

Economic Deprivation of Child Workers: A Study on Child Paper Hawkers in Dhaka City, Bangladesh

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Introduction

Child labor is a pervasive problem throughout the world, especially in developing countries like Bangladesh. They are seen as part of the floating population and are not included in the national census. Laws in Bangladesh do not restrict the employment of children in all kinds of industry except where the nature of work is very strenuous. Nowadays it is a critical issue for Bangladesh and various voluntary organizations along with government trying to combat the problem. But still their number is increasing day by day. According to the second "National Labor Survey" in 2002-2003, of 42.39 million Bangladeshi children aged 5-17 years, 7.42 million are economically active, of which 3.18 million are considered child laborers (BBS, 2003). It shows that 1.3 million children involved in hazardous work who are working at the risk of their lives in 47 hazardous sectors which cover 41 percent of total child labor. Child workers are scattered all over the country, 17 percent child labor force lived in the urban areas and the rest in the rural areas. Traditionally, many children have always worked in village agriculture, but the numbers employed in urban industrial, commercial sectors, metal and leather factories, construction and household has risen sharply. They are also found working in hotels, brick making, bidi factories, mechanical workshops, small shops, tea stalls, fishing industry, match factories, agricultural work, and as garbage collectors and touts on buses and tamos. A number of other surveys found the second numerous group of child laborers in the urban areas of Bangladesh, especially in Dhaka, are selling paper. There are 200,000 to 1,000,000 child laborers in Dhaka city (*Daily Naya Diganta*, 2011). But there is no specific number of child paper sellers to the Ministry of Social Welfare and other voluntary organizations. From the early morning they gather on the street specially where buses are stopped

and train stations with a bundle of newspapers under their arm, and one in their hand that they wave out to pedestrians and it continues till afternoon. The average ages of the children are between 8 to 12 years, and most of them from poor families (*Daily Star*, 2012).

Problem Statement

Child laborers are the objects of extreme exploitation in terms of toiling for long hours for minimal pay. For example, survey results show that half of the working children are toiling for nine hours or more per day. Sometimes, they also work in holidays, especially in the rural communities. A large majority of youngster toil as unpaid family workers, in the rural areas where working girls outnumber working boys. More than four in every five children work without pay. Also, the younger working children, the lower the wage payment. In average girls are working more than boys and they get low money more than boys. Sometimes many children work during the evenings or night as well. Children do not get overtime money. In one major survey, close to two-thirds of the child labor force in the agriculture are found to be working during these periods – three quarters of the boys and more than two-fifths of the girls. A large number of the girls working as housemaid are often obliged to spend the night in their employer's household there by also exposing themselves to various abuses. For girls and boys, the payment for domestic help ranges from taka 200-1300 per month in Dhaka area. But in other district, they get low money from Dhaka (Sadik, Shibly, 2008). They are always faced with bad working condition, unfixed wages, health hazards, lack of recreation and are exposed to mental physical and social harassment (*Daily Star*, 2006). Their work conditions are especially severe, often not providing the stimulation for proper physical and mental development. Many of these children endure lives of pure deprivation. Besides, many child labors miss out on their right to education because they do not have the time to study. Data shows that, working hours are negatively correlated with school attendance (UNICEF, ILO, World Bank Group, 2009). About half of all child laborers do not attend school at all. And among domestic child workers, 11 percent attend school (ILO, 2006). However, there are problems with the intuitive solution of immediately abolishing child labor to prevent such abuse (Siddiqi and Patrinos, 1995). Poverty, illiteracy and child labor go hand in hand. Child earning have become a necessity for those families which are struggling to make ends up. The child has no alternative. The lack of quality education and pitiable conditions of available school is no incentive for a child to quit work and most working children do not have the opportunity to attend school (*Daily Star*, 2006). The child is caught in the conflict between right to life and the fight to earn versus the acceptable norms of survival. The extension of child labor in a country is being taken as an indicator of how far that country has fallen behind develops mentally. After all child labor dooms many to lives of diseases, misery and destitution, thereby reinforcing the cycle of poverty and exploitation. The really deliberate exploitation of children by the wealthy, but rather reflects the attitude towards these children as a source of cheap labor. Basically child labor is a prolong problem in Bangladesh. To address this vast problem need for boarder co-operation, information sharing and joint advocacy initiatives. This study will help us to know about the extent of economic deprivation of children who hawk paper in the street of Dhaka city. Along side this paper will inform the information regarding their social aspects, demographic aspects, hygienic and education aspects and livelihood aspects of the child paper hawkers. Therefore, the study will help the policy makers to make proper policy for the welfare of the child paper vendors. Thus it will be able to play a significant role for the development of the study population.

Literature Review on Child Worker

M.Z. Ali (2000) in his article “Asian Economic Crisis and Its Social Impact on Child Labor: Roles and Responses: The Case of Pakistan”, commented that, child labor is often is such as work carried out to the detriment of the child in violation of international and national law. He termed child laborer as children who are denied their childhood and a future, who work long hours for low wages, often under conditions harmful to their health and to their physical and mental development, and who are sometimes separated from their families and frequently deprived of education.

Hossain and Rahman (2011) in their research “Child Labor in the Harmful Work and Concerned Issues: Bangladesh Perspective” observed, child labor, a sheer reality in Bangladesh like many other developing countries, is one of the major socio-economic problems in the country. The working children, as a socio-economic group, happened to be the most disadvantaged because for survival of self and family. They are forced to work for living, sacrificing their childhood along with their future. Studies revealed that one in every six children in Bangladesh was working children.

Eric V. Edmonds (2007) in his paper “Child Labor”, examined that, in general, employment is more concentrated in rural areas in Bangladesh. For boys, urban-rural differences in employment are similar to what one would expect with rural areas more weighted to agriculture. A majority of economically active boys in rural areas are farm crop workers with most being involved in cereals. Salesman and shop assistants, fisherman, and non-motorized vehicle drivers are the next most prevalent occupations among rural boys. In urban areas, boys are most active in sales. Twenty-seven percent of economically 20 active boys in urban areas are working as sales supervisors, salesmen, shop assistants, and street vendors. Much of this appears to be in retail grocery and general stores as well as tea stalls.

An international development organization, who works with child labor, Save the Children UK (2005) in the study “Children’s Views and Definitions of Harmful Work: Implications for Policies and Practice” identified that, when a household is poor, children, particularly older ones, are compelled to contribute to supporting what are often large families. Due to under and unemployment and low wages, parents’ incomes are insufficient and too irregular to run the household. Insufficient income combined with lack of assets or savings also means money is needed with immediacy. However, the economic dependence of a specific family on children’s work varies widely, ranging from partial to total dependency on children when adults are absent or incapacitated. Sometimes, a son is the only person considered “able” in the family to earn.

Mary E. Williams (2004) in the book *Child Labor and Sweatshops* said, these workers often toil for twelve to eighteen hours a day in congested, dusty, dangerous environments that severely impair their health, activists contend. Some child laborers, advocates point out, face verbal, physical, and even sexual abuse from their bosses. Since most of them do not obtain an education, child workers cannot attain higher paying jobs as adults and stay trapped in poverty all of their lives, activists maintain.

K.D. Brown et al. (2002) in their research “The Determinants of Child Labor: Theory and Evidence”, showed the specter of small children toiling long hours under dehumanizing conditions has precipitated an intense debate concerning child labor over the past decade and a half. As during the midst of the 19th century industrial revolution, policymakers and the public have attempted to come to grips with the causes and consequences of child labor. Coordinating a policy response has revealed the complexity and moral ambiguity of the phenomenon of working children.

World Bank Office (2007) in the study “Dhaka: Improving Living Conditions for the Urban Poor Bangladesh Development Series” examined that, around one-third of all child workers are paid with most of them 10 years old and above. The youngest children are very rarely paid. In the poorest households with child workers (the lowest two deciles) earnings from the child workers represent a significant contribution of one-third of the total income of the household. On average, for all the deciles, the earnings of the children represent around 20 percent of household income

within the households where there are paid children. The average monthly income of a paid child worker was TK 848 in Dhaka in 2000.

Word Vision (2010), an international NGO, in the study “Fact Sheet: Child Labor” investigated that, child labor is attractive to employers motivated by profit because children are easier to control, exploit and they are more compliant. Children are less likely to demand higher wages or improved working conditions. Also, when employers pay low wages, this can lead to cheaper products and these are more attractive to consumers.

International Labor Organization (1999) in the study “Facts and Figures on Child Labor” identified, many children work long hours every day of the week. Some survey results show that more than half the working children toil for nine hours or more per day. The majority of children report that their work is stressful and that they are exhausted when they come home from work. There are cases where up to four-fifths of them work seven days a week including public holidays, especially in rural communities; thus they have no day off or free time. On average, girls work longer hours than boys and are paid less than their working brothers doing the same type of work.

Forms of Child Labor

Forms of child labor exists in many forms. Sometimes it can be easily observed; sometimes it is hidden from your view. Here is a list of different forms of child labor that includes some of the most widespread forms and some of the worst forms (ITUC, 2008). However, this is not a complete list of all existing forms, (i) domestic work, (ii) agricultural work, (iii) work in industries, (iv) work in mines and quarries, (v) slavery and forced labor, (vi) prostitution and child trafficking, and (vii) work in the informal economy.

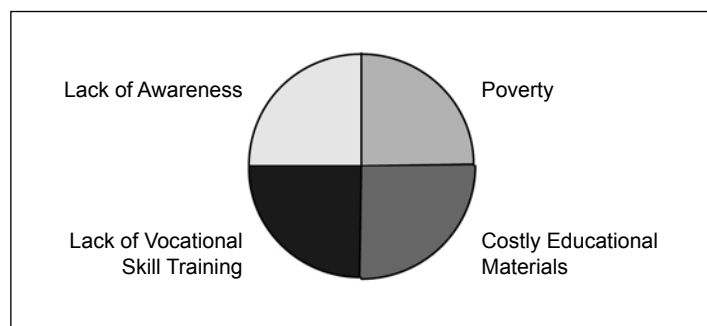
Magnitude of Child Labor in Bangladesh

In 2002-03, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) conducted the second National Child Labor Survey (The second National Child Labor Survey, 2002-2003). This survey has been designed and conducted in the context of the commitments made by the Government of Bangladesh, following the ratification of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention (No. 182) 1999. According to the survey, there are 4.9 million working children which cover 14.2 percent of the total 35.06 million children in the age group of 5-14 years. The total working child population between 5 and 17 years old is estimated at 7.9 million. The proportion of boy and girl child workers, in the age group of 5-17 years, is 73.5 percent and 26.5 percent, respectively. The total number of working children aged 5-17 years in rural areas is estimated at 6.4 million as against 1.5 million in urban areas. As many as 93.3 percent of all working children in the age group of 5-17 years operate in the informal sector. Agriculture engages 4.5 million (56.4 percent children), while the services sector engages 2 million (25.9 percent), and industry, 1.4 million (17.7 percent). A total of 1.3 million children are estimated to be working 43 hours or more per week. More boys than girls are engaged in this form of child labour across all age groups.

Factors Behind Child Labor: ILO Study

Parallel to the National Child Labour Survey, an establishment survey and five baseline surveys on the worst forms of child labor in five segments (welding, automobiles, street children, battery recharging, and transport) have also been conducted under the supervision of the Bangladesh

Bureau of Statistics with technical and financial support from the ILO (ILO, 2004). The factors that generate child labor in Bangladesh can be summarized in Figure 1.



Source: International Labor Organization (2004)

Figure 1. Factors that Generate Child Labor in Bangladesh

Poverty is the main contributing factor of child labor. It implies that child labor cannot be addressed in isolation. Other factors that work behind child labor are rapid population growth, adult unemployment, bad working conditions, lack of minimum wages, exploitation of workers, low standard of living, low quality of education, lack of legal provisions and enforcement, low capacity of institutions, gender discrimination and traditional arguments in favor of child labor.

According to the ILO study, nearly 50 percent of primary school students drop out before they complete grade five and then gravitate towards work, adding to the number of child laborers. Though primary education is free to all, many of them cannot afford the indirect cost of education such as transport, uniforms, pens, pencils, and notebooks.

ILO study also shows, there are limited provisions for pre-vocational/vocational skills training and related constraints framed by Government of Bangladesh or non-government organizations for the working and disadvantaged children, for this reason they are deprived from any alternative attractive options.

Lack of awareness is also treated as the contributing factors of child labor. Even many people do not think that this is problem. Specially regarding the children who are employed in domestic service, have no access to education or medical care.

Hazardous Child Labor and Consequences

Labor that jeopardizes the physical, mental or moral well-being of a child, either because of its nature or because of the conditions in which it is carried out, is known as “hazardous work”. The survey of BBS (2002-2003) shows there are 1.3 million children involved in hazardous work. At present there are 47 hazardous sectors in Bangladesh where a large number of children are working at the risk of their lives. Hazardous child labor is the most vulnerable form of child labor. It hinders the natural growth of a child, and leads to adverse effects on the child’s safety, physical or mental health, and moral development. It violates child rights, and children suffer from severe muscular-skeletal and respiratory ailments due to hazardous work. There are many forms of hazardous child labor, e.g., those who are engaged in working with heavy or dangerous equipment, tools or loads, and who work in glass factories, bidi factories, automobile workshops, balloon factories,

motor garages, etc. We can see a new form of hazardous child labor, i.e., selling papers, popcorn, chocolate, cigarettes, etc., near traffic signals on many roads. There is no place in Dhaka city where child labor is not found. Neither food nor wages are provided accordingly. Working children suffer significant growth deficits as compared with school children. They grow up shorter and lighter, and their body size continues to be smaller even in adulthood. Child workers tend to develop muscular, chest and abdominal pain, headaches, dizziness, respiratory infections, diarrhea and worm infection. Poor working conditions make them more susceptible than their adult colleagues to infectious diseases, injuries and other workplace-related ailments. Many even experience amputations or loss of body parts. Moreover, children in certain occupations experience particular types of abuse. Child domestic workers are often found to be victims of verbal and sexual abuse, beating or punishment by starvation. According to a survey, 57 percent of children were underweight (BBS, 1998), it shows underweight of children, severely underweight, moderate under weight and normal; 51 percent were stunt, it represents stunted children, severely stunt and normal; and 17 percent were wasted, it represents wasted children, severely wasted and normal. Malnutrition problem of children severely affect in urban slum areas is common in all group of income earning children.

Legal Framework Against Child Labor

ILO and UN Conventions

According to Article 32 of the United Nations convention on the Rights of the Child 1989, State Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual and moral or social development. State parties are under obligation to take legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to provide for a minimum age or minimum wages for admission to employment, to provide for appropriate regulation of the hours and conditions of employment and to provide for appropriate penalties or other sanctions to ensure effective enforcement of these provisions.

ILO Convention No. 138, 1973, stipulates that each member which ratified the Convention shall specify a minimum age to employment or work within its territory. However, the minimum age specified shall not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and, in any case, shall not be less than 15 years.

On June 1, 1999 Convention No. 182 concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labor was endorsed. Article 3 states that for the purpose of this Convention, the term the worst forms of child labor comprise:

- All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and forced or compulsory labor.
- The use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography.
- The use, procuring 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 (UNICEF, 2005).

Table 1
ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work

	The minimum age at which children can start work	Possible exceptions for developing countries
<p><i>Hazardous work</i></p> <p>Any work which is likely to jeopardize children's physical, mental or moral health, safety or morals should not be done by anyone under the age of 18.</p>	<p>18 (16 under strict restrictions)</p>	<p>18 (16 under strict restrictions)</p>
<p><i>Basic Minimum Age</i></p> <p>The minimum age for work should not be below the age for finishing compulsory schooling, which is generally 15.</p>	<p>15</p>	<p>14</p>
<p><i>Light work</i></p> <p>Children between the ages of 13 and 15 years old may do light work, as long as it does not threaten their health and safety, or hinder their education or vocational orientation and training.</p>	<p>13-15</p>	<p>12-14</p>

Source: ILO, 1999

National Laws

Article 20 of the Constitution refers to work as a right and a duty and a matter of honor of every citizen who is capable of working. Article 28 of the Constitution empowers the State to make special provisions for the benefit of children.

According to the Labor Act (2006) the minimum age for admission to work is 14 years and 18 years for hazardous work. Further, light work for children between the ages of 12-14 years is defined as non-hazardous work that does not impede education.

According to the Labor Law of Bangladesh 2006, the minimum legal age for employment is 14. However, as 93 percent of child laborers work in the informal sector – in small factories and workshops, on the street, in home-based businesses and domestic employment – the enforcement of labor laws is virtually impossible (Haque, 2011).

Other laws of Bangladesh that define the rights and protections are described in Table 2. Apart from these, the Ministry of Labor and Employment has recently adopted a National Child Labor Elimination Policy 2010, which provides a framework to eradicate all forms of child labor by 2015.

Table 2
Other Laws of Bangladesh that Define the Rights and Protections

Name of Act/Ordinance	Child
Children Act, 1974	up to 16 years
Children (Pledging of Labor) Act 1933	up to 15 years
Employment of Children Act 1938	up to 15 years in case of railway transport and carriage of goods in port up to 12 years in case of specified hazardous occupations
Tea Plantation Labor Ordinance, 1962	up to 15 years
Factories Act, 1965	up to 16 years
Shops and Establishment Act, 1965	up to 12 years
Road Transport Workers' Ordinance, 1961	up to 18 years
Mines Act, 1923	up to 15 years

Source: Haque, 2011

Bangladesh Has Ratified

- UN Convention on the Rights of the Child;
- ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (No. 182);
- ILO Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, (No. 6);
- ILO Night Work of Young Persons (Industry Revised) Convention (No. 90);
- ILO Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stockers) Convention (No. 15);
- ILO Minimum Age (Industry Revised) Convention (No. 59);
- ILO Forced Labour Convention (No. 29);
- ILO Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (No. 105).

Objective of the Study

Specific Objective

The key objective of the study is to identify the state of the economic deprivation of child labourers who hawk paper in Dhaka City Corporation Area.

General Objective

- To know the livelihood condition of child paper sellers (food, health, treatment, recreation, earning and expenditure, etc.).
- To discover the problems generally they face in the work place.
- To raise the level of awareness among the country people against child labour.

Methods and Materials

The study followed mixed research method to examine the economic deprivation of child paper hawker of Dhaka City. The child paper vendors of Dhaka city was selected as population of this study and every child paper hawker age from 10 to 18 was considered as unit of analysis for the study. Before selection of sample a field visit was made. According to the pretest of field visit, total 200 (two hundred) child paper hawkers was gathered randomly as sample for the investigation from the significant points of Dhaka city where child paper vendors are available. In order to collect primary data interview, case study and focus group discussion techniques were used. In case of interview, a structured questionnaire was developed whereas 2 (two) FGD was arranged and 10 (ten) case was studied for collecting in-depth qualitative data from the respondents. Apart from these, secondary data was collected from Bangladesh Bureau of Statistic, BANBAIS (Ministry of Education), UNICEF, ILO, World Bank, etc., and different articles on child worker.

Table 3
Data Collection Checklist

Variables Data	Collection Techniques
Demographic Aspects (food habit, housing condition, health condition, treatment, recreation pattern)	Interview (using structured questionnaire)
Earning, expenditure, compensation during paper selling, working hour and pattern of leave, bonus and challenges	Interview and Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

Limitation of the Study

The following problems were faced to conduct the study:

- Inadequate financial and logistic support.
- Problem in determining the area of study and sample size.
- The respondents are not aware about the study. They seemed to be indifference and reluctant to response and some were getting fear to be cheated.
- No update information about child labor. Last child labor survey was conducted in 2003.

Results and Discussion

The target group of the study was child paper hawkers and age limit 10-18 years who sell paper in the street of Dhaka city. Among the child hawkers 17 percent were 10-12 years of old whilst 39 percent and 44 percent were 13-15 and 16-18 years of old respectively. Regarding their residential status study showed that, most of child paper salesperson (72 percent) is not resident of Dhaka city. They are migrated from countryside especially with family member due to rural poverty, unemployment and lost everything in natural calamities. Only a small percentage of respondents (28 percent) confessed that they are resident of Dhaka City Corporation. According to the study report, 61 percent child hawker would attend the school but due to provide financial support as well

as supply family labor they were bound to stop studying. In contrast 39 percent child salesperson admitted that they would never attend the school. Among child paper sellers who ever attended at school, class five was the highest class they completed and most of children did their study up to class two.

Study revealed that, majority percentage of child paper sellers (43 percent) sleep in parent's house at night. Other children interviewed in the study also sleep at footpath (26 percent) and public place (13 percent) without any sleeping materials such as pillow, mat, etc. Very few child laborers sleep in (7 percent) relative's house. On the other hand, 11 percent sleep at work place with their co-worker where mosquito is their main enemy during sleeping period they alleged.

Study showed that, poverty is the root cause of being paper seller of these children, 62 percent child hawker informed that they are selling paper due to poverty. By selling paper they buy food and afford family expenditure. Besides, 4 percent, 8 percent, 11 percent and 15 percent vend paper due to physical disability, lost everything in natural disaster, death of father and sickness of family member respectively. It was reported that, 43 percent child had been hawking paper in the street of Dhaka city for 1-2 years while 28 percent, 20 percent and 9 percent had been selling since 3-4, 5-6 and 7-8 years in that order. Regarding hawking hour, study confirmed that, 16 percent children hawk paper 9-10 hours, that means they sell paper from dawn to dusk. Furthermore, majority percent children (41 percent) hawk paper around 7-9 hours. Among the children who vend paper in the significant points of Dhaka city, 22 percent sell up to 50 pieces daily newspapers where 39 percent, 28 percent, 7 percent and 4 percent trade nearly 51-100, 101-150, 151-200 and 201-250 copies respectively per day.

Study also showed that, child paper hawkers are paid very low though they give their best effort and dedicate maximum time of the day. Study shows their highest payment range is TK 121-140 (\$1.47-\$1.70) and only 5 percent are paid this amount of money. Most of the respondents (33 percent) interviewed in the study are paid TK 61-80 (\$0.74-\$0.97) and 5 percent are also paid TK 1-20 (\$0.01-\$0.24) and it is the lowest wages they earn. It should be mention here that, in some places they are paid as daily basis and other places they are paid commission basis.

Due to vicious cycle of poverty 90 percent children hawk paper all round the week, they cannot enjoy holiday. Only 10 percent child paper sellers confessed that they are permitted to enjoy holiday on Friday because that day people remain at home and they cannot trade paper. The kids, who live from paper selling, neither get holiday nor get compensation in case of accident. Findings show that 96 percent respondents informed that they are deprived from compensation in case of accident. But 4 percent respondents were fortunate enough who told that they get compensation in case of accident during duty period. Child paper sellers are also deprived from health facilities provided by government, 86 percent children far from getting government health service, they do not know about this provision. In contrast, 14 percent informed that to some extent they receive government health service from government hospitals.

Regarding entertainment, 43 percent respondent reported that, sporting is the main source or recreation whilst 22 percent, 16 percent, 13 percent and 6 percent depend on watching TV, downloading song in their mobile and watching and listening these, listening to radio, watching cinema in cinema hall respectively for entertainment.

Conclusion and Policy Implications

Child laborers are a floating part of population. They are deprived in terms of economy, education, health, and so on. But they are also the member of society and they have the right to enjoy the facilities provided by society as other children enjoy. To remove their economic deprivation and after all to eradicate child labor from our country, the followings measures can be taken:

- 1) There should be a national legislation regarding work contract, minimum age, and overtime payment, working hours, holidays, weekly rest and timely payment of the salary.
- 2) They are basically the victim of vicious cycle of poverty. If the new work opportunity is created for our poor people and inequality is reduced between rich and poor, then child labor will decline.
- 3) Coordinate between government and various NGO's who are working for eradication of child labor.
- 4) Primary education has to be mandatory for child workers.
- 5) National child policy adopted by government has to be implemented.
- 6) International and national mechanism and legislation have to be implemented.
- 7) Government should increase the budget allocated to labor inspections in order to increase the number of inspectors and improve the implementation of labor legislation, including legislation regarding the prohibition of hazardous work for young children.
- 8) Compensation has to be given for labor accidents causing injury or death, as well as the respect of legal requirement concerning working hours by national legislation.
- 9) Respect workers' right to freedom of association, to join the union of their choice and to collective bargaining.
- 10) Do not send workers into the working area until written confirmation from the authorities that there is no flammable material or toxic waste and the place is gas free for hot work.
- 11) Ensure access of workers to primary medical facilities in every sectors, ensure workers have a regular health check including test for asbestos exposure; contribute to building a hospital where advanced treatment facilities will be provided for workers without cost.
- 12) Preserve the equal opportunity for the workers in the cultural program or recreational activities.
- 13) Arrange seminar, symposium, rally, street drama in order to gather social awareness about the consequences of child labour in the society. Print and electronic media can play vital role in this regard.

Child labour is a prolonged problem in our country that can not be resolved within very short time. Bangladesh envisions eradicating child labour by the year 2015. However, implementation of such a plan does not seem difficult as the government nor NGOs have a definite knowledge of child labour conditions and status in the country.

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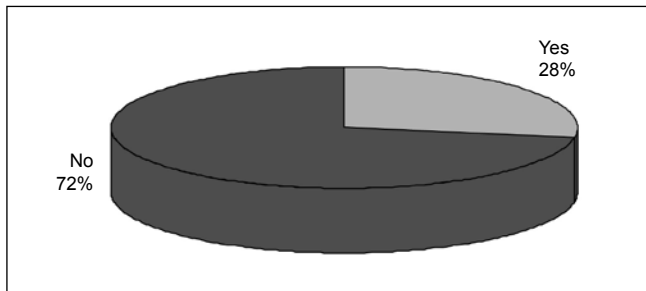
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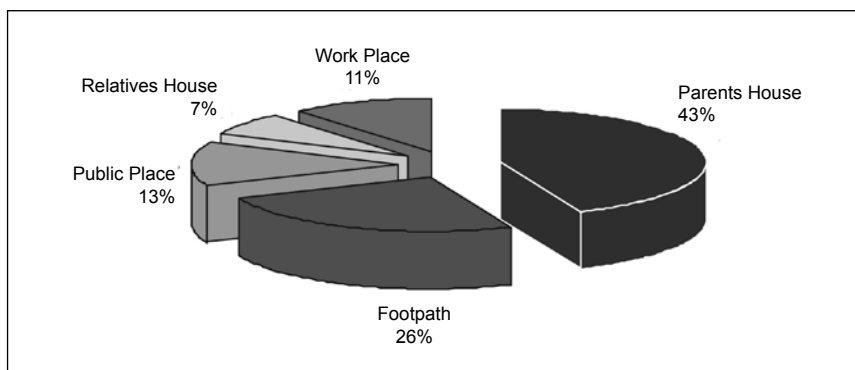
**Appendix 1
Age of Respondents**

Age	Frequency	Percentage
9-11 Years	34	17
12-14 Years	77	39
15-17 Years	89	44

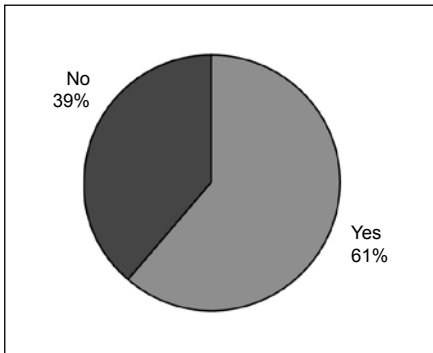
**Appendix 2
Resident of Dhaka City**



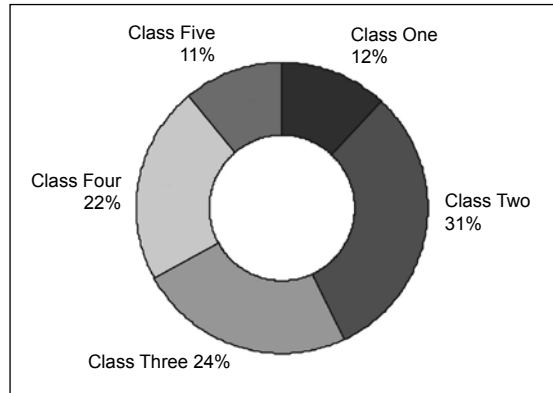
**Appendix 3
Sleeping Arrangement**



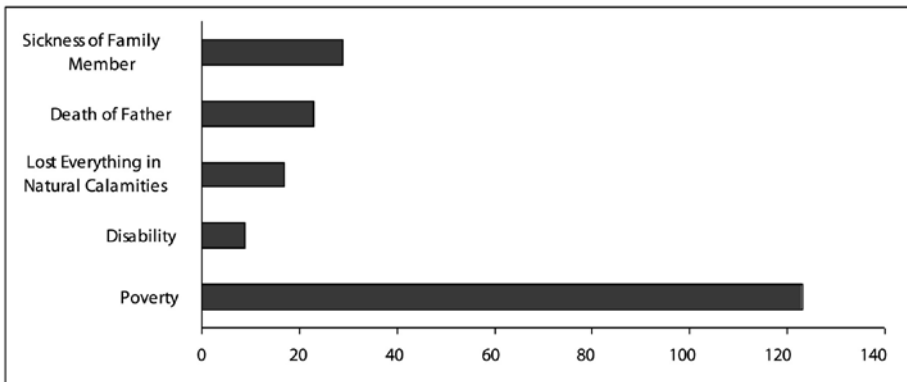
Appendix 4
Ever Attended at School



Appendix 5
The Last Class Ever Completed



Appendix 6
Factors behind Papers Hawking



Appendix 7
Years of Hawking Paper

Year of Hawking Paper	Frequency	Percentage
1-2 Years	87	43
3-4 Years	56	28
5-6 Years	39	20
7-8 Years	18	9

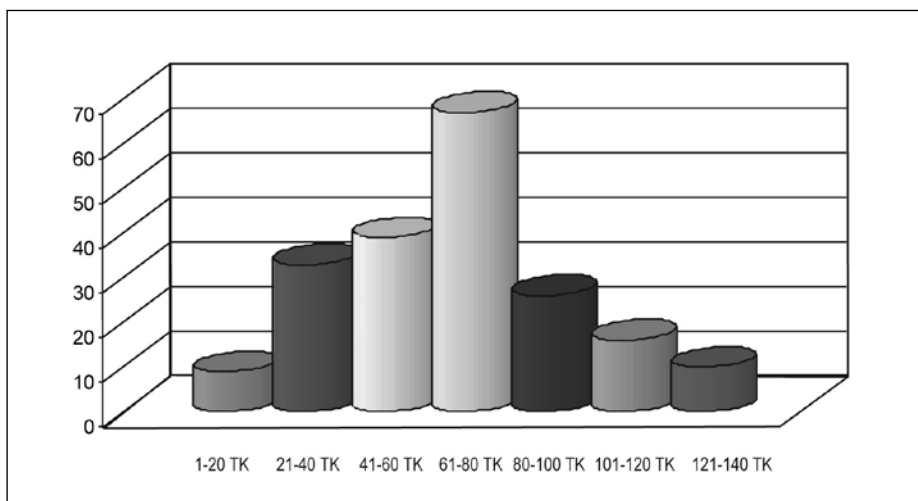
Appendix 8
Duration of Paper Selling

Hours	Frequency	Percentage
1-2 Hours	2	1
3-4 Hours	27	14
5-6 Hours	56	28
7-8 Hours	83	41
9-10 Hours	32	16

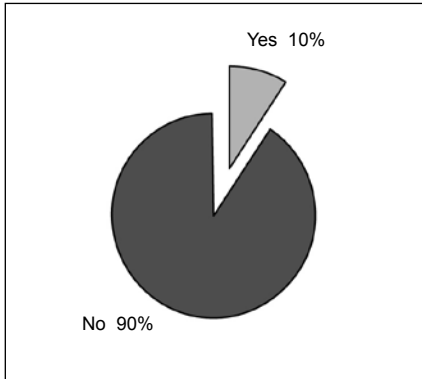
Appendix 9
Number of Selling Paper

Number of Copy	Frequency	Percentage
1-50	44	22
51-100	79	39
101-150	56	28
151-200	13	7
201-250	8	4

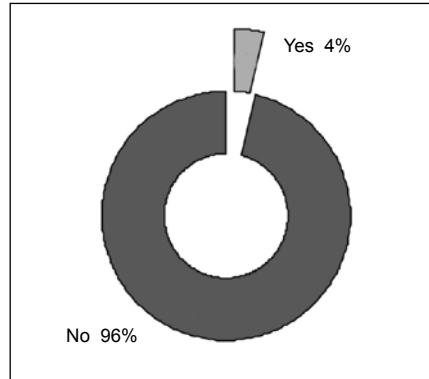
Appendix 10
Nature of Daily Payment



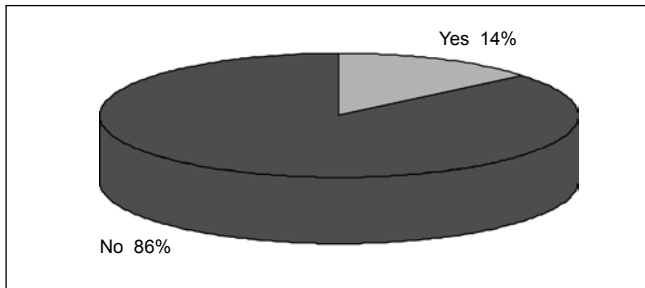
Appendix 11
Enjoy Holiday



Appendix 12
Get Compensation in Case of Accident



Appendix 13
Get Government Health Service



Appendix 14
Source of Entertainment

