

Compliance of Health and Safety Issues of Child Labour in Bangladesh: A Comparative Study

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Abstract

Bangladesh is a creating and Child Labour is one of the fundamental issues of this country. The fundamental points of this study discover the essential reasons for kids are perceived as kid work and attempt to know the causes behind presence a negative connection between youngster training and kid work. This paper means to recognize Health and Safety issues of Child Labour in Bangladesh. Kid work is step by step being perceived as a multi-faceted social issue in our country. Consequently, youngsters regularly have 'no voice' to communicate their own necessities. The state, society, guardians and worldwide organizations need to assume reciprocal parts in disposing of kid work. This infers that all gatherings should be ready to compromise - a cycle that should be monetarily reasonable and at last in light of a legitimate concern for the youngsters who don't have the development to choose for themselves. Specialized collaboration to legislatures, non-administrative associations and different offices in this attempt should be emphatically advanced. This paper audits investigates the kid work circumstance in Bangladesh and the current legitimate structure for youngster work and shows that there remain holes in the lawful and strategy system of Bangladesh.

Keywords: Child labour, Health, Safety, Circumstance, Perspective, Bangladesh.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is the most guiltless stage in a human existence. It is that period of life where a kid is liberated from every one of the strains. In that stage a youngster plays and learns new things. Child labor in Bangladesh remains a significant issue despite various efforts and some progress over the years. Key sectors where child labor is prevalent include the service industry, agriculture, and manufacturing, particularly in the production of garments, leather goods, and dried fish. Many children work in informal sectors, such as domestic work, street vending, and small-scale agriculture, which often lack regulatory oversight and protection. Despite these efforts, challenges remain. The exploitation of children through forced labor, commercial sexual exploitation, and involvement in illicit activities continues. Reports indicate systemic issues such as bribery and falsification of documents that undermine enforcement of child labor laws. Efforts to combat child labor in Bangladesh require a multi-faceted approach, addressing not only the legal and regulatory

framework but also the socio-economic factors that drive families to rely on child labor.

2. Conceptual Framework

Many examinations observed various sorts of kid work and their size with dangers and seriousness in relationship with absence of keeping up with representatives freedoms, infringement of work approaches and kid privileges. The greater part of the kids are occupied with a wide assortment of work in furrowing, producing, planting, weeding, gathering, crop watching, relocating, fishing, sailing, steers brushing, ranch aides, homegrown specialists, trash pickers, squander authorities, metal laborers, cowhide and tannery laborers, flask young men, lodging young men, shoeshine young men, electroplate laborers, paper dealers, cart pullers, every day workers, shop colleagues,

sellers, book folios, transport aides and homegrown exercises [1].

Despite the fact that guardians might act sanely by sending their kids to work to expand their likelihood of endurance, they may not see the drawn out bad ramifications of youngster work for their own loved ones. Since kid work contends with school participation and capability, kids who are shipped off work don't collect (or under-amass) human resources, botching the chance to improve their usefulness and future income limit. This brings down the pay of their future families, and builds the likelihood of their posterity being shipped off work. Thusly, neediness and youngster work is given from one age to another [2].

3. Objectives of the study:

- ✓ To discover the reason for manifested child labour in Bangladesh.
- ✓ To unfold how child labour infringes on human fundamental rights.
- ✓ To express how the street children were abused.
- ✓ Nature and types of child abuse and its context are to be mentioned.

4. Present Status of Child Labour in Bangladesh:

Youth is the most wonderful and lovely time frame in a man's life. In this awesome period three enormous number of offspring of the world are to take part in battle life and to remaining in this battle life a considerable lot of the compassionate youngster are losing their life-Child work stays a wide spread peculiarity all through the country. Kid work is an in human area in the life of the youngster. Physical; mental, social separate of the kid end of youngster work is an unquestionable requirement. So the vision of the world is to eliminate or take out kid work. In 2011 - 12, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) led the second National Child Labour Survey (NCLS). This review has been planned and led with regards to the responsibilities made by the Government of Bangladesh, following the sanction of the International Labour Organization (ILO) Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (No. 182) 1999. As per the review, there are 4.9 million working youngsters - 14.2 percent of the all out 35.06 million kids in the age gathering of 5-14 years. The all out working kid populace somewhere in the range of 5 and 17 years of age is assessed at 7.9 million.

- The extent of kid and young lady youngster Labourers, in the age gathering of 5-17 years, is 73.5 percent and 26.5 percent, individually;

- An aggregate of 1.3 million youngsters are assessed to be working 43 hours or more each week. More young men than young ladies are occupied with this type of youngster work across all age gatherings.

The quantity of youngsters occupied with monetary exercises is around 74 lakh. An enormous piece at around 59% of the youngsters is 10-14 years old. A significant number of them at around 75% are young men and a considerable lot of them at around 56% work in agribusiness. Around 69% youngsters aid the pay of their family. Around 33% of the youngster occupied with financial exercises goes to schools. 13 lakh kid work for the time of 43 hours on additional in seven days. 33% kid Labourers in such dangerous condition are 12-14 years old and around 57% are 15-17 years old [3].

The predominant outrageous destitution in rustic Bangladesh doesn't just deny the kids, of both the genders; of their fundamental freedoms to schooling yet in addition has been the reason for high frequency of hunger. Unhealthiness being combined with difficult work at the prime of life makes the rustic kids more defenseless against various types of illnesses which, sometimes, cause their physical and mental hindrance and distortions. It tends to be referenced here that in provincial setting of business, youngster workers are liked to grown-up specialists for less expenses and furthermore for their accommodating mentality towards managers and better obligation to works.

5. Child Labour Health issues in Bangladesh:

Child labor in Bangladesh poses significant health risks to the children involved, impacting both their physical and psychological well-being. Many of these children work in hazardous conditions, including industries like tanneries, shipbreaking, and brick kilns, where they are exposed to various dangers.

Physically, child laborers often suffer from a range of ailments. In the brick kilns, for example, children face respiratory problems due to the inhalation of dust and smoke, as well as musculoskeletal issues from heavy lifting and repetitive tasks. Additionally, exposure to chemicals and toxic substances in industries such as tanneries can lead to severe skin conditions and long-term health problems.

Psychologically, the stress of long working hours and harsh conditions can lead to mental health issues such as anxiety and depression. The lack of access

¹Sharma, B. K., & Mitter, V. (2004). Child labour in urban informal sector. New Delhi: Deep and Deep Publications.

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to education further exacerbates these problems, trapping children in a cycle of poverty and labor. Many child laborers in Bangladesh also face physical abuse and exploitation, particularly those involved in domestic work and the informal sector. The situation is dire for the approximately 1.7 million children engaged in child labor in Bangladesh, with 1.28 million of them involved in hazardous work. The majority of these children work in informal sectors, which lack regulatory oversight, further increasing their vulnerability to exploitation and health hazards. Efforts to address these issues include initiatives by the government and international organizations to strengthen child protection services and improve access to education.

6. Causes of Child Labour in Bangladesh:

In all regards and by all contemplations, youth is the most important time of human existence. This time of life is considered as the premise of life since the whole range of human existence relies upon how youth is supported to give the strong plinth of down to earth life of a person. This supposition that isn't simply restricted to individual life however it is likewise connected up with the existence of the country or society in general as the eventual fate of every country relies upon the appropriate prepping up of its kids. There are a few normal reasons for youngster work in the general public which are given underneath.

Poverty

The essential justification behind youngster work is financial need or neediness as has been confirmed before. Guardians are compelled to send young kids into perilous positions because of reasons of endurance in any event, when they realize it is off-base. Financial obliges and the requirement for food safe house and apparel drives their kids in the snare of untimely work.

Over population

Most of the Asian and African countries are over populated. Due to limited recourses and more mouths to feed children are employed in various forms of work.

Absence of compulsory education at the primary level

Absence of compulsory education at the primary level is another reason of child labour. Every child has the right to fulltime education of good quality.

Parental Illiteracy

Illiterate and ignorant parents do not understand the need for wholesome proper physical cognitive and emotional development of their child. They are themselves uneducated and unexposed, so they don't realize the importance of education for their children.

Urbanization

The industrial revolution has its own negative side. Many a time MNC's and export industries in the development world employ which workers, particularly in the garment industry.

Unemployment of Elders

Elders often find it difficult to get jobs. The industrialists and factory owners find it profitable to employ children. This is so because they can pay less and extract more work. They will also not create union problem.

7. Bangladesh Labour Act, 2006:

The most striking regulation in the country for directing kid work is the Bangladesh Labor Act, 2006, which remembers a section for kid work. In the previous regulations, the expression "youngster" was utilized to mean an individual who had not finished 16 years old and the expression "youngster" was utilized to mean and incorporate both the kid and juvenile. Under the prior regulation, even a youngster might have gotten a wellness authentication to find a new line of work in a production line. Yet, in the new regulation, kid implies an individual who has finished their fourteen years old and juvenile means the individual who has finished sixteen years and has not finished eighteen years old.

8. FINDINGS

The Govt. and social organizations must be conscious about the rights of the children. The most important integrative measures for the child rights would be as follows (Uddin *et al.*, 2009) [4]:

- ✓ Measures to basic education problem in order to reduce child labor.
- ✓ The particular contexts of poor problem families into account by creating a non-formal
- ✓ The health services of rural health centers problem
- ✓ Accelerate the food for education program problem at a large scale.
- ✓ Create mobile medical teams that visit problem and treat child workers at their work places.
- ✓ Family for the poor problem.
- ✓ Problem of Education system parallel to primary education

9. RECOMMENDATIONS:

A fundamental review of the event of young person work in the monetary perspective of Bangladesh, may glare up both positive and pessimistic impact. An additional compensation obtained by a functioning young person for a defenseless family wherein brief necessities eclipse everything, may be looked at with high need from the smaller than usual level thought about the family. In such circumstances, the pace of child work

⁴ Uddin *et al.*, 2009

shows up too bear positive hint. However, from full scale level idea, particularly to the extent that difficulty of data and capacity getting, the event of youth work has every one of the reserves of being similarly as becoming stirred up in the present dismissing the possible destiny of a nation and besides implies monetary increments of managers to the detriment of physical, mental, insightful and moral improvement of children who include the replacements of the country.

Safety Measures to be taken

Disregarding the way that removal of child work is charming anyway it's an irksome endeavor in certifiable term. For successful removal, worked with, steady and predictable undertakings can be supported. Regardless, stage by stage removal of child work may be possible of the going with centers are considered.

Identifying Child Workers

Recognizing kid workers is essential for such an organizing. In any case it is troublesome recognize all adolescent workers in the country. So planned regions should be taken up rapidly and tries ought to continue from government, NGO's and social activities.

10. CONCLUSION

Addressing the health impacts of child labor in Bangladesh requires a comprehensive approach that includes stronger legal enforcement, improved healthcare access, and educational opportunities. By tackling the root causes and providing adequate support, it is possible to mitigate the severe health risks faced by these children and improve their overall well-being. A multi-faceted approach is necessary to effectively combat child labor in Bangladesh. This approach should include: Strengthening Legal Enforcement: Ensuring that existing laws are effectively enforced and addressing gaps in the legal framework to protect children from all forms of exploitation. Improving Access to Education: Providing free and accessible education to all children to offer viable alternatives to labor. Economic Support for Families: Implementing programs that alleviate poverty and reduce the economic need for child labor. Healthcare Services: Expanding healthcare services tailored to the needs of child laborers to address both immediate and long-term health impacts.

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