An Alternative Strategy for Elimination of Child Labor and Intervention of Human Rights: (A Study on Khulna City, Bangladesh)

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Abstract: Child Labor issue is one of the great concern throughout the world. It is controversial and emotional issues for the world but the scenario is acute in the developing countries. Moreover, the number of child labors from 5 to 14 years is 250 million in the world today and of them 61% belongs in Asia. Bangladesh is contested terrain in this context and contained 6.5 million child labors who constitute 16.6% of the total labor force of the country. From the constitution of the Peoples Republic of Bangladesh and existing laws it has shown that the human rights of the child labors are being violated. Furthermore, Primary data has been collected through questionnaire survey. Secondary data has been collected through Constitution of Bangladesh, Bangladesh Code, Publication of UNICEF, Books and Journals. The collected data has been analyzed through statistical packages. In fact, the present paper attempts to derive a participatory monitoring tool for progress towards sustainable human rights of Child labors of selected area in Khulna City of Bangladesh.

Key Words: Child labor, Alternative Strategy, Elimination, Intervention, Controversial, Human Right.

CHAPTER–1: INTRODUCTION:

1.1 Background of the Study:

Bangladesh is a developing country. Nearly 60% of the population in Bangladesh lives below poverty line defined according to living standard of the country (Ahamed, 1991). In most of the developing countries parents are largely dependent on their children particularly in their older ages. Children not only perform important work in house or outside but in many cases they are the main sources of support for parents in their old ages. Parents still view high fertility and large numbers of children as economically rational propositions since they become net procedures from an early age. The literature on the economics of the family and population quality, both for countries that are developed (Blance, 1994) and developing emphasis the presence of parental altruism. The principal conclusion is that parents send their children to work out of concern for the household’s survival. This view of parental altruism is strongly supported by empirical evidence that consistently show poverty and unemployment as the determinant of child labor.

Child labor is a complex problem. It is a controversial and emotional issue all over the world, but the scenario is more acute in the developing countries. The number of child labors from 5 to 14 years is 250 million in the world today and of them 61% from Asia.

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between Government and nongovernment organizations (NGO) to stop the increasing trend of child labor. In 1995-96, the government of Bangladesh conducted ILO sponsored child labor survey. According to that survey the total number of child labor is 65,8400 where the total number of children is 3,44,55000 (BBS, October 1996). In Bangladesh the first National plan of Action for Children entitled “Progoti” was prepared for the period 1990 to 1995. The plan provides a framework for program improving the life opportunities and quality of living conditions of all children as per the principles of the convention on the child rights (CRC) ratified by Bangladesh in 1990 and national children policy adopted in 1994. There is a need that they are provided opportunities for education, health care, recreation, human treatment and opportunities for development. There are three important international agreement that provide a cohesive framework for policy and progress in linking education to the elimination of child labor. These are 1) Convention of the rights of the child (CRC) adopted in 1989, 2) The ILO Minimum Age Convention 138 and Recommendation 146 (1973) and 3) The declaration on Education for All (1990). In order to achieve education for all, Bangladesh has taken up many programs but currently a huge number of children are engaged in economic activities without going to school. There is a debate going on whether schooling and child work can simultaneously or not. The child’s entitlement to life, growth and development in a conducive and congenial atmosphere is, perhaps, believed to be registered immediately after the birth and to have a name and nationality, a right to play and protection from all forms of sexual abuse (UNICEF, 1997).

The basic need of children and the duties of the state towards them are enshrined in the Constitution of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh. The National Children Policy (1994) also highlighted the issue of child labor. A good number of laws relating to the rights of working children have been in operation in Bangladesh. Although the law prohibited the forced child labor, many children are forced to take different kind of jobs from early childhood. The living condition of the child labor and the violation of their rights have been discussed in this study. Therefore, the study has drawn on “An Alternative Strategy for Elimination of Child Labor and Intervention of Human Rights: (A Study on Khulna City, Bangladesh)” models of appropriate environment initiatives for the purposes of increasing the knowledge base and strengthening the capacity to develop or improve the existing programs in this area.

1.2 Rationality of the Study:

Child labor is in fact a reality of present time. They work for their own survival and also for offering assistance to their families that are found to be living in hopeless poverty. The issues relating to street child labor have socio-economic causes that are by and large identical in all developing countries. Like many other problems, Child labor emerged out of socio-economic conditions prevailing in our country. The low per capita income keeps the heads of families under stress. In such a situation parents in poor families normally avoid sending children to school. On the other hand, with the economic causes that are by and large identical in all developing countries. Like many other problems, Child labor emerged out of socio-economic conditions prevailing in our country. The low per capita income keeps the heads of families under stress. In such a situation parents in poor families normally avoid sending children to school. On the other hand, parents force children to work in order to provide a living. This leads to a situation where children have no chance to develop in a conductive and congenial atmosphere. The child’s entitlement to life, growth and development in a conducive and congenial atmosphere is, perhaps, believed to be registered immediately after the birth and to have a name and nationality, a right to play and protection from all forms of sexual abuse (UNICEF, 1997).

The basic need of children and the duties of the state towards them are enshrined in the Constitution of the People’s Republic of Bangladesh. The National Children Policy (1994) also highlighted the issue of child labor. A good number of laws relating to the rights of working children have been in operation in Bangladesh. Although the law prohibited the forced child labor, many children are forced to take different kind of jobs from early childhood. The living condition of the child labor and the violation of their rights have been discussed in this study. Therefore, the study has drawn on “An Alternative Strategy for Elimination of Child Labor and Intervention of Human Rights: (A Study on Khulna City, Bangladesh)” models of appropriate environment initiatives for the purposes of increasing the knowledge base and strengthening the capacity to develop or improve the existing programs in this area.

1.3 Objectives of the Study:

Objective of the Study that are selected are listed below:

1. To identify the existing situation of child labors of selected area in Khulna City.

2. To conduct a public health survey on four selected points in Khulna City which will highlight the overall conditions of the city. This study reflects the living pattern and the existing condition of the Child labors and it also shows how their rights are being violated that is how much they are being deprived and it propose some guidelines for protection of their rights. It will be helpful for realizing the conditions of Child labors of this area and various GO and NGO can take initiatives for their improvement. Some NGOs offer smaller programs targeting Child labor in specific industries and in the non-formal sector. Other groups approach Child labor through poverty alleviation activities. The Government of Bangladesh which ratified the Child Rights Convention in 1990, has recently begun a new Child labor project dealing with hazardous forms of Child labor.

Therefore, there is a definite need for further comprehensive and intensive investigations/research to be conducted into how best the existing systems can be improved, or how to optimize the benefits in the country. In fact, in this context the research work is more important one.

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2. To identify the present Condition of human rights in respect of street children labor and their violation.
3. To propose some guidelines to Protect human rights of the Child labors.

1.4 Limitation of the Study:
This study was undertaken with the selected points of Khulna city which was Fulbarigate, Maniktala, Daulatpur, Khalishpur.However, this study was not covering the whole country even not the Khulna city. This has been done with a very limited area in limited time. Therefore, the Study was carried out from July 2013 to September 2013.

1.5 Review of Literature:
Literature is a step of reviewing all the pioneer works done in the field of present study with a view to identify the knowledge gap between the present study and the pioneer works. It has searched for the necessity and scope of the present study. Some pioneer works have been reviewed here, which are relevant to the present study.
Sharma Flitter(1990),in his book entitled “Child Labor and Urban Informal Sector”, highlighted the role of child laborer in urban informal sector. The employment of children in the informal sector is preferred, because the employers consider it as a source of cheap labor and quick profit. The socio-economic structure ,the family base, the level of income and employment, the occupational mobility and the contribution of child laborer has been analyzed herein this study the cause of child labor, their level of earnings and its impact on the household income and their working condition has also been analyzed. It has mainly discussion on urban informal sector and highlighted the profile of child labor. As a whole this book gives some clear idea about urban informal sector, and with this aspect the profile of child labor mainly their wages structure, socio-economic condition of their family, their working condition, their level of earnings and income distribution and poverty of their family. Beside these, this migration aspect of the problem has also been analyzed here. In the concluding chapter of the publication, the sectors include that the children in the informal sectors are without protection, the writers suggested that a comprehensive legislation for the child laborer employed in the informal sector be enacted.
Rahman(1996), his book entitled “Hazardous Child Labor in Bangladesh” has been carried out under a project of social services, Ministry of social welfare, Government of Bangladesh. It has identified the physically hazardous child labor, the possible offending agents related to this occupation and the nature and extent of harm caused to the child workers. It has identified the hazards from every type of works specifically. It has represented some detail information about medical symptoms by occupation, accidents and injuries by occupation, conditions of employment by occupation, environmental hazards and hazards related to work. It has shown some negative impact of child labor such as-the effect on child health, education, productive adulthood and economic loss to the society. Besides these there is susceptibility to infections and diseases, physical health hazard, fatigue, accidents due to long hours psychological strain and stress arising out of poor working environment.
Khan(2001), in his book entitled “Child Labor in Dhaka City” has analyzed the oppressive reality of child laborers of Bangladesh as a whole and of Dhaka city in particular. It is a research book based on author’s M.phil thesis submitted to NTNU Norway in 2000. The writer critically analyses the issues from conceptual and practical views and examines legal provisions and government programs on the subject. This book highlights some basic areas of child labor in Bangladesh like health and nutritional status, life and living conditions, child rights, school of child laborer etc. The author has also tried to focus on some selective issues such as-the socio-economic background of child laborers in the particular area, the day by day living conditions of working children especially accessibility of basic needs like food, shelter, health, recreation etc. The job and working conditions of child laborers, their income, time of work, employers and guardians attitude towards child labor, the impact of child labor on the working Children’s health and nutrition status, the main causes of child labor, the legal position, child rights situation and children’s expectation towards future and made several valuable recommendations for phase wise elimination of child labor.
Kabeer, Nambissan, Subramanian(2003), in his book entitled “Child Labor and the Right to Education in South Asia” describe the outcome of a workshop ‘need vs. Rights? Social policy from a child-centered perspective’ held in New Delhi in July 1999. The presentations at the workshop from the chapters of this book. From findings of the study it has been presented that a disproportionate percentage of child labor and out of school children are drawn from households characterized by irregular earnings and lack of assets, savings or access to poor educational performance are reinforcing rather than mutually exclusive.
“Child Labor targeting the Intolerable,” an ILO publication stated the world community is calling for an end to the intolerable: the present exploitation of children in slave-like and bonded conditions, hazards work, in prostitution, pornography and other initiatives, this report chronicles the exploitation and abuse of working children, survey international and national law and practice and points the way toward effective practical action to remove children from debt bondage, prosituation and hazardous occupations and activities.
“The State of Worlds Children 1997” is a journal of UNICEF which has focused on the world’s child labor situation. The dimension of the problem of children of different countries and their situation is stated here.
discussed these with statistical tables. The journal has highlighted the rights of children and emphasized the need for stopping the hazardous and exploitative child labor. This journal gives good idea of child labor situation, their common causes and hazardous child labors of different countries of the world.

Halim (1996), in his entitled "Role of Voluntary Organization in the Protection of Human Rights at the Grassroots" explained how voluntary organizations are working for the protection of human rights of the children. In this research paper it has been identified about the type voluntary organizations which are employing effort to protect the different rights of the children and their role has been described in case of care and protection of children, serving the health and educational rights of the children, exploitation of the child labors and the protection of their rights etc. Their weakness of and how they can be effectively has also been explored in this research paper. Furthermore, the present study on "An Alternative Strategy for Elimination of Child Labor and Intervention of Human Rights: (A Study on Khulna City, Bangladesh.)" would be able to give some suggestions and policy recommendations to the policy makers and the government of Bangladesh.

CHAPTER-2: MATERIALS AND METHOD:

2.1 Sampling Design:

Proper sample size determination carries the possibility of greater accuracy in the study result. Generally, sample size is determined with respect with to the standard deviation of the collected data, confidence level as well as researcher’s decision. The size of the population is 300. It has been determined by counting the street children of the study area. Here the street children who are self-employed have not been counted. Only the children who are street have been counted. For accomplishing the present study the sample size has been determined by using the following equation:

**Sample size:**

\[ n = \frac{P(1-P)(Z^2)}{m} \]  

Where

- \( n \) = Sample size
- \( Z \) = standard normal critical values.
- \( P \) = gussed value for the true proportion
- \( m \) = desired margin of error

The researchers must guess a value to use in the calculations and the value is 0.5 (Moore, D. S., et all, 1993). The margin of error is 10% and the confidence level is 90% for this study. Then \( Z = 1.64 \), \( p = 0.5 \) and \( m = 0.10 \)

Therefore, the initial sample size \( n_0 \) has been obtained from the above equation, \( n_0 = 0.5(1 - 0.5) \left( \frac{1.64}{0.10} \right)^2 = 67 \)

After ascertaining the initial sample size, it has been adjusted by using the following equation

\[ n = \frac{n_0}{1 + \frac{n_0}{N}} \]  

Here,

- \( n \) = Total sample size
- \( n_0 \) = Initial sample size
- \( N \) = Population size

Then the total sample size \( n \) has been calculated from the above equation, \( n = \frac{67}{1 + \frac{67}{300}} \)

\( n = 51 \)

In this study the number of 50 respondents has been surveyed.

**Statistical Analysis:**

Finally, I have solved the solution with equation of Arithmetic Mean, Standard Deviation and Hypothesis test.

**Arithmetic Mean,**

\[ \bar{X} = A + \frac{\sum fd}{n} \times C \]  

**Standard Deviation,**

\[ \sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum fd^2}{n} - \left( \frac{\sum fd}{n} \right)^2} \]

**Hypothesis Test,**

\[ Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu H_0}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}} \]  

At 10% Level of Significance

Null hypothesis: \( H_0: \mu H_0 = \) Mean value of Child Labor.

Alternative hypothesis: \( H_a: \mu H_0 \neq \) Mean value of Child Labor.

2.2 Data Collection and Method:

The process of data collection has been categorized into two Sources:

1) Primary sources
2) Secondary source

**Primary sources:** Primary data collection process is mainly survey oriented. It also depends on good observation of the surveyor. It has been collected through questionnaire survey. The existing condition and lifestyle of the child labor has been extracted by the questionnaire survey. From the questionnaire survey their all kind of information has been collected such as their education, type of employment, income, family size, job satisfaction, their cause being labor, future expectation, their working condition, their facilities, their problem with work etc.

**Secondary source:** Secondary data collection process mainly depends on the literature review. The relevant type of qualitative information has been collected from different type of books, journals, magazines, articles, reports, seminar paper, relevant thesis etc. Various statistical data has been collected from Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. Some information has also been collected from BIDS. Some
publications of UNICEF and ILO have also given important information. The constitution of Bangladesh has also been used for knowing about the legal rights of the children. Thus various secondary sources have been used for collecting different type of information.

**Data Processing:** All the accumulated data from field survey and secondary materials has been processed for further analysis. The data has been grouped, categorized and interpreted according to the objectives. Some data contains numeric and some contains narrative facts. For measurable and indicative answer data has been assembled and categorized in tabular forms and in systematic method.

**CHAPTER-3: ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS:**

### 3.1: Family size and Family Income:

#### Family size of the Child Laborers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.of Family Members</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>6.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>50</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey, 2013

#### Proof:

\[
X = \frac{X - A}{C} \quad (1)
\]

\[
\sum fd = -13 \quad \sum fd^2 = 681
\]

Here, \(C = 1\), \(A = 7\), \(n = 50\)

Mean value, \(\bar{X} = \frac{\sum fd}{n} \times C \quad (1)\)

\[= 6.74\]

Standard deviation

\[
\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum fd^2}{n} - \left(\frac{\sum fd}{n}\right)^2} \quad (2)
\]

\[= 3.681\]

**Hypothesis Test,**

\[
Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma} \quad (3)
\]

\[= -164.73 \quad \text{Here,} \quad \bar{X} = 6.74, n=50, \mu=13, \quad \sigma = 3.681 \text{ at 10% level of significance}
\]

**Null hypothesis:** \(H_0: \mu = 6.74\)

**Alternative hypothesis:** \(H_a: \mu \neq 6.74\)

We observe that \(Z = -164.73\) which is smaller than critical value, i.e. \(1.64 > -164.73\), So we accept the Null hypothesis Test.

The result shows that the family size of the respondent is higher which is average family size is ‘7’. It is of course a big family size. Poor people think that if they have more children, they will get a broad for their family.

### 3.2: Family size along with the family Income:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.of Family Members</th>
<th>Family Income</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1000-2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>F %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>3 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>2 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>9 18</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey, 2013

**Fig 1:** Distribution of child laborers according to their family income.

From the data of the field survey it has seen that 80% of the respondents family size is higher than 5 following figure the income 58% family within 2000-3000. To maintain a big family with this lower income is very hard. So the children of those family to go to work. Besides, some families where
there is no any earning member. Therefore, the children of that family with the age of 10 or 12 are bound to work.

3.3 Migration of the Family:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for Migration</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>In search of work</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>34.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>44.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural disaster</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Relation</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Proof:

\[
X = \frac{\sum fd}{n} \times C \quad \text{(1)}
\]

\[
\sum fd = 202, \quad \sum fd^2 = 22082
\]

Here, \(A = 6, n = 50\)

Mean value, \(\bar{X} = A + \frac{\sum fd}{n} \times C = 10.04\)

Standard deviation, \(\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum fd^2}{n} - \left(\frac{\sum fd}{n}\right)^2} \quad \text{(2)}\)

\(\sigma = 20.62\)

Hypothesis Test,

\[
Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma} \quad \text{(3)}
\]

\(Z = 6.29\) Given, \(\bar{X} = 10.04, n = 50\), \(\mu = 6\), \(\sigma = 20.62\) at 10% level of significance

Null hypothesis: \(H_0: \mu = 10.04\)

Alternative hypothesis: \(H_a: \mu \neq 10.04\)

We observe that \(Z = 6.29\) which is greater than critical value, i.e. 1.64 \(< 6.29\). So we reject the Null hypothesis Test.

The result shows that 14% respondent the family migrated for the natural disaster. So migration of the family also an important factor for creating labors and it is very much related with these issue.

3.4 Causes for working of the Children:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason for working</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Self interest</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family needs</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>46.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents death</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forced by parents</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Fig 2: Distribution of child laborers according to their reason of working.

The figure shows that 46% of the respondents are working for reason of family needs. Some respondents said that they are working for their self interest because they do not like to go to school and 18% respondents are working for being forced by parents and some are also working for their parent’s death.

3.5 Educational status of the Child workers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Educational qualification</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Illiterate</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>34.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-2</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Above Primary</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Proof:

\[
X = \frac{\sum fd}{n} \times C \quad \text{(1)}
\]

\[
\sum fd = 424, \quad \sum fd^2 = 72878
\]
Here, A=5, n=50

Mean value, \( \bar{X} = A + \frac{\sum fd}{n} \times C \) \hspace{1cm} (1)

= 13.48

Standard deviation,
\[
\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum fd^2}{n} - \left( \frac{\sum fd}{n} \right)^2}
\]
= 37.22

Hypothesis Test,
\[
Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}}
\]
= -4.75
Here, \( \bar{X} = 13.48, n=50, \mu=19, \sigma =37.22 \) at 10% level of significance

Null hypothesis: \( H_0 : \mu = 13.48 \)

Alternative hypothesis: \( H_a : \mu \neq 13.48 \)

We observe that \( Z = -4.75 \) which is smaller than critical value, i.e. 1.64 > -4.75. So we accept the Null hypothesis Test.

Fig 3: Distribution of the Child Laborers according to their educational Status.

The result shows that 76% Children have not complete the primary education and 34% of the respondents are fully illiterate.

3.6 Recreation of the child workers:

Passing of free time:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Way of passing free time</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gossiping</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>14.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watching TV</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>16.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No free time</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Both gossiping and playing</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playing &amp; watching TV</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Proof:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>X</th>
<th>d = \frac{x - \mu}{C}</th>
<th>f \times d</th>
<th>f \times d^2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>-7</td>
<td>49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>2304</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>-3</td>
<td>-15</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>\sum f d = 56</td>
<td>\sum f d^2 = 3478</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Here, A=8, n=50

Mean value, \( \bar{X} = A + \frac{\sum fd}{n} \times C \) \hspace{1cm} (1)

= 9.12

Standard deviation,
\[
\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum fd^2}{n} - \left( \frac{\sum fd}{n} \right)^2}
\]
= 8.261

Hypothesis Test,
\[
Z = \frac{\bar{X} - \mu}{\sigma / \sqrt{n}}
\]
= -17.45
Here, \( \bar{X} = 9.12, n=50, \mu=12, \sigma =8.261 \) at 10% level of significance

Null hypothesis: \( H_0 : \mu = 9.12 \)

Alternative hypothesis: \( H_a : \mu \neq 9.12 \)

We observe that \( Z = -17.45 \) which is smaller than critical value, i.e. 1.64 > -17.45. So we accept the Null hypothesis Test.

The result shows that most of the respondents have no creation facilities, 24% of them no free time. And the children who have some free time, they passing their time by playing, gossiping and watching TV. But there are some children whose work hard and are not getting time, it is very vulnerable condition for a children mental and emotional growth.

3.7 Types of Diseases:

Child Laborers according to their types of diseases:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diseases type</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stomach disease</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhea</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin disease</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>26.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fever</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>38.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Headache for sun &amp; heat of fire</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cough</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>100.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Proof:
Here, $A=11, n=50$

Mean value,

$$X = A + \frac{\sum f d}{n} \times C \quad \text{(1)}$$

$$= 11.02$$

Standard deviation,

$$\sigma = \sqrt{\frac{\sum f d^2}{n} - \left(\frac{\sum f d}{n}\right)^2} \quad \text{(2)}$$

$$= 12.42$$

Hypothesis Test,

$$Z = \frac{X - \mu H_0}{\sqrt{\frac{\sigma}{n}}} \quad \text{(3)}$$

$$= 0.40$$

Here, $X = 11.02, n=50, \mu=11, \sigma=12.42$ at 10% level of significance

Null hypothesis: $H_0: \mu_{H_0} = 11.02$

Alternative hypothesis: $H_1: \mu_{H_0} \neq 11.02$

We observe that $Z= 0.40$ which is smaller than critical value, i.e. 1.64>0.40. So we accept the Null hypothesis Test.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>$X$</th>
<th>$\frac{X-A}{\sigma}$</th>
<th>$f \times d$</th>
<th>$f d^2$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>-9</td>
<td>-18</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>-2</td>
<td>-18</td>
<td>324</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>6400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>-10</td>
<td>-10</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>-8</td>
<td>-24</td>
<td>576</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$$\sum f d = 10, \Sigma f d^2 = 7724$$

**Recommendations:**

The following recommendations will be more helpful to ensure proper development and welfare of Child Labor;

1. To detect the social reasons why do they become a Child Labor and if possible to reduce the causal factors.
2. They should be rehabilitation and for that a special fund is to be developed by the state and donor agencies.
3. Provide free education in order to encourage children to refrain from seeking employment at an early age.
4. Their basic needs should be ensured so that they should not run after earning at this age.
5. They should to be provided with education and vocational training.
6. Amenities for recreational and health care should be made available for them which will help mental and physical and psychological growth.
7. Their liabilities such as other family members or disabled parents should also be considered and necessary help should be extended.

For all the above suggestions, a total plan of action is to be made by a definite organization which may be a government or volunteer organization and as a matter of fact, that it is the moral obligation for the rich people to extend their hand to eliminate Child labor for such generous act of humanity. However, it advocates that compulsory primary education act should be implemented strictly for every single child; consequently government should establish available residential schools for free of tuition fee and law enforcement agency could ensure the policy in field.

Fig 4: Distribution of the child laborers according to their types of diseases.

The result shows that 38% of them are suffering from fever, 26% of them are suffering from skin disease and 21% of them are suffering from diarrhea. It occurs for working the unhygienic environment.

**CHAPTER-4: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION:**

Conclusion:

Child Labor is simply the most severe form of child exploitation and child abuse in the world today. They are mainly involved in works which are mentally, physically and developmental harmful and able to earn a very little amount of money which insufficient for the living, in addition of that they have to support their family’s income as they are from very poor and socio-economically disadvantaged families. They do not have level of income to have to have three proper meals; half of them are able to manage only two meals a day which are not nutritionally adequate, therefore majority of the street children are suffering from malnutrition (under weight, stunted, wasted) and related diseases. In Bangladesh children are found working in almost all the sectors of the economy. Many of them work 48 hours a week on an average, earning less than 500 taka per month. In this study the child rights aspect have been highlighted. Furthermore, it has been shown about existing living pattern of child laborers and how their rights are being violated. Though there is some legislation for the protection of their right but they are not strictly maintained. Therefore, the existing laws will be severely applied and some new laws have to be provided for safety of their rights.
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Map of Selected Area in Khulna City, Bangladesh