Determinants and Effects of Child Labor in Agriculture Sector of Rajshahi Division, Bangladesh

Md. Rajwanul Haque, Md. Golam Mostofa and Md. Nazrul Islam Mondal

ABSTRACT

Child labour remains a widespread problem in the world today. Although, child labour can have positive effects in some situations, it has negative effects on health and development of the children. Thus, the purpose of the study is to identify the determinants of child labour in agriculture sector and its socio-economic correlates. The data have been collected using purposive sampling process from two districts of Rajshahi division, Bangladesh by schedule questionnaire. Binary logistic regression analysis has been used to measure the individual impact on the determinants of child labour and socio-economic correlates. In the study areas, male children (90.20%) are more visible than that of female (9.80%) and those children are working more times in agriculture sector violating working laws and regulations due to poverty and family requirements. Empirical results show that if the fathers are employed in agriculture, it raises the probability that a child would work on that sector. The presence of very young child labour, parents' willingness to invest them for their financial security and payment of loan, and three-fourth child labour had been enforced by the poverty; they did not get enough food and regular payment coupled with low labour cost. Since these children are a part of the young adults who constitute the major sector of Bangladeshi population, it follows that their health status should be a major concern for the community, policy makers and development planners.

INTRODUCTION

Child labour is a persistent problem throughout the world, especially in developing countries (ILO, 1997) and prevalent in rural areas, where human and income poverty are wide spread. Many countries either do not legally prohibit the employment of children or do not enforce their existing laws (Hossain, M.A. 2012). A majority of working children in both developed and developing countries are employed in agriculture. The fundamental rights of child labour are being violated. In some developing countries, children comprise up to a third of the agricultural workforce and one of the most hazardous work sectors for adults, and it is even more so for children (ILO, 2003). The

***Address for Communication:** *CARE Bangladesh, Pragati Insurance Bhaban, 20-21 Kawran Bazar, Dhaka, Bangladesh

The Oriental Anthropologist, Vol. 15, No. 1, 2015, Pages 77-89

Corresponding Author E-mail : rajwan.era@gmail.com

Asia-Pacific region continued to harbour the largest number of child workers, 122 million in total, followed by Sub-Saharan Africa (49.3 million) and Latin America and the Caribbean (5.7 million) (ILO, 2006). Bangladesh is a densely populated (2637 per square mile) and low-income country in Asia (PRB, 2006), predominantly an agrarian society. The country is characterized by extreme income inequality, rapid population growth (TFR: 3.0) (PRB, 2006), frequent occurrence of natural disasters, and a poverty stricken rural-based economy inhibited by 74.40% (WB, 2002) of the total population (146.6 millions) (PRB, 2006). Obviously, inadequate resources and lack of opportunities necessitates engagement of all members in a family in some forms of work and millions of children are suffering from malnutrition and diseases leading to death regularly (WB, 2002). The more needs to survive is pushing these children into hazardous labour. In both urban and rural context, around 430 types of child labour are prevalent at present in Bangladesh (NCLS, 2003). Out of total population about 17.5 million (13.1%) are below 5 years of age, about 35.1 million (26.3%) are 5 to 14 years of age, about 42.4 million (31.8%) are 5 to 17 years of age and the remaining about 73.5 million (55.1%) are 18 years and over (NCLS, 2003). The average number of children aged 5 to 14 yeas per household is 1.3 million, out of total estimated child population aged 5 to 14 years about 18.3 million (52.1%) are boys and 16.8 million (47.9%) are girls whereas, for 5 to 17 years 22.7 million (53.5%) are boys and 19.7 million (46.5%) are girls (NCLS, 2003). Girls do a disproportionate amount of household work- often for such long hours that schooling is impossible. Ignoring this work thus underestimates girls' work. The working children do not know they are passing their hazardous weekly working duration more than 42 hours violating working rules (NCLS, 2003). The NCLS (2003) report also shows that by broad industry out of total working children 4.5 million (56.4%) are engaged in agriculture, 1.4 million (17.7%) are engaged in industry and the remaining 2 million are engaged in service sectors (25.9%) and in rural areas, out of total working children 64.6% are involved with agriculture sector whereas, only 21.7% children are in urban areas (NCLS, 2003). The proportion of boy and girl child workers, in the age group of 5-17 years, is 73.5 per cent and 26.5 per cent, 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 per cent of all working children in the age group of 5-17 years, are engaged in the informal sector. Agriculture engages 4.5 million (56.4 per cent children), while the services sector engages 2 million (25.9 per cent), and industry, 1.4 million (17.7 per cent). 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 (NCLS, 2003).

Agricultural field is the most common working sector of children in the world and employs more working children than any other sector (Cain, M.T. 1977). As Barru (1997, p. 2004) points out in her exhaustive study of child labour in India, much of

female child labour appears 'invisible to the casual observer.' In rural agricultural areas, the children are eager to earn money involving with agriculture field instead of other working sectors (Cain, M.T. 1977). This activity is consistently ranked among the most hazardous industry for mortality and morbidity (Cooper and Rothstein, 1995). But despite its hazards, agriculture is one of the less-regulated sectors and it is among the sectors where the existence laws are very difficult to enforce (Wilk, 1993). It is well-known, as documented by Levision, et al (2002), that children's work is notoriously intermittent (for example, seasonal or as needed). Children take up and leave jobs much more frequently than do adults. At early ages, the rural children are habituated to work following their parent's and also they think it is better to help their parents without passing leisure time, because most of the rural children have no opportunity to continue education due to poverty and family's unconsciousness regarding education. In peak season, the rural landowners involve the children in agriculture field due to shortage of adult labour and also they can dominate the children as per their requirements paying lower wages (Nadkarni, 1976). In rural areas a study of villagers conducted that working boys spent 79% of their time in agriculture and 5% in household work (Ahmed and Quasem, 1991). Girls spent of their time in housework, 25% in agriculture and 4% in non-agricultural work (Stalker, 1996). Claire (2005) has been analyzed the magnitude, nature and determinants using data from the Bangladesh Labour Force Survey and opined that the magnitude of child labour problem is large in Bangladesh and most of these child workers work in agriculture sector. Ravallion and Wodon (2000) focused on the effect of a targeted school subsidy on child labour and school attendance in the rural areas of Bangladesh. The possible impact of Harkin's Bill on Bangladesh is discussed in Rahman et al. (1999) and Bissell (2001). Some of the findings on causes of child labour in agriculture sector corroborate what many may have expected intuitively. But some findings are unexpected, and some touch on issues that had been given much attention previously.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The specific objective of the study is to identify the socio-economic factors lead to the phenomenon of child labour and the impact of child labour in agriculture sector.

Data and methodology

A field survey was conducted in two agricultural prone districts (Chapai Nawabganj and Rajshahi) of Rajshahi division, Bangladesh from 20 August to 30 September 2005. Relevant information has been collected from 1764 child labour residing in 14 unions of two districts by a combination of direct observation and interview through structured schedules. In this study, logistic regression analysis has been presented to study the impact of child labour in agriculture sector, where the dependent variable Y is

dichotomous one that indicates the working hazards of child labour. It takes on the value one (Y= 1) with probability p, if a child labour works up to 42 hours and zero (Y = 0) with probability (1- p) if it is more than 42 hours. All of the explanatory variables are qualitative. Now the expression of is given by

$$p_i = \frac{1}{1+e^{-\left(\beta_0+\sum_j \beta_j X_j\right)}}$$

The remaining explanatory variables are categorized in the same way. Hence the logit model becomes

For 'ge levels of child labour' category

X_{12} = 1, if age level of child labour is 9-10 years
= 0, otherwise.

X_{13} = 1, if age level of child labour is 11-12 years
= 0, otherwise.

X_{12} = 1, if age level of child labour is 13-14 years
= 0, otherwise.

Now for 'educational qualification of child labour' category

X_{42} = 1, if the educational qualification of child labour is class (i - iv)
= 0, otherwise.

X_{43} = 1, if the educational qualification of child labour is class (iv - ix)
= 0, otherwise.

$$In\left(\frac{p_i}{1-p_i}\right) = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_{12} + \beta_2 X_{13} + \beta_3 X_{14} + \beta_4 X_2 + \beta_5 X_3 + \beta_6 X_{42} + \beta_7 X_{43} + \beta_8 X_{52}$$
$$+ \beta_8 X_{53} + \beta_{10} X_6 + \beta_{11} X_7 + \beta_{12} X_{81} + \beta_{13} X_{83} + \beta_{14} X_{84} + \beta_{15} X_9 + \beta_{16} X_{102}$$
$$+ \beta_{17} X_{102} + \beta_{18} X_{11} + \beta_{19} X_{122} + \beta_{20} X_{123} + \beta_{21} X_{132} + \beta_{22} X_{133}.$$

On the basis of above model an attempt has been made to examine the relationship between a dichotomous dependent variable (working hour per week) and set of explanatory variables. Hence the estimated logit model is given by

$$In\left(\frac{p_i}{1-p_i}\right) = -6.316 - 1.109X_{12} - 2.337X_{13} - 3.57X_{14} + 0.135X_2 + 1.056X_3 - 0.510X_{42} - 0.654X_{43}$$
$$- 0.029X_{52} + 0.9.9X_{53} + 0.270X_6 - 0.013X_7 - X_{81} + 1.129X_{83} + 0.644X_{84} - 0.722X_9$$
$$- 578X_{102} + 0.229X_{102} - 0.113X_{11} + 0.310X_{122} + 0.854X_{123} + 3.384X_{132} + 3.084X_{133}.$$

Socio-economic Characteristics

Study on the socio-economic status of child labour involved in agricultural sectors premises, the mostly employed child labour oriented sectors. Age is measured by the number of completed years at last birthday. Table 1 depicts the vulnerable age structure of child labour with 10% between 5-8 years. This structure is changing faster, growing upward, and more than half of them are participating in paid jobs at the edge of their childhood. Sex distribution reveals that the male child labours (90.2%) are dominating the whole structure of age-sex composition which is higher than the others in rural areas (73.6%) of Bangladesh (NCLS, 2003). In this connection Cain (1997) noted the rigid division of labour between the sexes in typical rural Bangladesh village. Although there are many religious communities and minorities, our study proclaims a greatest share of Muslim child labour (83.7%). Literacy measures the job and social status that individual enjoys in a society. In our study area, around two-fifth respondents have completed their education from class four to nine. However, most perilous deed is that more than 30% child labours are almost illiterate. Most of the child labour in the study area live in own house (62%) but their residence's construction is very poor and unhealthy. Many working children have no own house and they live in rented house (24.9%) and in the slum areas. Rest of the child labours (13.1%) lives in others, which included other's house, house beside road, and boarding house. Table 1 states the types of livelihood of child labour in the study area. It also reveals that the residence pattern of the child labour. Housing condition is the effective segment for child labour. The empirical results state the condition of houses of child labour in the study area. It also shows those 75.9% child labours are passing their lives in permanent house and the remaining 24.1% in temporary places. We observed that more than three-fourth child labour had enforced by the poverty. In other words, they are doing those jobs for their existence. It is remarkable that no child want doing hard work but 16.3% are engaging in works with their self-will. There might have some reasons that hindering the fact. Some are also pressure of their parents, which may be due to the fact that those parents invest child for their financial security. Almost three-fourth respondents (77%) mentioned that poverty is the main cause behind their engagement in agricultural field. Income differentials reveal due to poverty and lack of job opportunity, about two-fifth child labour have to carry on their work earning daily only up to Tk. 30 and this percentage is deteriorating according to their higher income. The occupation of fathers is important to carry on a family because they have to contribute major role in earning money. The occupation of father shows that out of the total the maximum number of respondent's father 75.1% is involved with agricultural labour. The remaining 14.4%, 4.8%, and 2.0% respondents involved with non-agricultural labour, business, and construction respectively and 3.8% respondent's fathers are died.

Every labour wants regular payment but due to various problems 22.5% do not

Table 1

Percentage distribution of child labour according to some selected socio-economic characteristics.

Socio-economic Characteristics	No.	%	Characteristics	No.	%
Age			**Loan of family (Tk)**		
5-8	177	10.0	No loan	885	50.2
9-10	239	13.5	1-2000	208	11.8
11-12	439	24.9	2001-400	184	10.4
13-14	909	51.5	4001-600	84	4.8
Sex			6001-8000	58	3.3
Male	1592	90.2	Above 8000	19	1.1
Female	172	9.8			
Religion					
Muslim	1476	83.7	**Daily Income (Tk)**		
Non-Muslim	288	16.3	up to 30	677	38.4
Educational qualification			31-40	624	35.4
Illiterate	532	30.2	41-50	387	21.9
Class (i-iii)	539	30.6	Above 50	76	4.3
Class (iv-ix)	693	39.3			
Types of livelihood			**Father's occupation**		
Own house	1093	62.0	Agricultural labour	1324	75.1
Rented house	440	24.9	Non-agricultural labour	254	14.4
Others	231	13.1	Business	84	4.8
			Construction	35	2.0
			Died	67	3.8
Housing condition			**Regular payment for work**		
Permanent	1338	75.9	No	397	22.5
Temporary	426	24.1	Yes	1367	77.5
Causes behind child labour			**Sufficient food for health**		
Poverty	1359	77	Yes	1035	58.7
Self will	288	16.3	No	729	41.3
Parent's will	75	4.3	**Hazardous condition of child labour**		
Others	42	2.4	Yes	165	9.4
			No	1599	90.6

get it and for that they cannot build up themselves and their families. Table 1 shows the regular payment of work for child labour, which shows that the maximum number of child labour (77.5%) gets their regular payment and only 22.5% child labour do not get. Thus the relationship between employees and employers in agriculture sector in the study area appears to be good enough. The results also represent that more than half (58.7%) of the respondents are satisfied to get their meals in a day and 41.3% are not satisfied. The table states 9.4% child labours in agriculture sector are involved with hazardous situations and remaining (90.6%) are out of hazardous conditions. So, the result shows that they are habituated to work to maintain these working hazards. They do not know what type of facilities they should get from their employers. That is why they do not take this as a hazardous condition. Most of them are bound to do this family's severe condition and also for themselves, because they do not get any financial support from their family. Every person takes loan when they fall in crucial problem. Table 1 shows that, most of the respondent's (33.4%) family took loan due to agricultural land purpose, 30.3% took their loan for poverty. The remaining 14.2%, 13.4%, 5.0%, and 3.7% respondent's family took their loan because of house construction, education, marriage purpose, and medical treatment respectively.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The estimated effects of the factors have been displayed by the regression coefficients and odd ratios in Table 2. The regression coefficients give the extent of contribution of explanatory variables in explaining the variation in the endogenous variables after controlling for other variables. The odd ratios in the present analysis measure the probability of child being working among one group in relation to the probability of child working among the reference group.

The result shows that most of the Socio-economic variables are highly significant with child being working. The equation explains that the independent variables increase by one unit the event increase by the value of the coefficient, the constant (-6.316).

Age levels have shown a highly significant effect on working hour of the children who are in 11-12 years and 13-14 years age groups, the effects are negative on the likelihood and the odds ratios are 67%, 90.3% and 97.1% for ages 9-10 years, 11-12 years and 13-14 years respectively have their lower risk to work to maintain working rules and regulations for children than that of the reference group (5-8 years).

Sex is insignificantly associated with weekly working hour and the odd ratio shows that the female children has 14.5% higher risk to work maintaining working rules weekly up to 42 hours.

Religion has a positive and significant effect (5% Level) on weekly working hour

Table 2

Logistic regression estimates of the odds ratios of socio-economic variables of working hour per week

Socio-economic variables		ERC (β)	SE (β)	Odds Ratio
Age	5-8 (Ref)	0.0	1.0	1.0
	9-10	-1.109	.712	.330
	11-12	-2.337*	.629	.097
	13-14	-3.537*	.609	.029
Sex	Male (Ref)	0.0	1.0	1.0
	Female	.135	.484	1.145
Religion	Muslim (Ref)	0.0	1.0	1.0
	Non-Muslim	1.056**	.447	2.875
Educational qualification	Illiterate (Ref)	0.0	1.0	1.0
	Class (i-iii)	-.510***	.297	.601
	Class (iv-ix)	-.654**	.263	.520
Types of livelihood	Own house (Ref)	0.0	1.0	1.0
	Rented house	-.029	.297	.971
	Others house	.909	.441	2.481
Regular payment for work	No (Ref)	0.0	1.0	1.0
	Yes	.270	.239	1.310
Father's occupation	Agriculture	-.013	.234	.987
	Non-agriculture (Ref)	0.0	1.0	1.0
Income (Tk)	Up to 30	-2.638*	.317	.072
	31-40 (Ref)	0.0	1.0	1.0
	41-50	1.129**	.513	3.092
	50+	.644	.791	1.904
Sufficient food for Health	Yes (Ref)	0.0	1.0	1.0
	No	-.722*	.210	.486
Causes behind child labour	Poverty (Ref)	0.0	1.0	1.0
	Self will	-.578	.275	.561
	Parent's will	.229	.468	1.257
Condition of house	Permanent (Ref)	0.0	1.0	1.0
	Temporary	-.113**	.335	.894
Loan of family (Tk)	No Loan	0.0	1.0	1.0
	100-6000 Tk.	.310	.230	1.364
	6000+ Tk.	.854	.684	2.349
Distance between working field & central town (km)	1-5	0.0	1.0	1.0
	6-10	3.384*	.734	29.478
	10+	3.084*	.621	21.846
Intercept Term			-6.316	

Notes : ERC= Estimated Regression Coefficient. Ref= Reference Category.
Level of significance: * p<0.01; **<0.05; ***p<0.10.

abiding rules of work for child labour. The odd ratio shows that non-Muslim child labours are more likely to work up to 42 hours than Muslim child labour. It indicates that Muslim child labours are involved with hazardous working condition (more than 42 hours) than non-Muslim.

Educational qualification of child labour has negative significant effect and the odd ratios indicated that the educational qualification for class (i-iii) and class (iv-ix) have 39.9% and 48% respectively have lower risk to work to maintain rules and regulation than that of the reference group.

The odds ratio for rented house and others house are 0.971 and 2.481 respectively. It indicated that the types of livelihood for rented house has 2.9% lower risk to work up to 42 hours per week, while for others has 148.1% higher risk to work up to 42 hours per week than those child labour who live in their own house. So it is clear that the child labour who are working and living others house involved in the agricultural field with hazardous condition.

The odds ratio of regular payment receiver child labour is 1.310, which indicates that they have 31% higher risk to work exceeding 42 hours with hazardous situation in the agricultural field than reference group who are not taking regular payment for their work.

Though the regression coefficient of father's occupation is insignificant but it has shown the expected sign, which is -0.013 for agricultural worker. So it is illustrated that the child labour whose fathers work in the agricultural sector have less likely to be involved in the agricultural field maintaining job rules up to 42 hours per week compared to the non-agricultural worker of child labour. The odds ratio agricultural father is 0.987, which indicated that the child labour whose father work in the agricultural field has 1.3% lower risk to work more than 42 hours, that is hazardous to the child labour than that the non-agricultural father of child labour (reference group).

The regression coefficient of income of child labour for Tk. 41-50 is 1.129, which has significant effect (5% level) and for above Tk. 50 is 0.644. Both of the income range shows that they are more likely to work more up to 42 hours than that of those who earn Tk. 31-40 (reference group). The odds ratio income of child labour up to Tk. 30 has 92.8% lower risk to work up to 42 hours. But the income of child labour for Tk. 41-50 and Above Tk. 50 have 209.2% and 90.4% higher risk to work abiding job rules for child labour than that of those who earn Tk. 31-40 (reference group).

The odds ratio is 0.486, which reveal that the child labour that does not get sufficient food they have 51.4% lower risk to work more than 42 hours with hazardous condition. So it is clear that the child labour who get sufficient food for their health, they ability to

work more than 42 hours in agricultural field.

The odds ratios for child labour who involve with agricultural by the cause of self will and parents are 0.561 and 1.257 respectively. The results shows that the child labour by the cause of self will have 43.9% lower risk to work more than 42 hours and 25.27% higher risk to be involved in agricultural work up to 42 hours than those child labour who come in this working field by the cause of poverty (reference group).

The odds ratio for temporary house is 0.894. It illustrate that the child labour who have temporary house have 10.6% lower risk to work up to 42 hours than that of the child labour who have permanent house (reference group). So it is reveal that the child labour who have permanent house can work more than 42 hours with hazardous condition than those who have temporary house.

The regression coefficient of loan of family for those child labours whose family have taken loan up to Tk. 6000 and Tk .6000+ are 0.31 and 0.854 respectively, both which shows the insignificant effect on weekly working hour. The odds ratio for those child labour whose family taken loan up to Tk. 6000 and Tk. 6000+ are 1.364 and 2.349 respectively. It illustrate that the child labour whose family taken loan have 36.4% and 134.9% higher risk to work more than 42 hours than the child labour whose family didn't take any loan (reference group).

The regression coefficient of distance between working field and central town for 6-10 km. and 10+ km. are 3.384 and 3.084, both of which shows the highly significant effect on weekly working hour. The odds ratios for distance between field and town 6-10 km. and 10+ km. have 284.78% and 20.846% higher risk to be involved with agricultural work with hazardous condition than the reference group. So the result indicate that the child labour who live near about central town have more possibility to work more than 42 hours than those who live near about rural areas, because the child labour who live beside central town, they get their expected salary than the rural areas (Table 2).

CONCLUSION

Child labour is a sheer reality and also a great asset of Bangladesh. Child labours should get the top priority because at present they are taking a great role for increasing gross domestic product (GDP) and they may also be a prosperous great future for our country though they are passing miserable life tolerating various types of inhuman environment. The children in rural areas are the poorest among people of the country. They reflect the socio-economic condition of both urban and rural poor in our country. So their development in the rural agricultural sector will lead to a great impact on the next generation.

Child labour in agriculture sector with the increase of their age levels are working

weekly more than 42 hours with troublesome environment and male are the main sufferer of this situation, because the working environment is not so liberal to involve with working field and they have to maintain domestic work. Since Bangladesh is a Muslim dominant country and so our survey results shows Muslim children are working more times comparatively non-Muslims and the Muslims children in our survey areas and even in Bangladesh can spontaneously adapt with any working place in Bangladesh. The children in the survey areas are working weekly additional hours to earn more money to continue their educational expenses. The reason is that the rural households have no capacity to maintain their children's educational expenses. Although the Bangladesh government has taken various steps to literate the rural children free of tuition for male up to primary and for female up to higher secondary level. The child labour those who are using other's house are working less time because most of them are floating and that is why, they are getting proper facilities to work extra times with any working field and few days of a week have to pass leisure time due to living problem. According to income status, it is found that those who are working regularly with higher income are getting sufficient food for health, because most of the days during the working season they try to involve themselves with agriculture field and the survey results also shows that those children's fathers are working in agriculture field with another working sector have less possibility to involve with hazardous situations. The survey finding shows that, the children's fathers have extra facilities to work in another sector in the off-peak agricultural season and have flexibility to earn more money and the parents are included to provide financial support to their children. Poverty is the main problem in our country and it is one of the main indicators to measure the socio-economic status. The survey findings indicate that those children who are involved in agriculture sector due to poverty, they are more vulnerable than those who are involved in this sector of their parent's opinion. Also the child labours have higher risk to work weekly more times with hazardous conditions those involved due to self-opinion in this working sector. And the debt results shows those family have more loan, they are involved with less time, because they wasted their time and passed their life on the basis of taking loan from various owner/proprietor. The rural communication is too much rough and also the rural children have to work tolerating their problem. The children have to start early and have to come back as early as possible. That is why; they are not getting sufficient time to involve themselves with working field. The results also show the child labours who are near the working field are working weekly more time with hazardous conditions.

The price of child labour is continued illiteracy, backwardness, ill health and adult unemployment. Hence, sector-wise elimination in a phased manner is appropriate. Technical cooperation from governments, non-governmental organizations and other agencies in this endeavour must be strongly promoted.

Policy implication and recommendations

To deal with the negative impact of child labour in agriculture sector in Bangladesh, we are recommending a number of interventions that focus not only on the health issues but also on improvements in the educational, social and economic system. So the following policies have to implicate and the recommendations deserve consideration.

i) The main underlying cause of child labour is poverty; so long term strategies are needed to alleviate poverty.

ii) The government should take initiative to provide extra facilities for education so that the rural children are eager to go to school instead of working in the agriculture and rising awareness and social mobilization.

iii) The government should take a policy so that the rural landowner cannot involve the children in the working field violating working rules.

iv) The landowner should provide proper wages against the children's work.

v) A monitoring team should be built up and that team will be responsible to find out the children who are working in hazardous condition and finally, submit the routine wise report to the concern authorities.

vi) Provision of health services for child labours should be introduced.

vii) Built up 'Children Banks' where the child labours can save their earnings.

viii) Implementation of part time income generating schemes and developing the technical and managerial capacity of those involved in the rehabilitation of the child labour.

References

Ahmed, A. and Quasem, M.A. (1991). *Child Labour in Bangladesh.* Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies, Dhaka.

Banu, N., Bhuiyan, S. and Sabholok, S. (1998). Child Labour in Bangladesh. *International Journal of Technical Cooperation*, 4(1), summer, 1998.

Bissell, S. (2001). Young Garments Workers in Bangladesh: Raising the Rights Question. *Development*, 44(2): 75-80.

Burra, N. (1997). *Born to Work: Child Labour in India.* New Delhi. Oxford University Press.

Cooper, S. and Rothstein, M. (1995). Health Hazards among Working Children in Texas. *South Med J*, 88(5):550-4.

Cox, D.R. (1970). *The Analysis of Binary Data.* London: Methuen, Chapman and Hall Ltd.

Cain, Mead, T. (1997). The Economic Activities of Children in a Village in Bangladesh. *Population Development Review,* 3: 201-227.

Cain, M.T. (1977): The economic activities of children in a Bangladesh village. *Population and Development Review,* 3 (3).

ILO (1997). International Labour Office (ILO)- Bureau of Statistics, Economically Active Population 1950-2010, STAT Working Paper.

ILO (2003). Facts on Child labour in agriculture, International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour(IPEC), International Labour Organization, March 2003.

ILO (2006). Global child labour trends 2000 to 2004, Frank Hagemann, Yacouba Diallo, Alex tienne, Farhad Mehran, International Labour Office, Geneva, April 2006.

Levsion, D., Hock, J., Lam, D. and Duryea, S. (2002). Implications of International Employment for Child Labour Estimates. Working Paper. University of Minnesota, Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs, Minneapolis.

Hossain, M.A. (2012). Socio-Economic Problems of Child Labour in Rajshahi City Corporation of Bangladesh: A Reality and Challenges. *Research on Humanities and Social Sciences,* ISSN 2224-5766 (Paper) ISSN 2225-0484 (Online), 2 (4).

Nadkarni, M. (1976). Over Population and the Rural poor. Economic and Political Weekly. 11 (39), 1163 - 1172.

NCLS (2003). Report on National Child Labour Survey 2002-2003, BBS December 2003.

PRB (2006). World Population Data Sheet. Population Reference Bureau (PRB). USA.

Ravallion, M. and Wodon, Q. (2000). Does Child Labour Displace Schooling? Evidence on Behavioural Responses to an Enrolment Subsidy. *The Economic Journal,* 110:c158-c75.

Rahman, M.M., Khanam, R. and Nur Uddin, A. (1999). Child Labour in Bangladesh: A Critical Approach of Harkin's Bill and the MOU-Type Schooling Program. *Journal of Economic Issues,* 33(4): 985-1003.

Stalker, P. (1996). *Child Labour in Bangladesh: A Summary of Recent Investigations.* UNICEF, Dhaka.

Salmon, C. (2005). Child Labour in Bangladesh: Are Children the Last Economic Resource of the Household? *Journal of Development Societies,* 21(1-2): 33-54.

WB (2002). World Bank (WB) Country Profile: Bangladesh.

Wilk, V.(1993) Health Hazards to Children in Agriculture. *Am J Ind Med,* 24(3): 283-90.