

Composition on Child Labour in Bangladesh

Introduction: child Labour is one of the major problems in a developing country such as Bangladesh. It is engineers the demolition of future generations. If a child is made to work from an early age, with no scope of going to school, we are gradually narrowing the nation's potential to a few privileged people of the country. Thus, it is more practical to work at a firm policy to gradually reduce it, and set up safe homes for working children. In this regard, the Bangladesh government has made a policy, commitment to the issue of child rights. This includes a number of steps taken in recent years as ratification of the convention on the rights of the child (CRC) in 1991, formulation of the national policy on children in 1994 and the national plan of action for children 1997-2000.

Definitions of child Labour: the child Labour has been defined as the employment of children under a certain age, set by national or international child Labour laws. ILO convention 138 sets 15 as the minimum age for admission to full-time employment and 132 for light part-time work, in countries with insufficiently developed economics and educational facilities, these ages are 14 and 12 respectively. For all hazardous works, the lower age limit is 18 years.

Child Labour in Bangladesh: Bangladesh has a large number of child Labour, working in several sectors. According to a Labour face survey 299596, 10-19 age group working children totalled 16.9 million, which was nearly 19.9 percent of total Labour force. The regional conference on child Labour held at the beginning of 2001, informed the press that there was a fold of 6.3 million child Labourers in Bangladesh, employed in 300 sectors. Among the sectors, jobs in a total of 47 sectors are most hazardous.

Child Labour worldwide: the ILO estimates that, around the world,

some 250 million children between the age of 5 and 14 works for a living. Almost half, 120 million work full time every day, all year round. As many as 70% toils in dangerous environments of the 250 million, some 50-60 million are between 5 and 11 years old. Much more are hidden from view, exploited in virtual slavery.

Causes of Child Labour: there are several causes of child Labour and they are more complex and context specific. However, more important reasons may be identified as under, generally, poverty and vulnerability sometimes necessitate children earning income, low-quality education, Social and cultural traditions, children's own desire.

Measures were taken: in Bangladesh, different laws and regulations have been enacted with a view to protecting children from work. A memorandum of understanding (Mou) between the governments of Bangladesh and ILO, the spec was signed on October 11, 1994, and peace activities were started in 1995 till now 97 action programs have been implemented under the piece.

Measures to be taken: although elimination of child Labour is desirable it is a difficult task in real term. For successful elimination, a coordinated, continuous and steady efforts can be justified. However, phase by phase has the elimination of child Labour may be possible identifying child workers, enhancing educational program, strict actions, legal measures, assistance to families, motivational and publicity campaign, rehabilitating, collection and dissemination of information.

Conclusion: the stagnant, traditional and underdeveloped economy, the social organizations and the traditional attitude of the society combine to perpetuate existing problem lies in rapid Socioeconomic development for removing poverty.