural functionalism.

In the introductory chapter I have discussed various reasons for origin of child labourer and its perpetuation in the industrial sector of Bangladesh particular in tannery industries. There were some factors in mainstream of explanation. Such as- *Pull factors*' which refers to children being cheaper to employ and that they will accept lower wages. The '*interactive factor*' which consists of a series of psychosocial factors. Here the children are exploited and their vulnerable minds are taken advantage of, leading them to work and earn money. Lastly the *push factor*' when children are forced to work in order to earn money, such as "Extreme poverty, death of the earning member of the family, parental divorce, being abandoned by parents and natural calamities".

But poverty stands out to be the single most important cause, though not the only one, that forces the children to go out for work. In Bangladesh, an overwhelming majority of the population live below poverty line. Inadequate income of adult bread winner or

unemployment sometimes forces the poverty stricken family either to starve or to find out any way out for survival. This being the compelling circumstances, the employment of children resorted to as the only surviving means. In such circumstances, the question on consequences of child labourer gets little or no consideration in the perspective of the proverb “Necessity knows no law”. Data in the Table 7 and 15 support that statement.

Table-7: Monthly income of the respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	3000-4000	60	58.3	58.3	58.3
	5000-6000	37	35.9	35.9	94.2
	7000-8000	3	2.9	2.9	97.1
	8000-10000	2	1.9	1.9	99.0
	10000+	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

The tender aged children monthly income is very small for their livelihood. Maximum child labourer monthly (table 7, 58%) income is 3000-4000 thousand taka. This is most lower than, the government declared minimum wage level.

B. Child labourer know the advantage of education but engaged in hazardous tannery job and become victims of exploitation.

Poverty in the countryside causes a continuous flow of poor families to the cities. Once in the city, these families lack, apart from the financial resources, the useful networks; this means that shocks can only be absorbed by the healthy adults, if any, and otherwise the children,

who are forced to work in poorly paid jobs. Children in the countryside or in urban areas are mostly aware of their poverty and feel responsible for supporting their family.

Children in poor crisis-ridden families know about the hazards, and about the advantages of education, but they go along in taking the decision to engage in hazardous work in order to relieve the family’s poverty. Scott (1976) speaks in this case of a “self-exploitative coping strategy”, as “children put themselves in exploitation environments, and they do so out of a sense of duty to the family” [Scott 1976 in: Bissell 2004]. Dire poverty and the need to support the family are also confirmed by the National Child Labourer Survey 2002-03 as a reason for child labourer. (Cited in Anna Ensing 2009).

A report states that “the most important reason for children working is to contribute to family income, which is true for both rural and urban areas. 69% of children fall in this category. This indicates the importance of working children in terms of their contribution to the livelihood of the family, helping them to escape from acute poverty” [Khundher 2005: xiii].

Table-15: Reason to break up from study

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Involved in the work	2	1.9	2.0	2.0
	School was not interesting	20	19.4	19.8	21.8
	Financial Problem	79	76.7	78.2	100.0
	Total	101	98.1	100.0	
Missing	System	2	1.9		

Total	103	100.0		
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Presented data in the table number 15 show us that-78.2% children stop their study due to financial causes, although they are conscious about the advantages of education. 2.0% children do not go school for involving in the tannery work. 19.8% respondent said that, school is not interesting. This situation is, mostly due to the economic hardship of the parents for which they can neither bring up their children properly nor can they afford to provide education for them.

Compelling circumstances, the children of poverty stricken families come to join labor market, like tannery hazardous work, ignoring and keeping behind their future possibilities.

The reasons for non-enrolment have been reported in the National Child Labourer Survey 2002-03. According to the survey, the most important reason for not going to school is inability to bear educational expenses. Other reasons are participation in household economic activity, poor performances in schools, and a very small percentage doesn't go to school because of the non- availability of schools [Khundher 2005: xii]

C. Lack of consciousness on working environment and occupational health safety children perform hazardous job in tannery.

In the view of the real state of work situation. it can be divulged that child workers are denied the joy and demand of their childhood and right to normal growth and development. The work that stands out to be essential. By the exigencies of circumstances for working children, is generally characterized by long hours of work in unhygienic condition of noisy factories and dirty trades work also causes their exposure to industrial poison and inclement weather (sing and verema,1987:4)

Anna Ensing depict the real scenario of hazaribagh tannery industries. Children in the leather sector work under hazardous working conditions, in the first place because of their long working hours, which by far exceed the maximum number of hours set by ILO C182, but also because work in tanneries or with waste materials, involves exposure to toxic substances, fumes and gases. The production environment and the production process make for an appalling place to work and live, causing physical harm, such as aches, exhaustion, or accidents.

Anna Ensing. (2009.18)

Presented data in tables-18, 20, 21 very similar with Anna Ensing report the working environment of the tannery.

Table-18: Do your tannery have fire extinguisher or firefighting system					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	17	16.5	16.5	16.5
	No	86	83.5	83.5	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

In the tannery industries, there have almost no fire extinguisher or firefighting system in more than 80% industry. As 83.5% children said that they have no fire extinguisher or firefighting system, while remaining 16.5% children said that they have but they have no know more knowledge about the fire fighting system. But maximum tannery flammable chemicals.

Table-20: Do your working place have available pure drinking water and toilet facilities?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	16	15.5	15.5	15.5
	No	87	84.5	84.5	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

It is a matter of worry that, 84.5% children said that they have not available pure drinking water and toilet facilities. Sanitation system is very unhygienic in the tannery. Child labourer work in a vulnerable condition. Different water –prone diseases easy to attack them. So their health are at high risk. Only 15.5% children are getting pure drinking water or toilet facilities.

Table-21: Did you suffer any disease after working in tannery?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	34	33.0	33.0	33.0
	No	69	67.0	67.0	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

In the above table, it is shown that 67% children don't suffer from disease after working in tannery, while other 33% children suffer from diseases. Basically most children do not have knowledge about general diseases. So it is very difficult for a child to identify the disease from tannery. 33% children said that, Different kind of diseases like allergy, diarrhea, skin diseases, asthma, coughing, different heart diseases, water-prone diseases etc. Many hidden diseases can attack them in the long run, which can be detected in future .These are happened because of environmental pollution and unhygienic situation.

Besides this, Child labourer, especially those working in industrial sectors, such as health risks from airless rooms and industrial smoke. Psychological disorders such as verbal abuse, harsh words, and social life disorders such as relationships with peers, the frequency of meeting with neighbours or the family are reduced or limited, especially if the workplace mix with adults. The mixing of a child's workplace with an adult workplace should not be done.

Table-23: Do you know that chemicals used in leather are hazard for health?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	30	29.1	29.4	29.4
	No	72	69.9	70.6	100.0
	Total	102	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	1	1.0		
Total		103	100.0		

According to the table, it is understood that 69.9% children don't know that leather chemicals are hazard for health, while 29.1% children know that matter. Maximum child labourer don't know about the actual effect of leather chemical on their health that how much hazardous these are. A practical experience is all kind of tin/ iron sheet lasting not more than six month in tannery industries due to chemicals effects. So it very tough to save human body from effect of leather chemicals. Besides this work with sulfuric acid and formic acid is more dangerous.

Anna Ensing view was same.....

The main danger of the work is that labourer are exposed to an uncertain mixture of chemical liquids, and safety measures vary between tanneries. While the professional tanneries do have some protective measures in place, the small tanneries offer no protection at all.

The storehouses are unpleasant places because of the abundant presence of raw animal hides and skins. In these dark spaces, bloody hides and skins are delivered by rickshaw and received with bare hands. The boys are involved in preparing the hides and skins with salt.

(Anna Ensing 2009)

Table-29: Do your job is permanent or temporary.					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Permanent	13	12.6	12.6	12.6
	Temporary	87	84.5	84.5	97.1
	Not sure	3	2.9	2.9	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

Data furnished in the table 29 represent that, 84.5% child labourer are working temporarily, 12.6% work permanently and 2.9% are not sure about their type of work. They are hired on temporary basis. When child fall and desire to go to their near and dear ones they leave the tannery without full pay. But they work more than 8 hours on an average per day. So their intentional tendency is to protect their job only.

Table-30: Do you have any contract with your employer?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

Valid	Yes	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	No	102	99.0	99.0	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

It is evident from the table 30 , where 99% child labourers have no contract with employer and only 1% have that contract. It is very astonishing that, they have no appointment letter or written documents with entrepreneur/employer. a written document contains the terms and condition of work, working time table. Salary, mode of payment. Holydays bonus etc. without document owner enjoy the opportunity to use and exploit the children within his own way. Daily working schedule, payment, and holydays depends on tannery owner decision-good or bad. .

D. Salient exploitation based business entrepreneurs and lack of conscious, works in the tannery, children accept as ways of survival strategies.

There is an exploitation of the child when the employer takes advantage of the child's situation. There is exploitation because the financial remuneration or payment in kind, is systematically less than would have been made by the employer had they been dealing with adult employees organized in trade unions, capable of defending themselves and insisting on their due. More important, it is likely that if the employers had to pay the same remuneration to children as to adults, they would not use of the services of young persons (United Nations, 1982). According to the United Nations (1982) family related work like farming makes the greatest use of child labor, especially in the context of unpaid family assistance. In this type of labor it is not so much the child who is exploited by the general social system as the whole family; the economic, social and cultural

situation of the family obviously has repercussions on the child, but he/she at least remains integrated in a social context that is in principle protective.

In the next paragraph I have mentioned some way of exploitation which are very similar to hazaribagh incidence.

First: the employer does not have written permission from the parent/guardian, in which the terms of working hours, payment, and overtime pay. In addition, the employer does not undertake activities that interfere with the child's physical, mental or social development. This study result shown 99% has no contract with the tannery owner.

Second: the employer does not make a work agreement. .There is no written agreement made between employers and their parents/guardians for working.

Third: the prohibition of long working hours is also breached. This study reveals 60.2% child labourer work more than 9 hours per day.

Fourth: workplace conditions are less conducive and at risk of disrupting the health of child labourer, especially those working in tannery sectors, such as health risks from chemicals and industrial machine. In this study 70.6 respondent do not that tannery chemicals are hazardous for helth. Psychological disorders such as verbal abuse, harsh words, and social life disorders such as relationships with peers, the frequency of meeting with neighbors or the family are reduced or limited, especially if the workplace mix with adults.

Fifth: earnings are not in accordance with applicable provisions. Data in the table 7 shows us 58.3 respondent monthly income is 3000-4000 TK.

Sixth: guardian unconsciously allow that working terms and conditions.

Table-32: Do you think that your employer exploit you?				
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent

Valid	Yes	11	10.7	10.7	10.7
	No	92	89.3	89.3	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

Abu Taher sir, mentioned in his study that, From the findings of the study and observation based experiences in the study area, it can be mentioned that child worker are the victims of exploitation. They very nature of works and work situations are quite inhuman and hazardous, which are also detrimental to their growth and development. (Taher 2006).

It is very similar in hazaribagh tannery child study, where the Data in the table 32 indicate that 89.3% don't think that employer exploits them, while 10.7% child worker said that, they being exploited by working hour, holydays, and in respect of fair wage. Child labourer are not matured enough to understand that either employer exploits them or not.

Whereas, adults are paid between 10000 and 15000 taka per month, children get between 3000 and 5000. On the other hand, children do less productive work since they mostly “ An adult is employed for doing heavier things. Small entrepreneurs have less money to invest, but the availability of children for work also makes it easy to keep on paying low wages. In “toggling” there is no difference between the production wage for a child or for an adult payments and the monotonous job and employers thus hire them. Children are less aware, but the payment is so low, that adults are not willing to do the job.

Children, however, accept the low of their rights and accept exploitative conditions. The availability of children as cheap workers in specific jobs is also a factor that contributes indirectly to the continuity of child labourer. In most cases, it is more common for children or their parents to ask an employer to hire the child, rather than the employer actively look for

child labourer. This active employment seeking is, according to Bisell, a relatively new phenomenon in the formal sector urban employment in Bangladesh [Bissell 2004: 275].

Anna Ensing generalization is very realistic about exploitation of child labourer:

Children work mostly for small entrepreneurs, who make use of simple and labourer-intensive technologies and informal labourer relations. The absence of good policies and failing inspections for small enterprises combined with a fragmented industry structure explain for a great part why those entrepreneurs are still working with children. All businessmen, big or small, see child labourer as an economic benefit for themselves, but also a survival strategy for the boys and their families. (Anna Ensing, 2009).

Table-33: Distribution of the respondents by working hours					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	8 hours	7	6.8	6.8	6.8
	9 hours	55	53.4	53.4	60.2
	More than 9	41	39.8	39.8	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

Table 33 gives a reflection on the working time, it reveals that, 53.4% child labourers work here for 9 hours in a day, 39.8% work here for more than 9 hours and 6.8% work here for 8 hours in a day. What says law and regulations, in ILO Convention no 33 mentioned that, in any school going (Above 12 years) child is required to be appointed in any light work for his benefit, the duration of work should be two hours only and under no circumstances , school attending hours together shall exceed 7 (seven) hours a day.(ILO, 1982:718).

In our national law, such as the Factory Act, 1965, there is a provision indicating that no child (more than 14 years but below 16) shall be allowed to work more than 5 hours a day. (khan, 1981:233).

Finding data table 33 result said us, tannery owner violets the international convention and national law seriously, due to conscious less of guardians and weak monitoring of labor law enforcement authority. MD. Abu Taher said, this contradiction simply indicates how the helpless child workers are being exploited under the blaring contradiction of lofty and deceitful cruelty of the employers. (Taher, 2006:112).

Weak monitoring of protective legislatives authority.

Data furnished in table 34 give a clear picture about the role of Government and Non-government organization regarding tannery industries child labourer.

Table-34: Getting assistance from organization during your crisis period of the respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	No	102	99.0	99.0	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

Several NGOs and state institutions have initiated projects to combat child labourer in the leather sector. Child labourer in the formal companies, which use modern technologies, seem

to have decreased but, unfortunately, the interventions have hardly succeeded in including the most vulnerable children, i.e. the children who live at their workplace or with people other than their parents. The children in the most hazardous conditions are too hard to reach. Projects have great difficulties in helping them to fight back the many disadvantages they suffer from and which keep them in a vulnerable position: they have to earn for the survival of their families, they are bonded to the workplace and their welfare is subject to the whim of their immediate superiors.

Anna Ensing.p.19. 2009.

Result of the table 34, reveals the truth. 99% child labourers have not got any assistance from any organization during crisis period, when other 1% child have got that assistance. The result of that table more similar to Anna Ensing statement. The UN Convention on the rights of the child very clearly proclaims rights for every child to have parental love, name, nationality, care, protection from neglect, malnutrition, exploitation and also the right to education and recreations. The Convention also ensures every child the right to be brought up in an atmosphere of peace and universal brother hood, with no prejudice of any kind and to be groomed up as a useful member of family as well as society (UN, 1989). There are documentary evidences in the form of national laws well as the ILO Conventions prohibiting child labourer and child exploitation. But all these, in reality, are nothing but documents in black and white.

CHAPTER EIGHT:

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

Based on the research results, it can be said that, the existence of child labourer is still functional for families, employers, and child labourer itself. However, it is dysfunctional for the regulation in carrying out its control function on child labourer issues. The consequences that arise from the still functioning of child labourer in the social system, and dysfunctional regulation in performing the function of control over the problems of child labourer cause the phenomenon of child labourer is difficult to be eliminated in the social system. This fact shows that the existence of child labourer has a manifest function for society (social system). While the ineffectiveness of the application of regulation as an instrument (tool) supervising the problem of child labourer, and the rejected regulation by the social system is called the latency function.

Children themselves are not the causes of child labour but are the victims of inadequate public and economic policy and ill-managed social systems that have made them the most vulnerable in the society. Throughout the world there are over 200 million child labourer ; children too young to work ,that faced with the daily drudgery of often hard physical labour instead of being able to go school or develop their mental and physical capacities.

Child labourer is not a single problem; it is closely linked with eradication of poverty and the provision of basic education. Children must have access to education and child labourers must be trucked down and escorted to school. To combat the problem, it is recognized that education is the right response.(Dr.Mohammad Ali khan; 2011,148,).

A critical review of the incidence of child labour in the socio-economic perspective of Bangladesh, may glare up both positive and negative impact. An additional income earned by a working child for a poor family in which immediate needs take precedence over

everything, may be looked at with high priority from the micro-level consideration of the family.

In such circumstances ,the incidence of child labour sees to bear positive connotation. But from the macro level consideration, particularly in terms of deprivation of knowledge and skill acquisition, the incidence of child labour appears to be just like getting lost in the present ignoring the ignoring the future of a nation and also denotes economic gains of employers at the cost of physical, psychological, intellectual and moral development of children who comprise the posterity of the nation.

In spite of all the odds, the child labourer is a harsh reality in our socio economic system as elsewhere in the world. They are the victims of exploitation. By all counts , protection of the basic rights of children in the prevailing circumstances of the country seems to have turned out to be an issue of paramount importance . A country like ours that provides constitutional guarantee for provision of basic needs of all people, cannot afford to ignore the precarious condition of the working children.(the constitution of the people,s republic of Bangladesh, article 15). It is, therefore , implied that the state authority is obliged to come forward to make out total situation along with needs and problems of the child labourers and thus to formulate and take up necessary measures which may be quite instrumental in overcoming the problems as well as development of working children. But in the midst of widespread poverty , illiteracy and consequential ignorance, it seems to be impossible to take effective measures to tackle the problems of the working children, not only of now, even in the foreseeable future. In the context of present situation, it is therefore, of no use to talk about abolition of child labour which is not only unrealistic but is also likely to bring about further misery than any good to millions of poverty inflicted people in the country who, by the

exigencies of circumstances, are compelled to depend on the economic help of their children for their children for survival. (Md. Abu Taher, 2006: 263).

So it can be said that, child labourer may not possible to eliminating from our society. It is historically proven also. Because its empirically functional in every social structure more or less. It is time worthy, to take initiatives to reduce child labourer adopt sector wise initiatives. Such RMG sector child labourer problem already somewhat mitigated. Now it is reasonable to draw attention on child labourer of leather sector. Here I like to mention few proposal which may sharpen the child labourer demolishing endeavor. It will be better if we success to change the socio-economic structure of the society but which is very far from the reality.

Anyway, this study reveals some crucial problems- poverty, education break up, consciousness absence on hazardous chemicals, occupational health safety, without contract temporary job and exploitation. Finally the slow process roles of organizations including labour inspection and legislation function. Prosperity of the nation depends on sustainable development. Child labour based production system may be very far to achieve SDG 30.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Based on the study result and findings here I have made some recommendations for consideration before articulate any programs to eradicate child laborer from tannery sector.

Research and survey.

It very urgent to conduct a comprehensive survey in tannery industries. Though the sector is small but, how many children working in tannery industries there is no exact data. There is no research based empirical data or information. For reference purposes we use the foreign sources like UNICEF, UN and USA ,s information and datum. Though sporadic studies have been conducted in this field. Reports and statistics is vary from one organization to another.

Now new tannery area is very systemized and cozy to run a comprehensive survey on child labourer which determine the nature and magnitude of child labourer. Dr. Abu Taher , in view of the present situation in our country, child labourer seems to be a necessary evil. So an organization exclusively for “working children,s bureau” should set up to conduct survey and record the exact number of child workers. This organization should have the authority to suggest and implement various measure suitable for the requirements of the working children. Further ,the organization should enjoy the status of a national organization with effective regulatory means. The organization should be manned with technically capable personnel so that it can evolve short-term as well as long term effective strategies to deal with the demanding situation of the working children.

In pursuit to draw the attention of academic scholars, sociologist, planners, legislators, researcher ,international organization, philanthropist, there is no alternative of more and more Mphil or phd level academic research. At the same time, descriptive research, qualitative research should be done.

Poverty elevation

Root cause of child labourer is poverty. Dr. Abu Taher said, since poverty is the breeding ground of child labourer, thinking to face poverty must be extended beyond availability of work and reasonable wages for the bread winners of poor families. In this context , income generating activities for the family members of the poor bread winners can be thought of as an anti thesis.in such circumstances ,necessary training may be imparted in arts and crafts to the family members so that they can run cottage industries themselves. Without poverty eradication child labourer demolishing plan is nothing but utopia.

Education.

Basis on the survey report or data as per demand of the situation a realistic and pragmatic stand should be taken to create an environment in which working children shall not be deprived of learning while earning for survival and shall not face any hindrance to their growth and development. Education is the right response to combat child labourer but these educational facilities should be non - formal and specially designed for child labourers of Dhaka city hazaribagh area. The curriculum and syllabus of these special schools should be practical and job oriented in terms of their working place and working schedule , space ,place and time should be given on priority basis.(DR. Mohammad Alikhan,2011,143).

This type education institute will set up adjacent to saver new tannery area. He further more prescribed that, the UCEP school for child labourers and special attention should be given to UCEP school at the head quarters at mirpur. It is proved that they are successful with this institution and government and donor agencies can help them without any hesitation. This UCEP school is not the only answer to combat child labourer but also it will be helpful to reduce child labourer in the city area. He also suggests for Hard –to- Reach schools for child labourer. But hard to reach programs of government and some non government programs are running the non-formal educational activities at poor shaped class room, almost all are congested , not airy and educational facilities are very poor. To keep the children at schools , may be they are child labourers, all class rooms should be well ventilated and children friendly. His suggestion is appropriate tannery industries child labourer.

Strengthen the Role of Government .

In the background section I have discussed about the role government towards eliminating child labourer. There are some basic lacking in law and implement system.

The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh ensures through different articles the basic needs and rights of children. Of special interest are Article 17 referring to the provision of free and compulsory education to all children, and Article 24 that prohibits all forms of forced labourer [Taher 2006]. Compulsory labourer is also an offence under the Penal Code 1860 [ILO/IPEC 2004]. Furthermore, the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs developed the National Plan of Action for Children, which is based on the UNCRC [Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh 2005].

A few national labourer laws deal with the issue of child labourer. They refer to minimum ages required for employment in specific sectors. According to these laws children below 14 years old are not allowed to work in factories, and adolescents' work is regulated. Generally, the laws require that work by adolescents in factories is carried out during day hours and for a limited amount of hours [ILO/IPEC 2004; Taher 2006]. The Bangladesh Labourer Code (2006) stipulates that no child (i.e. a person under 14 years of age) is allowed to be employed in any work and that no adolescent (i.e. a person between 15 and 17 years old) is allowed to be employed in hazardous work; a child between 12 and 14 years old may be employed in "light work" only [Government of Bangladesh 2006].

Additionally, the Employment of Children Act, 1938, prohibits children under 12 years to work in workshops where hazardous activities take place. The 18 specified activities include weaving, tanning and the manufacture of bidis, soap, carpets, matches, explosives and fireworks. Employers who repeatedly violate these restrictions face prison terms of up to 6 months. An exception is made in the case of family owned and family run workshops, which do not use outside hired labourer [ILO/IPEC 2004].

Although the existence of the laws demonstrates a concern, they have some limitations that need to be addressed. In the first place, there is confusion about the exact meaning of the concept “child”. Several laws define children as persons under 12, 14, 15 or 16 years old. In general though, the government of Bangladesh and its relevant agencies define working children between 5 and 14 years old as child labourer [Ksfi & Jesmin 2002]. Secondly, the laws don’t cover all sectors of employment, especially not the informal sectors, although a vast majority of the child labourer are engaged in these sectors, even in hazardous working conditions [Taher 2006]. There is no single code or law dealing with this informal area [ILO/IPEC 2004]. Thirdly, age restrictions are not sufficiently adhered to due to a lack of a well-functioning birth registration system in the country. (The information is based on an interview with ILO-IPEC functionaries in Dhaka, August 2008). These aspects of laws and regulatory have to amended in priority basis. Further more new penal code is emergence for informal or small enterprise working children.

Reform and update the labour inspection system.

The Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments is responsible for inspections. The Department, however, has some shortcomings, especially where inspection of child labourer in the Tannery Industries is concerned. The first shortcoming of the Department is the small staff: it has fewer than 100 inspectors for the entire country. This number is, by far, not in relation with the scope of the problem. In the second place, the state inspectors are generally known as corrupt functionaries who can be bribed easily. Employers of children get

away quite easily by paying a small bribe. Managers of workplaces that had been inspected mentioned that inspectors left without any problems, even though child labourer was obviously present.

Most companies, however, are never even inspected. Finally, as mentioned before, while the inspections have a strong focus on formal and export-oriented companies, most children work in informal workplaces producing for the local market. This is related to the importance of exports, and the importance which foreign importers attach to the subject of child labourer. These three factors result in a situation in which there is very little pressure on respecting labourer laws in the informal sector, including the laws concerning child labourer. Anna Ensing explain the specific problem of tannery sectors-

A specific feature of the Tannery Industries, making the situation even more difficult to control, is the system of subcontracting and its general informality. In one tannery, a total of 10 independent tanners can be found working. The actual owner of the tannery is rarely involved in production himself and only sublets his machines, which generates a reasonable income. The owner would strongly deny hiring children, since officially he has no employees at all. On the other hand, the informal tanners often work with fewer than five workers and are therefore not even considered to be factories that have to respect the labourer law. In the words of the head of the Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments: “we inspect the formal sector, which means businesses with a trade license and with a minimum of five employees. A workshop with less than five labourer is not a company, it is a family business”. The Department is not responsible for the inspection of these types of enterprises. In fact, there are no policies at all regarding small and micro entrepreneurs. Many of the small units aren't officially registered, and don't maintain any record of their employees. Additionally, adult labourer in small and micro businesses are not members of labourer

unions. The union for tannery workers, which can sometimes have influence on the implementation of labourer laws, is thus not present either. So, the workplaces in which most children are found working are the ones that are less regulated and rarely inspected.

These are possible to solve easily within short time. So it is very urgent to reform the so called inspection system and inspector. For instant result a specialized inspections team may oversee the tannery and child labourer complexity.

Role of NGO Should strengthen,

The IPEC project “Preventing and Eliminating the Worst Forms of Child Labourer in Selected Formal and Informal Sectors in Bangladesh”, which started in September 2000, addressed five sectors that were considered to be worst forms of child labourer. Work in leather tanneries in Hazaribagh was one of them. The project was executed by a local NGO. The Ministry of Labourer and Employment in 2004 started the project “Eradication of Hazardous Child Labourer in Bangladesh” which provides non-formal education for children working in hazardous activities in Dhaka City, including Ward 48 and 49 in Hazaribagh. In each neighbourhood, a local NGO is responsible for implementation and follow-up. A similar

project is the one coordinated by the Ministry of Primary and Mass Education together with UNICEF, titled: “Basic Education for Hard to Reach Urban Working Children”. Also here, local NGOs provide non-formal education. The target group includes working children, not necessarily in hazardous conditions. Hazaribagh is included in the working area.

A more recent program, with a quite distinct focus, is run by Save the Children. Within the program Child Clubs, the local NGO SEEP commenced, in January 2008, the project “Voices from the Shadow” in and around Hazaribagh. Its main goal was to promote participation and protagonist of working and non- working children. In addition to these NGOs, there are many NGOs that focus on micro-credit. Often the condition to receive a micro-credit is related to child labourer; a mother for example gets a micro-credit if she sends her child to school instead of to work. These projects, however, work with the parents as a starting point and never focus on parents of children working in a specific sector.

The IPEC project, in cooperation with the tannery workers union, managed to set up a Memorandum of Understanding, which states that “no tannery industry can use any child labourer in any part of the tanning process. Soon the entire tannery industry will be declared free of child labourer.” The MOU was signed by 50 tannery owners in 2004. The union committed itself to checking adherence to the memorandum. The fact that children are still working in tanneries, even in some tanneries that signed the MOU, can be explained by two main factors. In the first place, the memorandum was signed by tannery owners and not by the independent tanners that work in the tannery and employ most children. second, the union has no presence or influence in the rather informally organized tanneries, in which most child labourer takes place. The initiative has probably improved the situation in the professional tanneries, but not in others. Individual projects have had their successes, but a

poor coordination and exchange of information between the various project holders, decreases efficiency of the projects. Parallel projects are sometimes working at cross purposes and without much coordination between them. After the IPEC project (2002-2004) established, with a vision on sustainability, a Project Facilitating Committee (PFC) in the tannery area, the non-formal education project of the Ministry of Labourer, in 2004, set up Centre Management Committees, with similar functions but without the involvement of the former established PFC.

Anna Ensing have presented the works and working result of different NGO,s role to mitigating child labourer problem. My question is the effectiveness of these programs. What was the number of child labourer at the starting time of these intervention and what is the situation today. Surprisingly at the interviewing period of this study all respondent answer were negative about assistance or help from any organization.

If we and our concern authority sincerely willing to solve that problem, comprehensive survey is essentials covering all over tannery related area, big or small enterprise. For coordinate, supervise and follow up - all programs by government, non government agencies ,international agencies , association of tannery sector and workers union of tannery sector. Leather sector consider today as second most export oriented sector but what is problem to forming a separate ministry or leather development board at least. But our country have “maasrom (Banger chata)” development board ! I think, all concern and learned conscious society will reconsider that matter. It is time to save tender aged children from hazardous tannery works and at same time leather sector will flourish through sustainable development approaches. Otherwise, child labourer system was persist, now exist, will perpetuate as functional elements of our society.

CHAPTER NINE:

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CHAPTER TEN

10.1 List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

AB	Aparajeyo Bangladesh
ARISE	Appropriate Resources for Improving Street Children's Environment
ASK	Ain-o Shalish Kendra
BANBEIS	Bangladesh Bureau of Education Information Statistics
BAS	Bangladesh Asiatic Society
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BGMEA	Bangladesh Garment Manufacturers and Exporters Association
BIDS	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies
BILS	Bangladesh Institute of Labour Studies
BSAF	Bangladesh Shishu Adahikar Forum
CL	Child Labour
CLS	Child Labour Survey
CDS	Centre for Development Services
CPD	Centre for Policy Dialogue
CRC	Convention on the Right of the Children
CSKS	Chinnamul Shishu Kishore Sangstha
CUS	Centre for Urban Studies
CWCS	Centre for Women and Children Studies
DAM	Dhaka Ahsania Mission
DCI	Direct Calorie Intake
DIG	Drop-In-Centre
DPF	Disaster Preparedness Forum
DSS	Department of Social Services
EFA	Education For All
FEI	Food Energy Intake
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GOB	Government of Bangladesh
GO	Governmental Organizations
HCP	Hard Core Poverty

HCR	Head Count Ratio
HIES	Household Income and Expenditure Survey
HNPSP	Health, Nutrition and Population Sector Programme
HRC	Human Rights Commission
HRF	Human Rights Forum
ICDDRB	International Centre for Diarrhea Diseases Research Bangladesh
IGA	Income Generating Activities
ILO	International Labour Organization
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
ISPCAN	International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect
ISWR	Institute of Social Welfare and Research
IWGC	International Working Group on Child Labour
LFS	Labour Force Survey
LHRLA	Lawyers for Human Rights and Legal Aids
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOU	Memorandum Of Understanding
MWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
NCC	National Children Council
NCP	National Children Policy
NCLS	National Child Labour Survey
NGO	Non Government Organization
NUS	Nari Unnayan Shakti
PES	Primary Education Statistics
PHC	Primary Health Care
PMED	Primary and Mass Education Division
PMS	Poverty Monitoring Survey
PMK	Palli Mongal Karmosuchi
RB	Radda Barnen
RIC	Resource Interrogation Centre
RMG	Ready Made Garments
SAARC	South Asian Association For Regional Cooperation
SB	Shoishab Bangladesh
SIMPOC	Statistical Information and Monitoring Programme on Children
SUF	Society for Under Privileged Families
TEA	Time Bound Programme
UCEP	Under Privileged Children's Education Program
UN	United Nations

UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USDOL	United States Department of Labour
WFCL	Worst Forms of Child Labour.
WVB	World Vision Bangladesh

APPENDIX:10.2

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY.

UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA, DHAKA -1205

TITLE- SURVIVAL STRATEGIES OF THE TANNERY INDUSTRIES CHILD LABOURER IN BANGLADESH.

A case study of Hazaribagh in Dhaka City, Bangladesh.

(The information provided by you will be used in research work and it will be kept concealed)

Interview Schedule No:		Data collection Date:	
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1. General information about the tannery industries child labourer

	Question	Coding
1.	Name:	
2.	Mother's name:	
3.	Father's name:	
4.	Mother's occupation :	
5.	Father's occupation:	
6.	Address:	
7.	Address of working place:	
8.	Educational status of the respondent:	Illiterate.....1 Primary2 Secondary3 Higher Secondary.....4
9.	Gender:	Male.....1 Female.....2
10.	What is your age?	8-10.....1 11-12.....2 13-14.....3 15-16.....4 17->18.....5
11.	Number of your family members?	1-2.....1 3-4.....2 5-6.....3 6-8.....4 8+.....5
12.	What is the type of your family?	Nuclear.....1 Joint.....2 Broken.....3 others.....4
13.	Who is the head of your family?	Male.....1 Female.....2

		Managed by child...3 Others.....4
14.	What is your monthly income?	1000-2000.....1 3000-4000.....2 5000-6000.....3 7000-8000.....4 8000-10000.....5 10000+.....6
15.	Is your income is sufficient to livelihood?	Yes.....1 No.....2
16.	If yes how many people?	
17.	What is the salary system?	Regular.....1 Irregular.....2
18.	Who takes decision to spend the income?	Self.....1 parents.....2 Others.....3
19.	Do you use mobile phone?	Yes.....1 No.....2
20.	Do you have smoking habit or other addiction?	Yes.....1 No.....2
21.	Are you continuing your study? If yes please skip question 22.	Yes.....1 No.....2
22.	Why did you break up your study?	involved in the work....1 school was not interesting.....2 Financial Problem.....3 Punishment in School..4
23.	Do you know the advantages of study?	Yes.....1 No.....2
24.	Do you get enough time for playing/entertainment?	Yes1 No.....2
25.	Do your tannery have fire extinguisher or firefighting system?	Yes.....1 No.....2
26.	Do you face any physical /mental/ punishment in your tannery?	Yes.....1 No.....2
27.	Do your working place have available pure drinking water and toilet facilities?	Yes.....1 No.....2
28.	Did you suffer any disease after working in tannery?	Yes.....1 No.....2
29.	If yes which type of disease?	Skin.....1 Diarrhea2 Allergy.....3 Others.....4
30.	Do you know that chemicals used in leather are hazard for health?	Yes.....1 No.....2
31.	Have you ever had any accident in your workplace?	Yes.....1 No.....2

32.	Is there any first aid facilities?	Yes.....1 No.....2
33.	Whether there is any provision of allowance for accidents or treatments from your employer?	Yes.....1 No.....2
34.	Which section you work in tannery?	Raw leather section...1 Dying Section.....2 Leather good production.....3 Others.....4
35.	Which types of work perform in your tannery?	Manual.....1 Machine work.....2 Other.....3
36.	Do your job is permanent or temporary.	Permanent.....1 Temporary.....2 Not sure.....3
37.	Do you have any contract with your employer?	Yes.....1 No.....2
38.	How many holydays you enjoyin a year?	24 days.....1 25days.....2 28days.....3 others.....4
39.	Do you think that your employer exploit you?	Yes.....1 No.....2
40.	How many hours do you work here in a day?	05 hours.....1 06 hours.....2 07 hours.....3 08 hours.....4 09 hours.....5 More than 9.....6
41.	Have you ever got any assistance from any organization during your crisis period?	Yes.....1 No.....2

Recommendations

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Date.....

Signature of the interviewer.

APPENDIX-10.3.

TOTAL FINDINGS OF THE STUDY PRESENTED IN TABLE AND BAR DIAGRAM FOR REFERENCE Table-1:

Educational status of the respondent

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Illiterate	14	13.6	13.6	13.6
	Primary	58	56.3	56.3	69.9
	Secondary	31	30.1	30.1	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

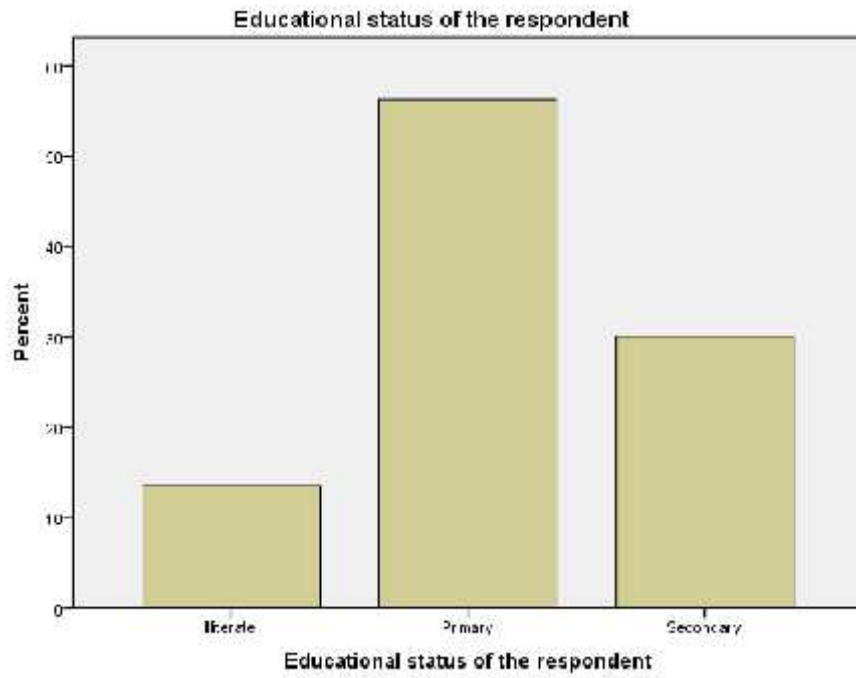


Figure-1: Educational status of the respondent

Table-2: Gender distribution of the respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	97	94.2	94.2	94.2
	Female	6	5.8	5.8	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

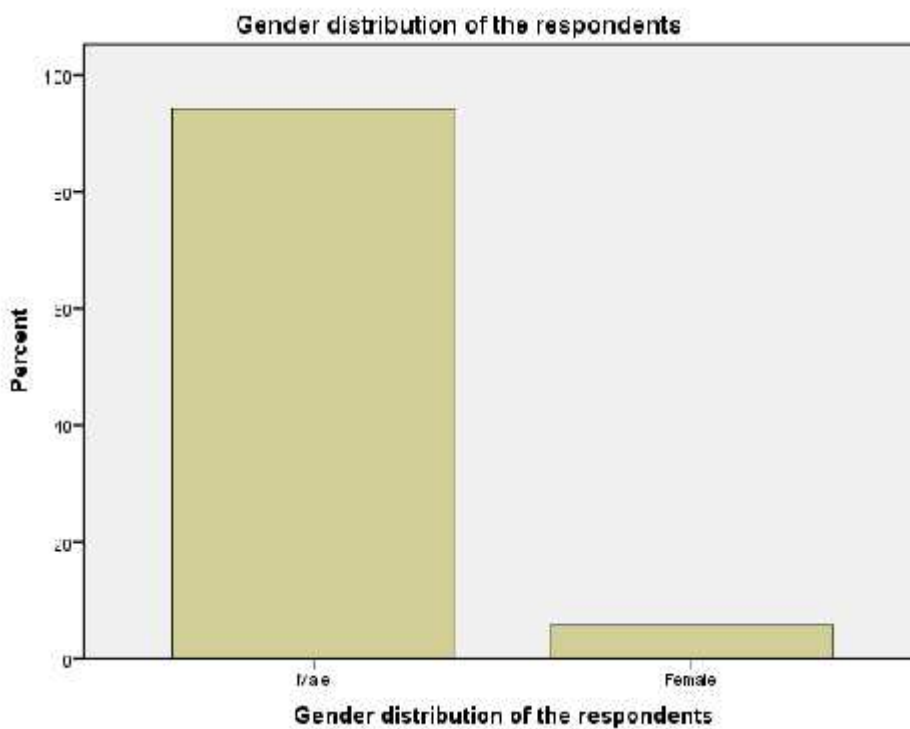


Figure-2: Gender distribution of the respondents

Table-3: Age Distribution of the respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	8-10	2	1.9	1.9	1.9
	11-12	3	2.9	2.9	4.9
	3-14	47	45.6	45.6	50.5
	15-16	44	42.7	42.7	93.2
	17->18	7	6.8	6.8	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

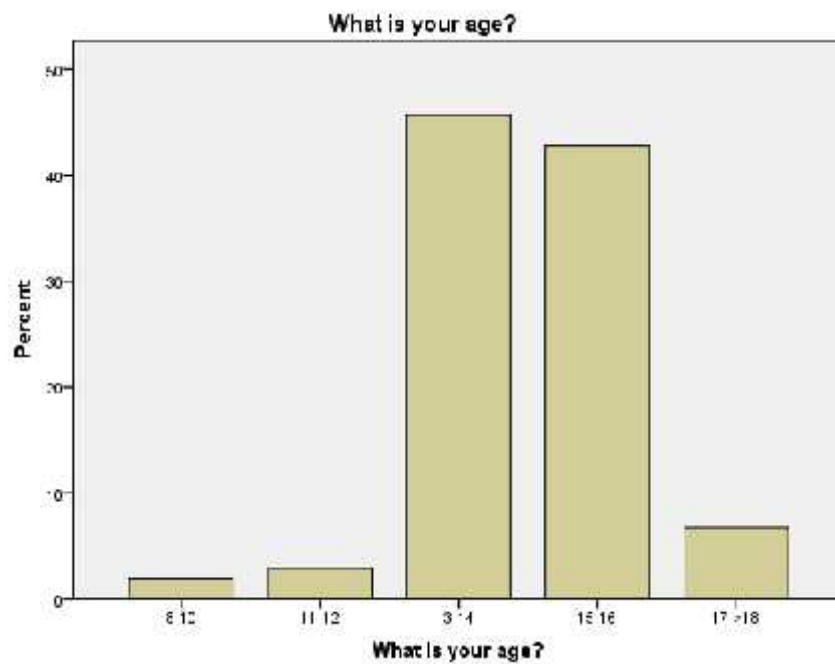


Figure-3: Age Distribution of the respondents

Table-4: Number of your family members of the respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1-2	2	1.9	1.9	1.9
	3-4	45	43.7	43.7	45.6
	5-6	46	44.7	44.7	90.3
	7-8	8	7.8	7.8	98.1
	8+	2	1.9	1.9	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

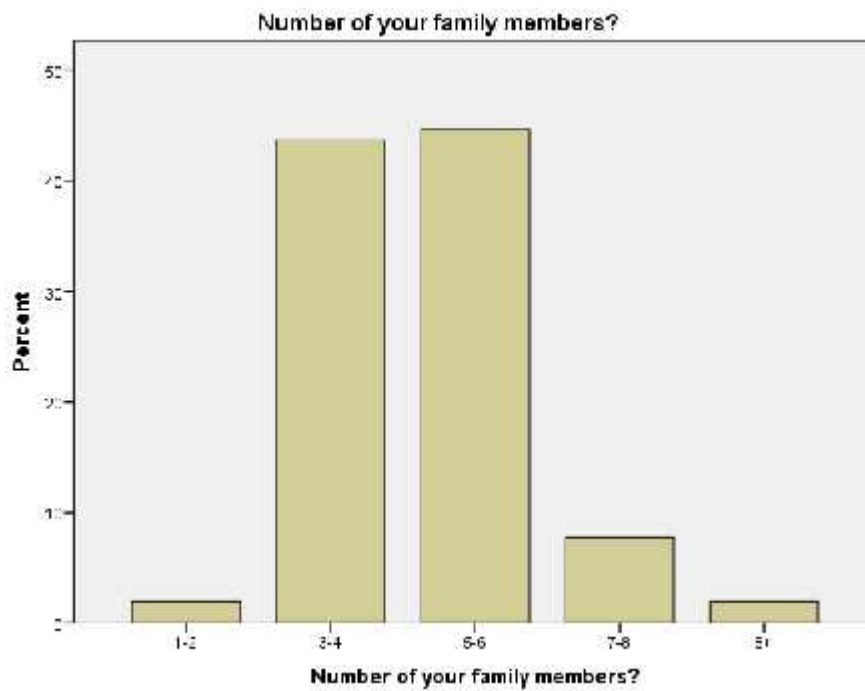


Figure-4: Number of your family members

Table-5: Family Structure of the respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Nuclear	60	58.3	58.3	58.3
	Joint	39	37.9	37.9	96.1
	Broken	4	3.9	3.9	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

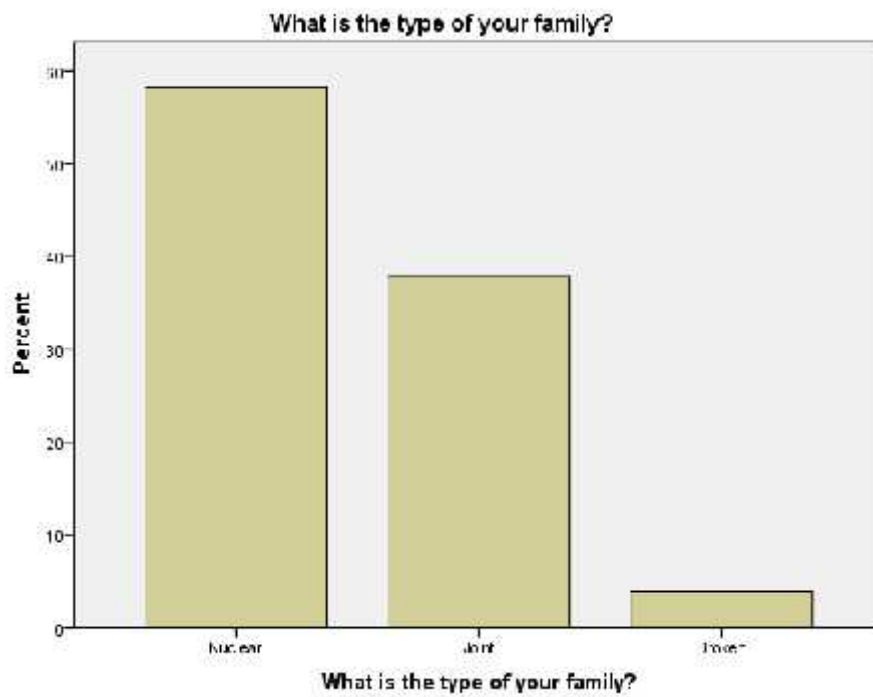


Figure-5: Family Structure of the respondents

Table-6: Head of the family of the respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	73	70.9	70.9	70.9
	Female	25	24.3	24.3	95.1
	Others	5	4.9	4.9	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

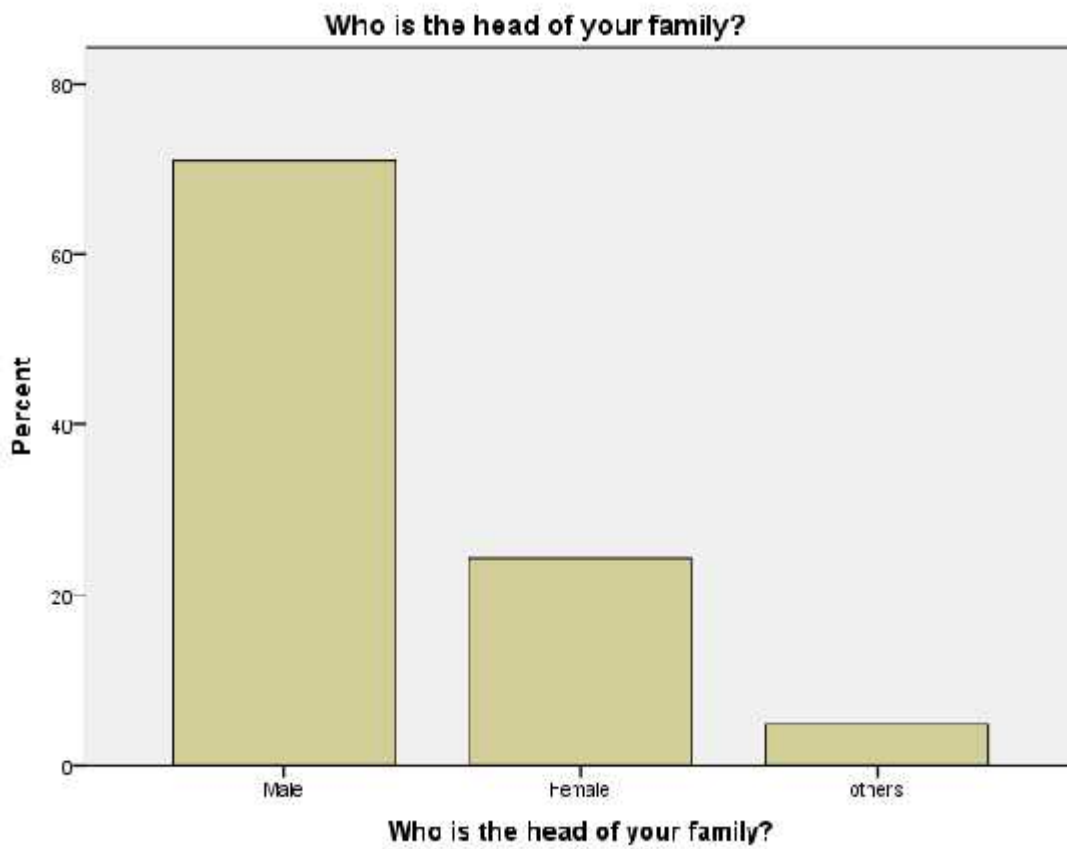


Figure-6: Head of the family of the respondents

Table-7: Monthly income of the respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	3000-4000	60	58.3	58.3	58.3
	5000-6000	37	35.9	35.9	94.2
	7000-8000	3	2.9	2.9	97.1
	8000-10000	2	1.9	1.9	99.0
	10000+	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

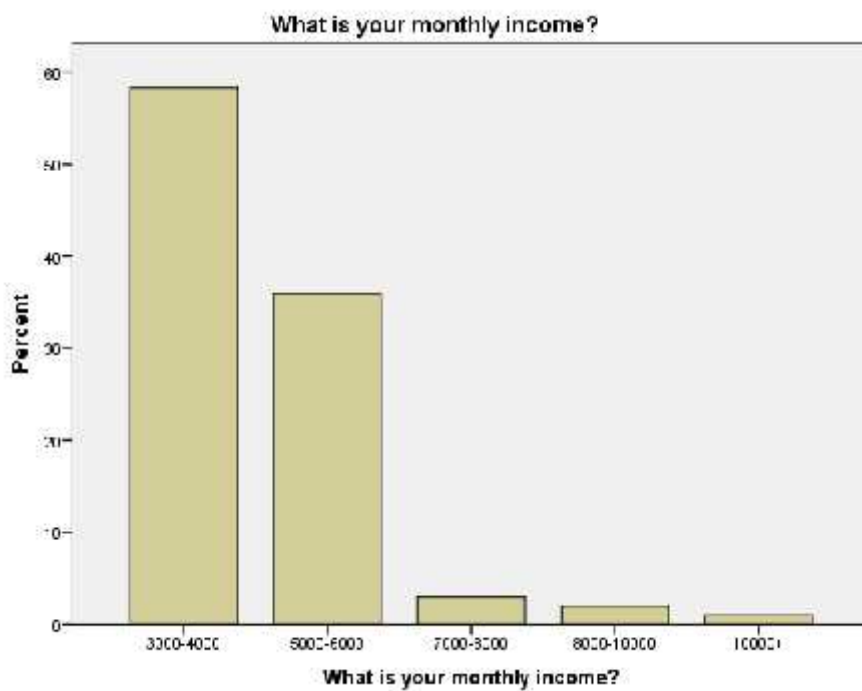


Figure-7: Monthly income of the respondents

Table-8: Is your income is sufficient to livelihood?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	8	7.8	7.8	7.8
	No	95	92.2	92.2	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

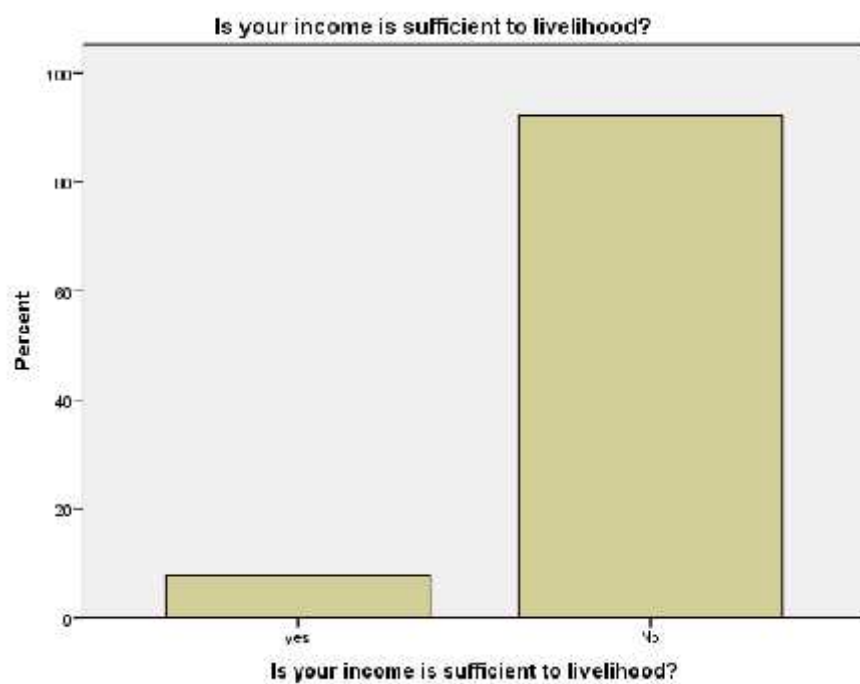


Figure-8: Is your income is sufficient to livelihood?

Table-9: How many people can depend on one's income					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1.00	3	2.9	37.5	37.5
	2.00	5	4.9	62.5	100.0
	Total	8	7.8	100.0	
Missing	System	95	92.2		
Total		103	100.0		

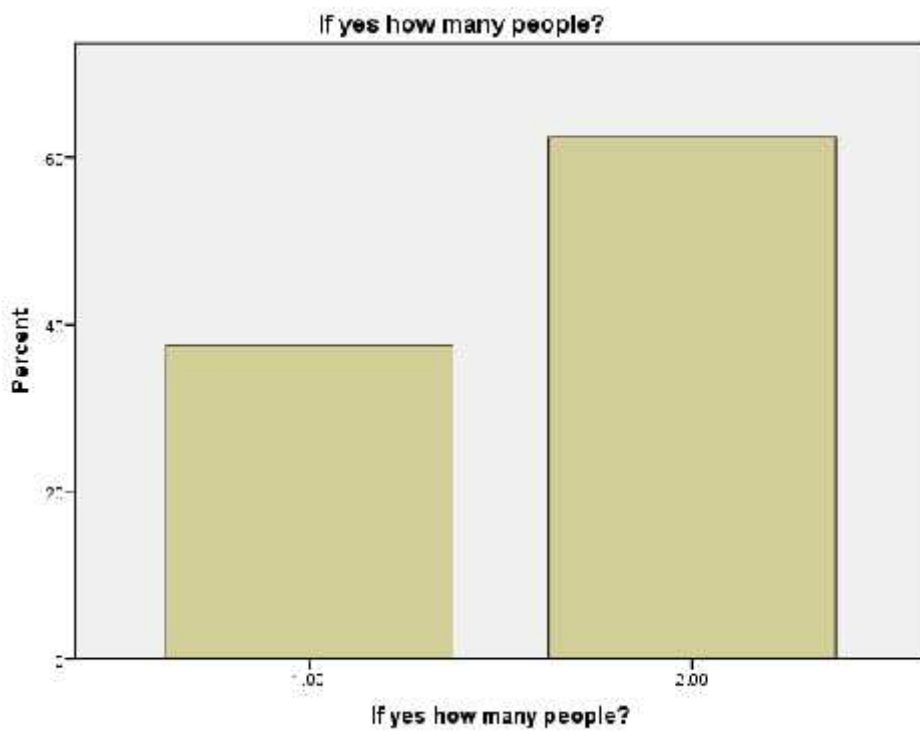


Figure-9: How many people can depend on one's income

Table-10: Salary system of the respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Regular	36	35.0	35.0	35.0
	Irregular	67	65.0	65.0	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

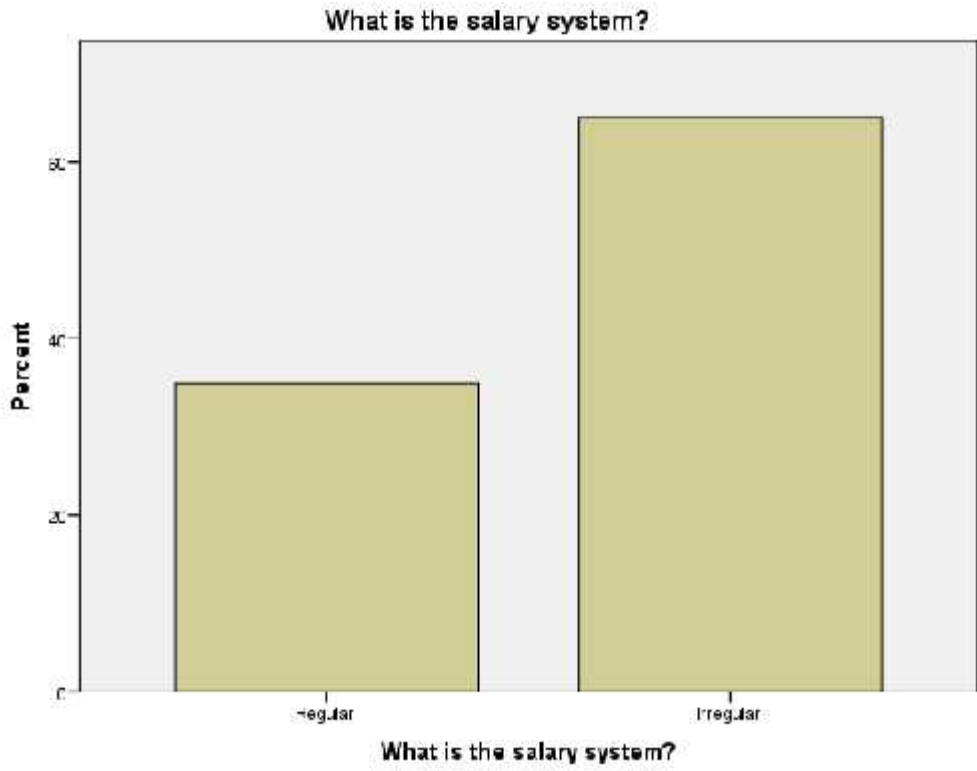


Figure-10: Salary system of the respondents

Table-11: Who takes decision to spend the income					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Self	4	3.9	3.9	3.9
	Parents	97	94.2	94.2	98.1
	Others	2	1.9	1.9	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

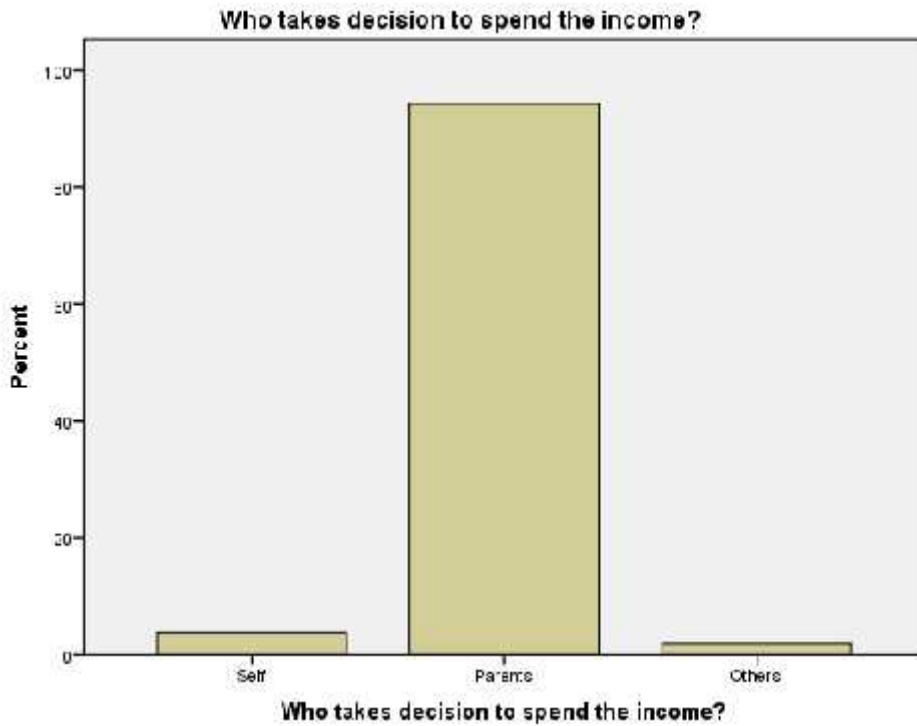


Figure-11: Who takes decision to spend the income

Table-12: Using mobile phone of the respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	49	47.6	47.6	47.6
	No	54	52.4	52.4	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

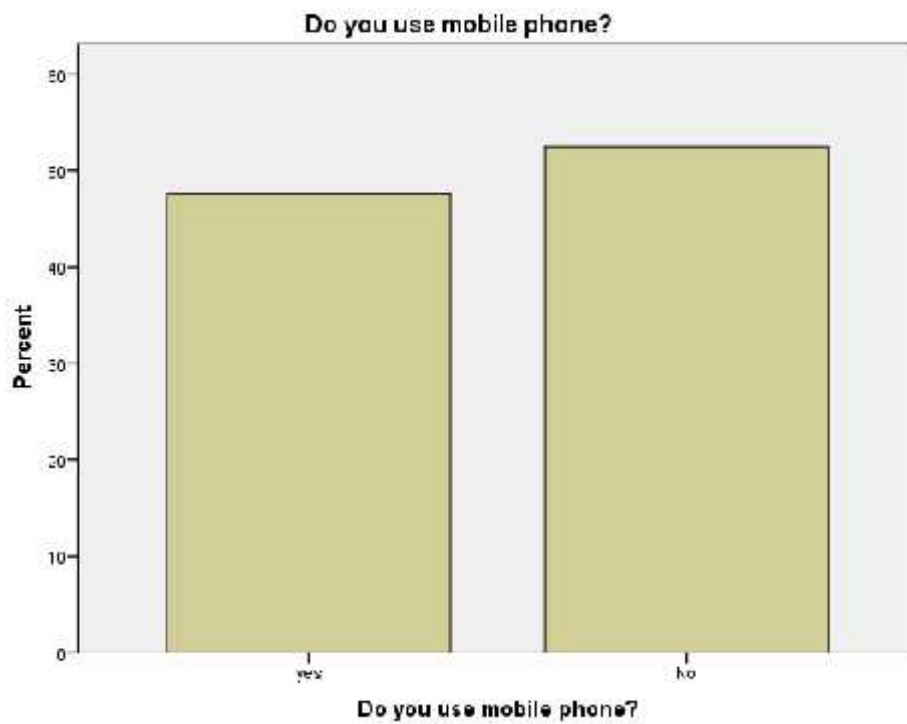


Figure-12: Using mobile phone of the respondents

Table-13: Do you have smoking habit or other addiction					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	18	17.5	17.5	17.5
	No	85	82.5	82.5	100.0
Total		103	100.0	100.0	

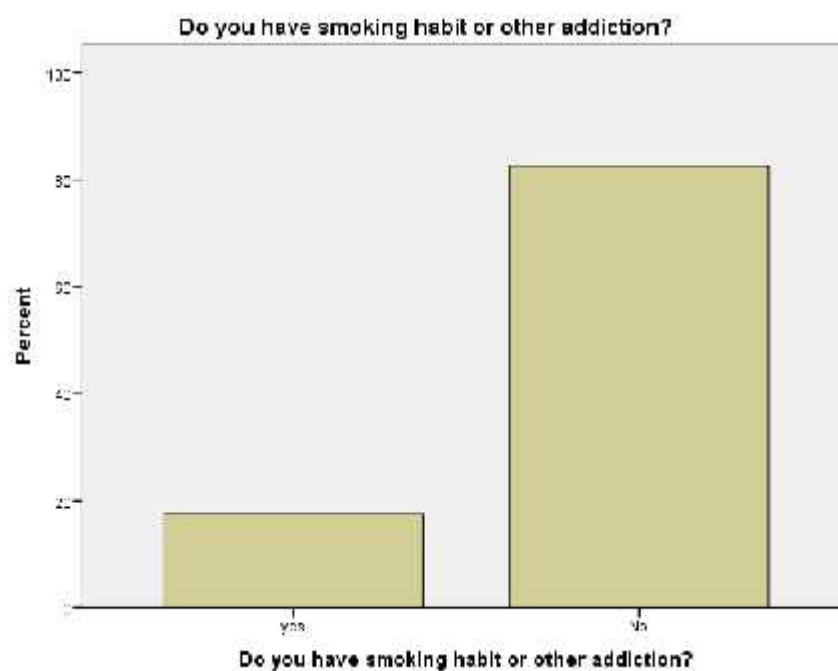


Figure-13: Do you have smoking habit or other addiction

Table-14: Are you continuing your study					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	No	102	99.0	99.0	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

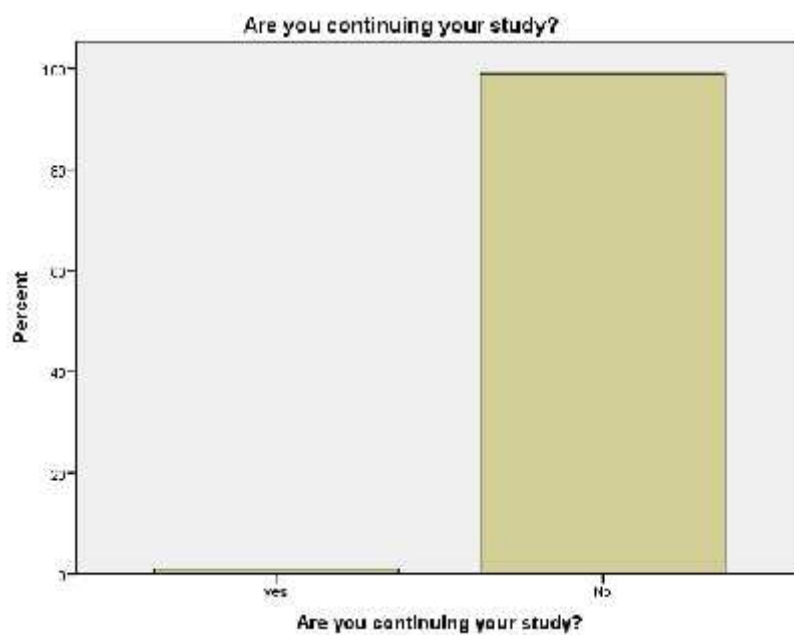


Figure-14: Are you continuing your study

Table-15: Reason to break up from study					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Involved in the work	2	1.9	2.0	2.0
	School was not interesting	20	19.4	19.8	21.8
	Financial Problem	79	76.7	78.2	100.0
	Total	101	98.1	100.0	
Missing	System	2	1.9		
Total		103	100.0		

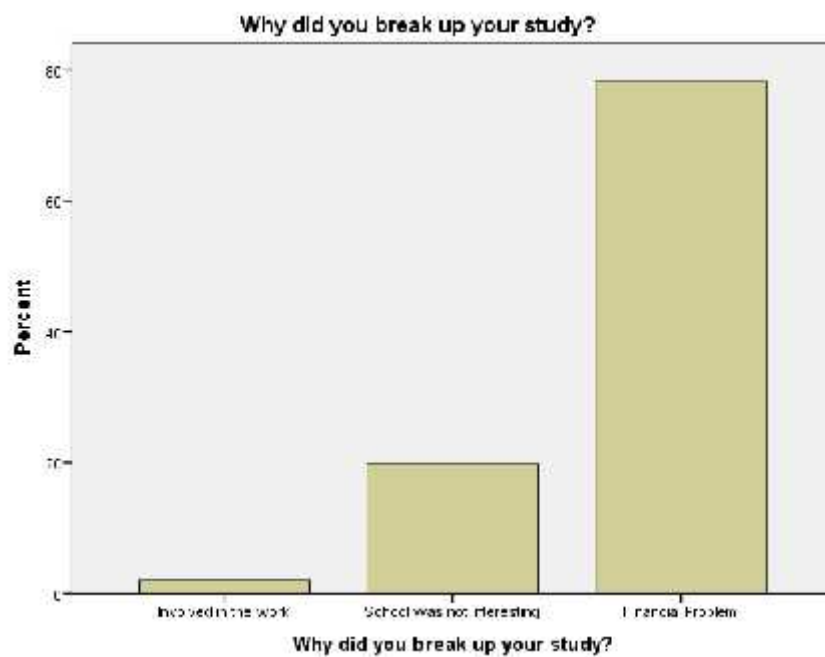


Figure-15: Reason to break up from study

Table-16: Aware of the advantage of study					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	88	85.4	85.4	85.4
	No	15	14.6	14.6	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

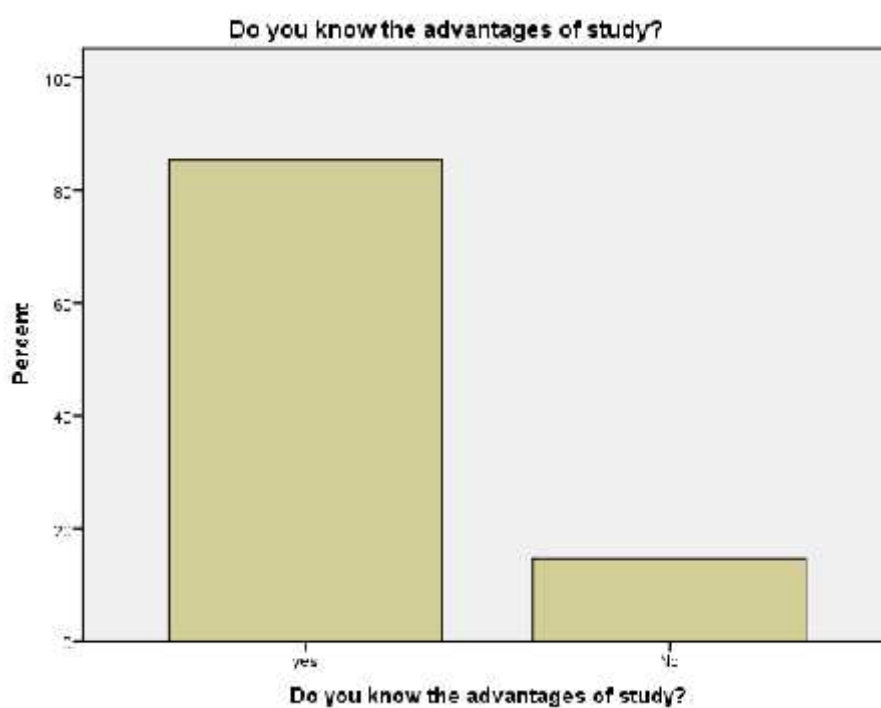


Figure-16: Aware of the advantage of study

Table-17: Enough time for playing/entertainment of the respondents					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	8	7.8	7.8	7.8
	No	95	92.2	92.2	100.0
Total		103	100.0	100.0	

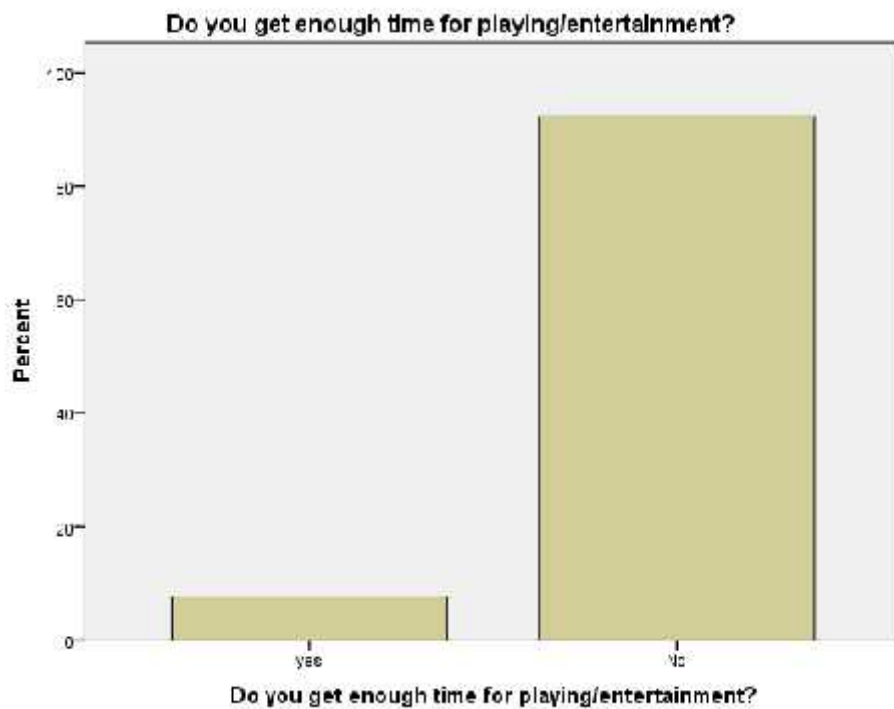


Figure-17: Enough time for playing/entertainment of the respondents

Table-18: Do your tannery have fire extinguisher or firefighting system					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	17	16.5	16.5	16.5
	No	86	83.5	83.5	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

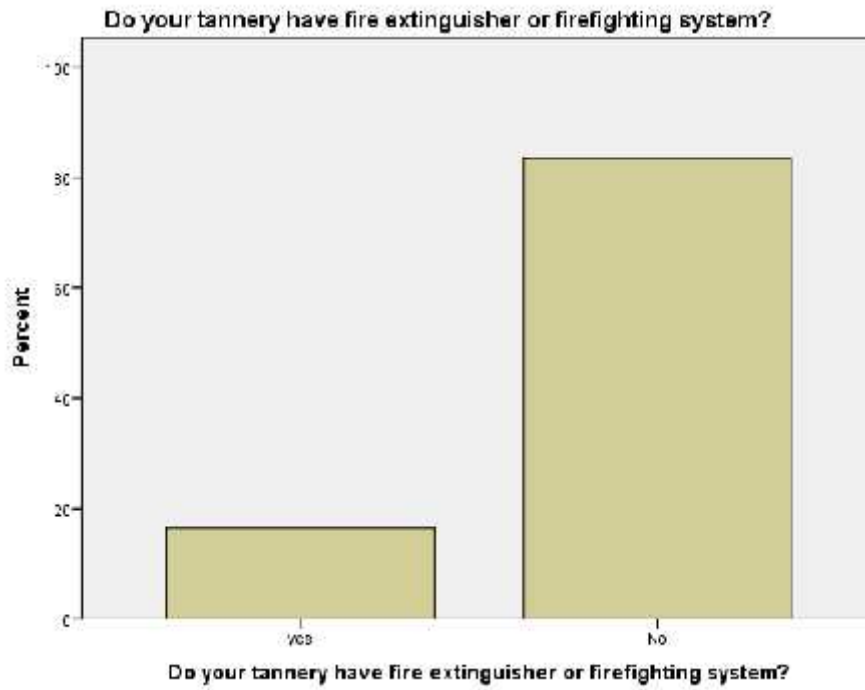


Figure-18: Do your tannery have fire extinguisher or firefighting system

Table-19: Do you face any physical /mental/ punishment in your tannery?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	4	3.9	3.9	3.9
	No	99	96.1	96.1	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

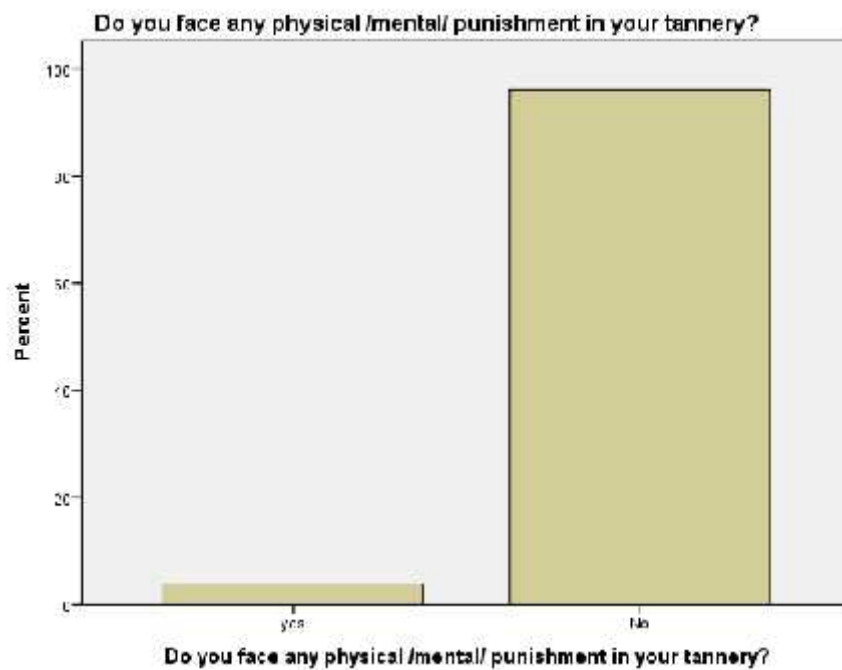


Figure-19: Do you face any physical /mental/ punishment in your tannery?

Table-20: Do your working place have available pure drinking water and toilet facilities?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	16	15.5	15.5	15.5
	No	87	84.5	84.5	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

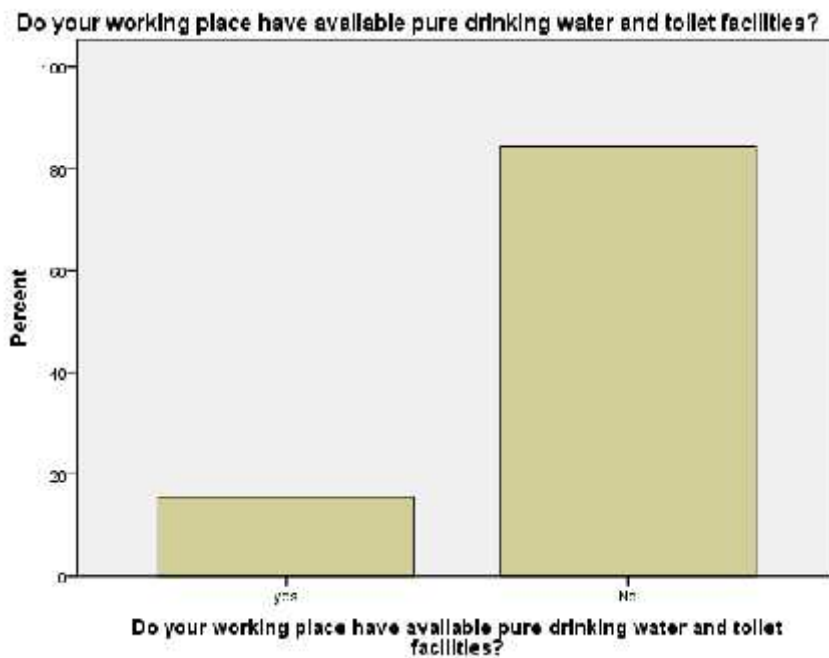


Figure-20: Do your working place have available pure drinking water and toilet facilities?

Table-21: Did you suffer any disease after working in tannery?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	34	33.0	33.0	33.0
	No	69	67.0	67.0	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

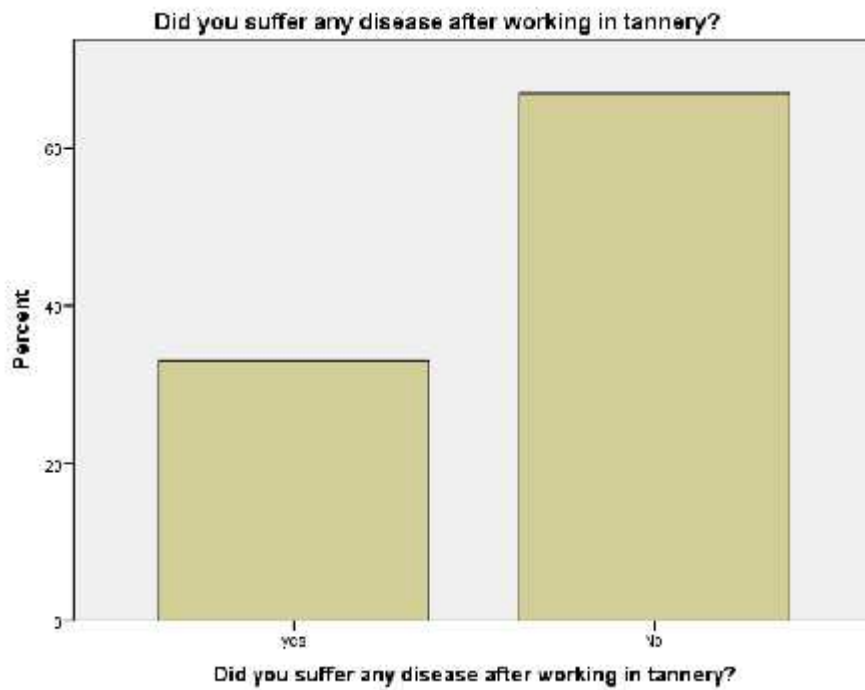


Figure-21: Did you suffer any disease after working in tannery?

Table-22: If yes which type of disease?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Skin	10	9.7	27.8	27.8
	Diarrhea	4	3.9	11.1	38.9
	Allergy	9	8.7	25.0	63.9
	Others	13	12.6	36.1	100.0
	Total	36	35.0	100.0	
Missing	System	67	65.0		
Total		103	100.0		

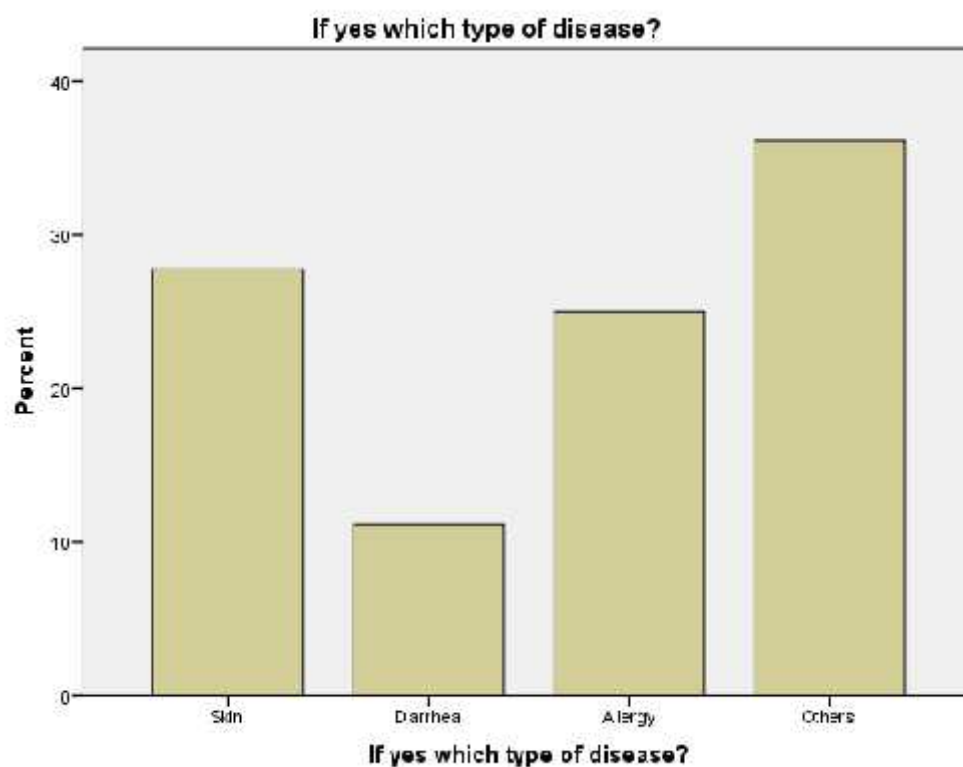


Figure-22: If yes which type of disease?

Table-23: Do you know that chemicals used in leather are hazard for health?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	30	29.1	29.4	29.4
	No	72	69.9	70.6	100.0
	Total	102	99.0	100.0	
Missing	System	1	1.0		
Total		103	100.0		

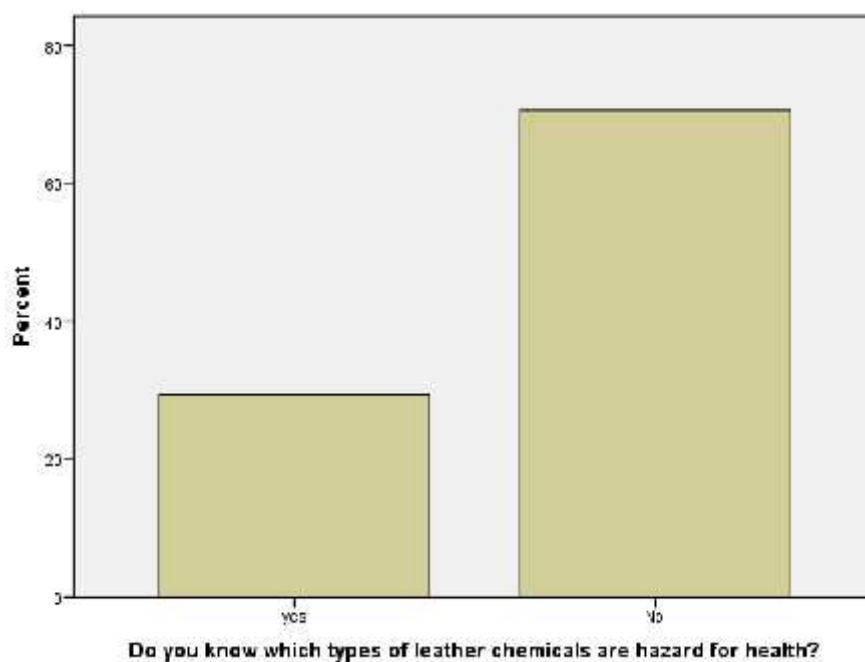


Figure-23: Do you know that chemicals used in leather are hazard for health?



Figure-24: Have you ever had any accident in your workplace?

Table-25: Is there any first aid facilities?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	103	100.0	100.0	100.0

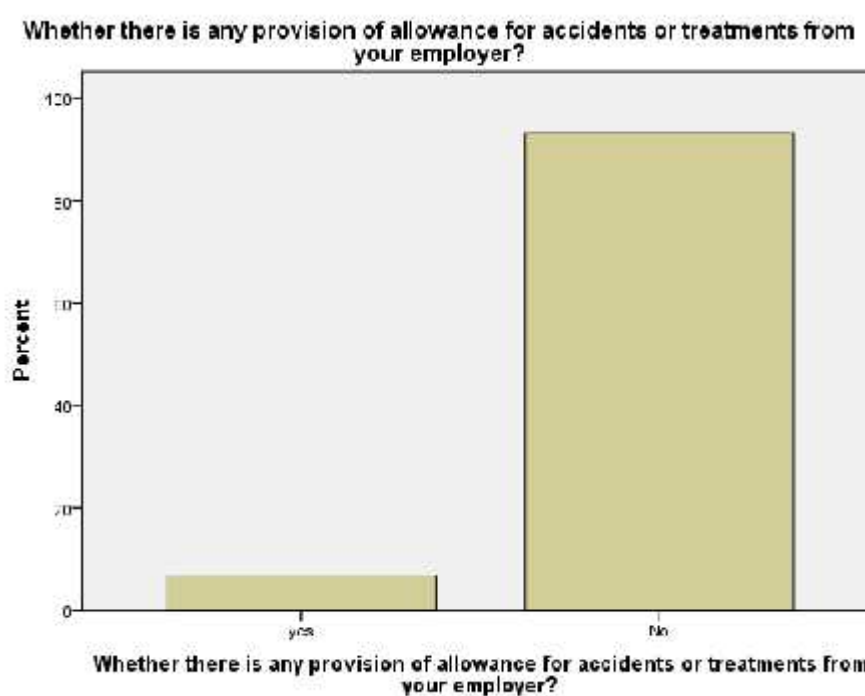


Figure-25: Whether there is any provision of allowance for accidents or treatments from your employer?

Table-26: Whether there is any provision of allowance for accidents or treatments from your employer?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	7	6.8	6.8	6.8
	No	96	93.2	93.2	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

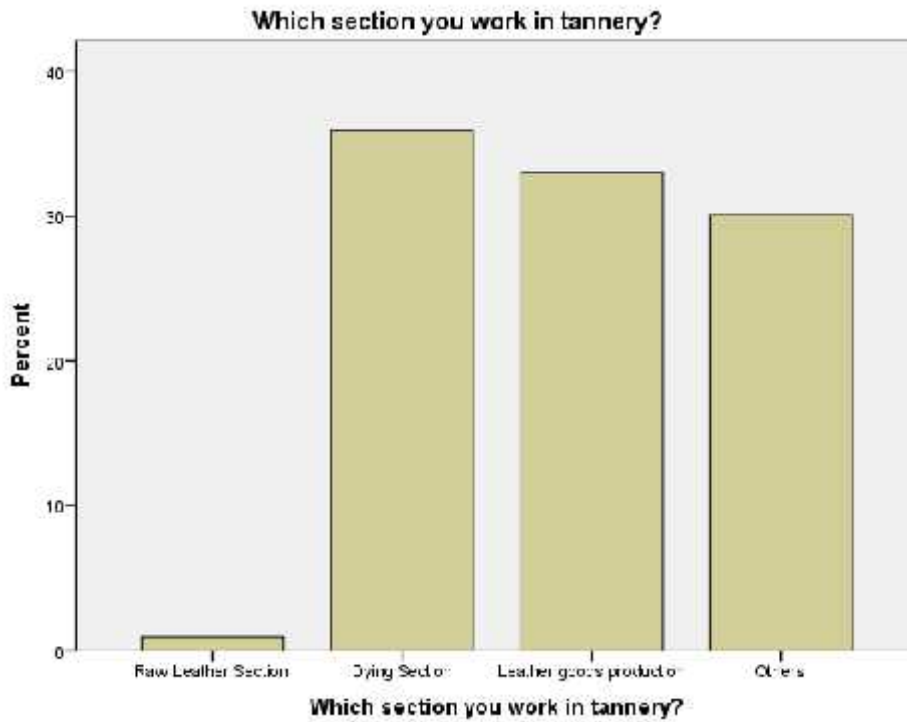


Figure-26: Which section you work in tannery?

Table-27: Which section you work in tannery?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Raw Leather Section	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	Dying Section	37	35.9	35.9	36.9
	Leather goods production	34	33.0	33.0	69.9
	Others	31	30.1	30.1	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

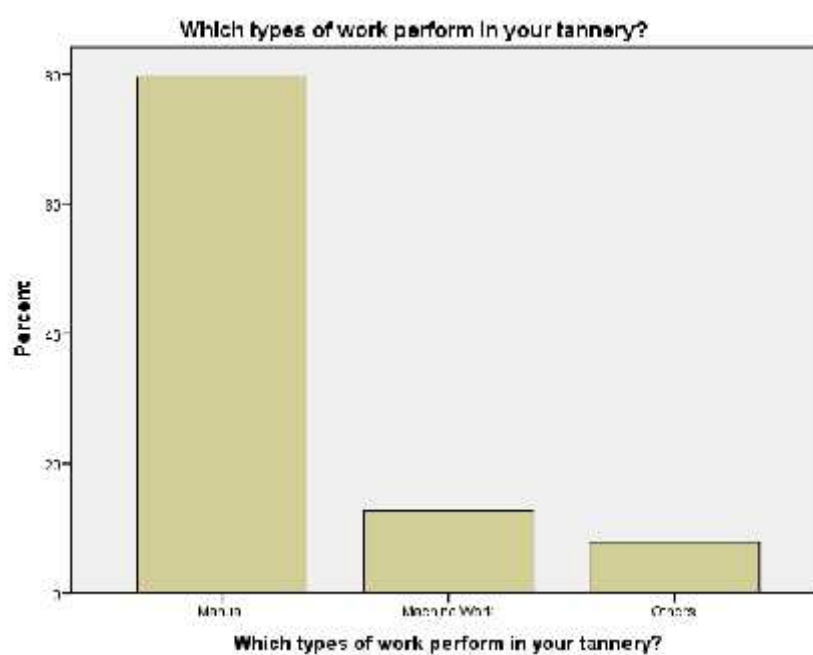


Figure-27: Which types of work perform in your tannery?

Table-28: Which types of work perform in your tannery?					
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Manual	82	79.6	79.6	79.6
	Machine	13	12.6	12.6	92.2
	Work				
	Others	8	7.8	7.8	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

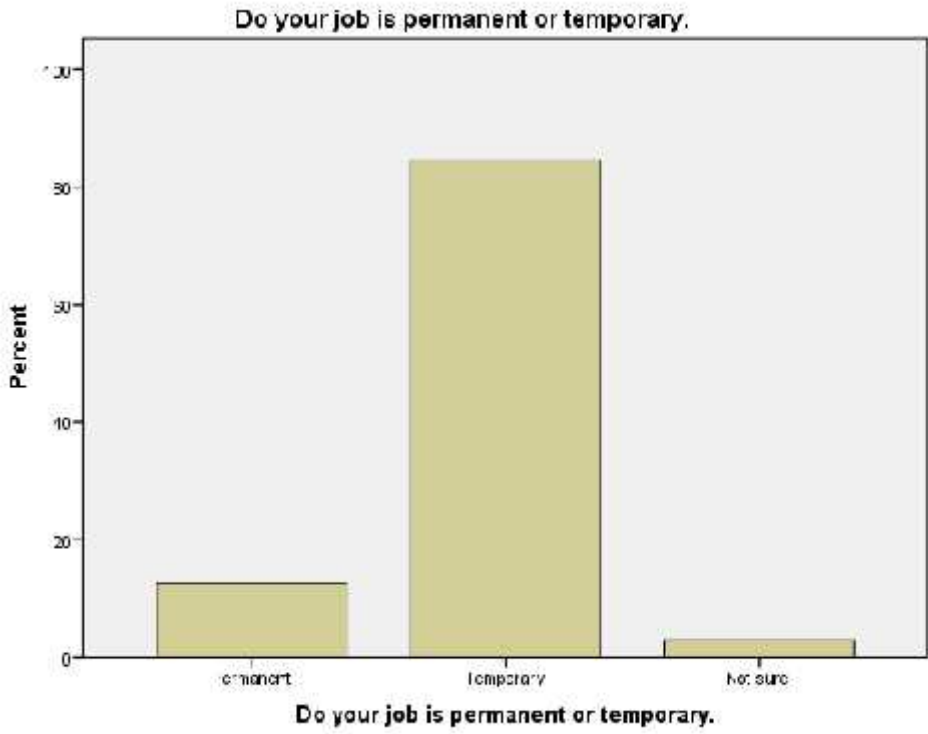


Figure-28: Do your job is permanent or temporary.

Table-29: Do your job is permanent or temporary.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Permanent	13	12.6	12.6	12.6
Temporary	87	84.5	84.5	97.1
Not sure	3	2.9	2.9	100.0
Total	103	100.0	100.0	



Figure-29: Do you have any contract with your employer?

Table-30: Do you have any contract with your employer?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	1	1.0	1.0	1.0
	No	102	99.0	99.0	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

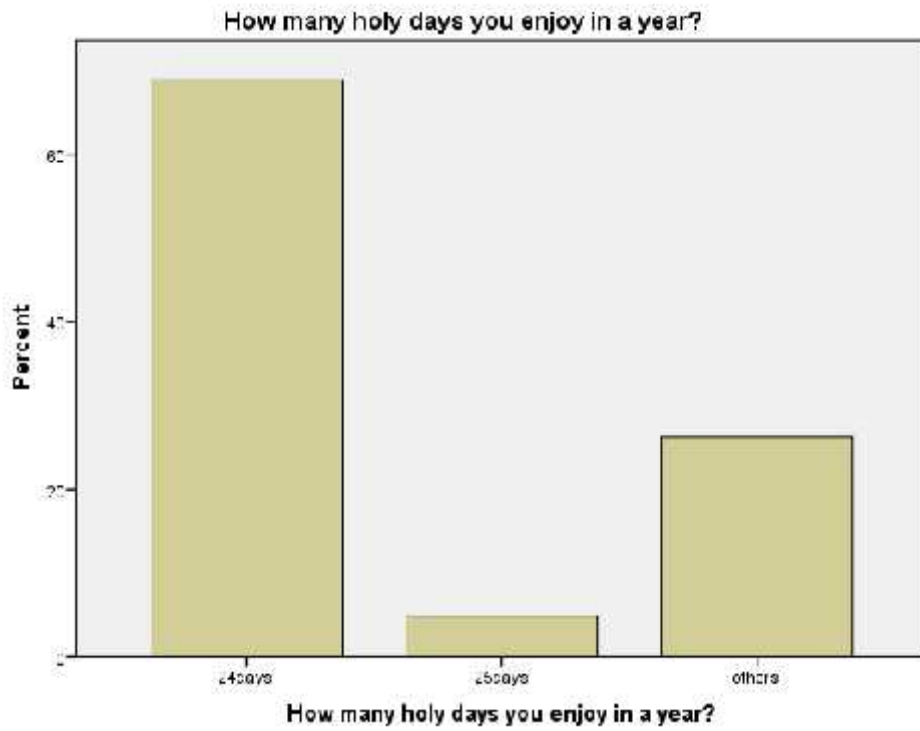


Figure-30: How many holy days you enjoy in a year?

Table-31: How many holy days you enjoy in a year?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	24days	71	68.9	68.9	68.9
	25days	5	4.9	4.9	73.8
	others	27	26.2	26.2	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

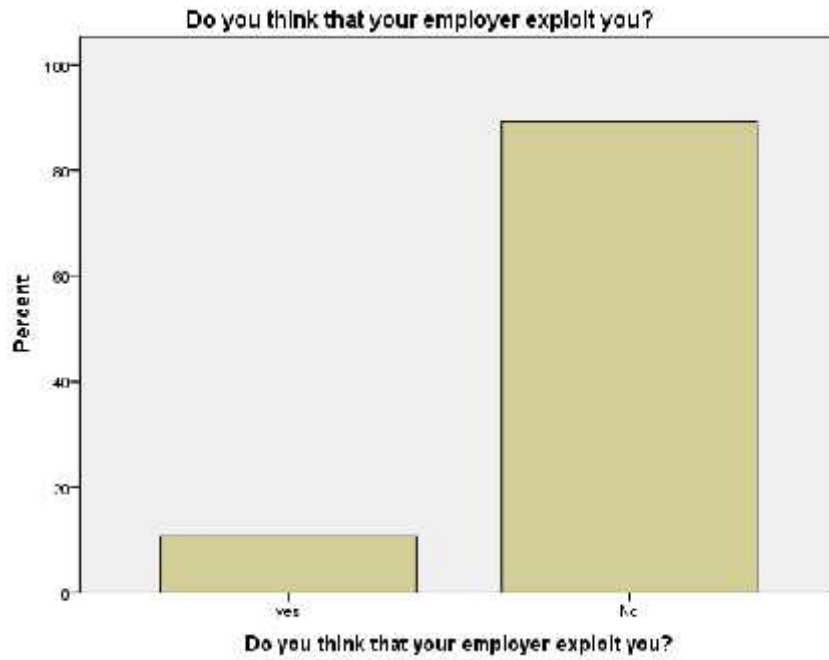


Figure-31: Do you think that your employer exploit you?

Table-32: Do you think that your employer exploit you?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	11	10.7	10.7	10.7
	No	92	89.3	89.3	100.0
	Total	103	100.0	100.0	

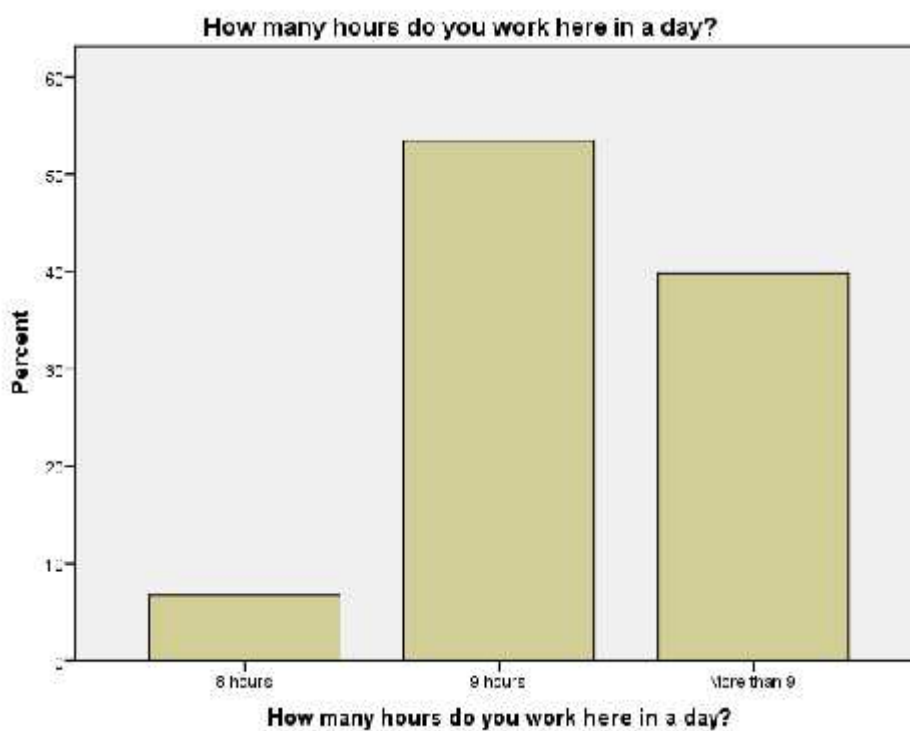


Figure-32: Distribution of the respondents by working hours

Table-33: Distribution of the respondents by working hours

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 8 hours	7	6.8	6.8	6.8
9 hours	55	53.4	53.4	60.2
More than 9	41	39.8	39.8	100.0
Total	103	100.0	100.0	

Have you ever got any assistance from any organization during your crisis period?

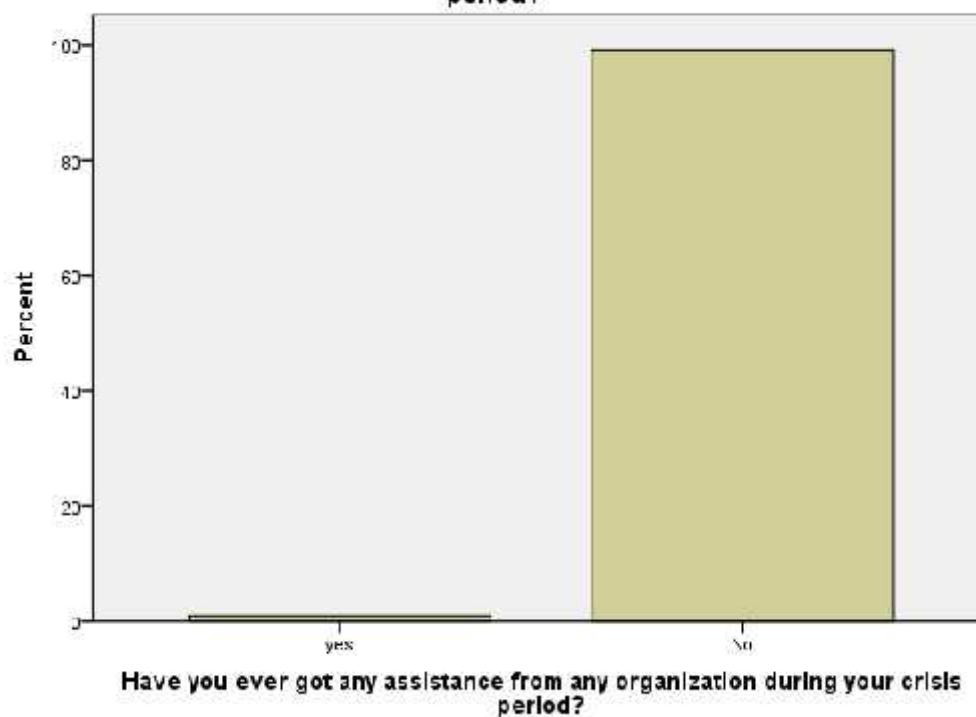


Figure -33: Getting assistance from organization during).

