

YANGON UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS
MASTER OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES PROGRAMME

**AN ANALYSIS OF CHILD LABOR IN LOW INCOME
HOUSEHOLDS**
**(A CASE STUDY OF INSEIN TOWNSHIP IN YANGON
REGION)**

MA MAY THU KYAW

MDevS – 4 (13th Batch)

SEPTEMBER, 2018

Yangon University of Economics
Master of Development Studies Programme

An Analysis of Child Labor in Low Income Households
(A Case Study of Insein Township in Yangon Region)

This thesis is submitted in a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Development Studies (MDevS) Degree.

Supervised by:

Daw Khaing Zar Win

Lecturer

Department of Economics

Yangon University of Economics

Submitted by:

Ma May Thu Kyaw

Roll No. 4

MDevS 13th Batch

SEPTEMBER, 2018

YANGON UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS

MASTER OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES PROGRAMME

This is to certify that this thesis entitled “**An Analysis of Child Labor in Low Income Households (A Case Study of Insein Township in Yangon Region)**” submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Development Studies has been accepted by the Board of Examiners.

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

1. Professor Dr. Tin Win
Rector
Yangon University of Economics (Chief Examiner)
2. Professor Dr. Ni Lar Myint Htoo
Pro-Rector (Acting)
Yangon University of Economics (Examiner)
3. Professor Dr. Cho Cho Thein
Professor and Head
Department of Economics
Yangon University of Economics (Examiner)
4. Professor Daw Aye Aye Myint
Professor and Head (Retired)
Department of Economics
Yangon University of Economics (Examiner)
5. Dr. Thin Thin Oo
Associate Professor
Department of Economics
Yangon University of Economics (Examiner)

SEPTEMBER, 2018

Abstract

Myanmar is a developing country where child labor problem is one of the most important causes of poverty. Children who employ between age 5 and age 17 are defined as child labors. The objectives of the study are to study the current situation of the child labors and to examine the causes and effects of the child labor in low income households. Descriptive method was used for this thesis. The semi-structure questionnaire was used for the survey. Most children were found to work in their current tea shops because of they want to support their families and they were born in the poor families. 84.34% of the total survey respondents answered they do not get the health benefits or medical allowances from their employers, but their working place condition is mostly safe and sound. They don't work in tight space, over heated in dense of the dust and gas.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost, I would like to express my heartiest and sincere gratitude to Professor Dr. Khin Naing Oo (Former Rector) and Professor Dr. Tin Win, Rector of Yangon University of Economics, for giving me kind permission to attend the Master of Development Studies Programme. I am also deeply indebted to Rector/Former Pro-Rector Dr. Tun Aung and Pro-Rector Dr. Ni Lar Myint Htoo and wish to thank all my teachers from the M.DevS Programme.

I am also greatly indebted to Pro-Rector (Former Professor) Dr. Thidakyu and Professor Dr. Cho Cho Thein, Professor and Head of Department of Economics and Director of MDevS Programme for their grateful efforts, organizing the valuable development programme, active guidance and kind fulfillments during the two years course work.

I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude and profound admiration to the academic expertise of my thesis supervisor, lecturer, Daw Khaing Zar Win, for her invaluable and constant supervision, guidance and constructive suggestions throughout my study.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to my family for the encouragement and moral support they have given me during my studies. Finally, I would like to thank all persons who have contributed directly or indirectly to my thesis and thanks are also due to all my colleagues of MDevS Programme 13th Batch for their understanding and moral support.

TABLE OF CONTENT

	Pages
ABSTRACT	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	ii
TABLE OF CONTENT	iii
LIST OF TABLES	v
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	viii
CHAPTER (1) Introduction	
1.1 Rationale of the Study	1
1.2 Objectives of the Study	2
1.3 Method of the Study	2
1.4 Scope and Limitations of the Study	3
1.5 Organization of the Study	3
CHAPTER (2) Literature Review	
2.1 Definition of Child Labor	4
2.2 Causes of Child Labor	6
2.3 Effects of Child Labor	8
2.4 Laws to Prevent Child Labor	10
CHAPTER (3) Child Labor in Myanmar	
3.1 Current Situation of Child Labor in Myanmar	12
3.2 Children in Hazardous and Unsafe Works	12

	3.3	Legal Situation of Children in Myanmar	13
	3.4	Child Labor Laws of Myanmar	13
	3.5	Current Activities and Initiative for Child Labor	15
CHAPTER (4)		Analyzing on Survey Data	
	4.1	Survey Profile	16
	4.2	Biographical Status of Child Laborers	22
	4.3	Education Status of Child Laborers	30
	4.4	Working Condition and Earning and Mode of Payment of Child Laborers	34
	4.5	Consumption Pattern and Saving Condition of Child Laborers	39
	4.6	Health and Future Plans of Child Laborers	40
CHAPTER (5)		Conclusion	
	5.1	Findings	43
	5.2	Suggestions	46
REFERENCES			
APPENDIXS			

LIST OF TABLES

Table No.	Pages
2.1 Minimum Age for Admission to Employment or Work by Countries	6
3.1 Myanmar National laws	14
4.1 Registered teashops in Northern Yangon District (YCDC)	16
4.2 Population by age groups, Insein Township	18
4.3 Status of Foreign Residents	19
4.4 Employed persons aged 15 - 64 by service activities by sex	20
4.5 Gender and Age Distribution of the Child Laborers	23
4.6 Nationality and Religion of the Child Laborers	24
4.7 Family size of the child Laborers	25
4.8 Dependent people on the family of the Child Laborers	25
4.9 Parent Situation (alive or dead)	26
4.10 Occupation of Parents	27
4.11 The age groups of the parents of the survey respondents	28
4.12 State and region of the residence of the survey respondents	28
4.13 Siblings of the respondents	29
4.14 Conditions of ownership of houses and types of house	30
4.15 Schooling status of child laborers	31
4.16 Schooling status of parents of child laborers	31
4.17 Reasons of drop out the school of child laborers	32
4.18 Experiences of their work	34

4.19	Working hours per day	35
4.20	Salary levels per month	36
4.21	Average amount of money sent to their families	36
4.22	Spending their free times	38
4.23	Ways of saving money of child laborers	39
4.24	Illness of child laborers during their working times	40
4.25	Types of drinking water and toilets	41
4.26	Future plans of child laborers	42

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure No.		Pages
4.1	Population by broad age groups, Insein Township	18
4.2	Status of Foreign Residents	19
4.3	Gender and Age Distribution of the Child Laborers	23
4.4	Religion of the Child Laborers	24
4.5	The main income of the family	26
4.6	Siblings of the respondents	29
4.7	Willingness to return to school	33
4.8	Children trust on education	34
4.9	Average amount of money sent to their families	37
4.10	Reason for working in teashop	37

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BSR	Business for Social Responsibility
CVT	Center for Vocational Training
CRC	UN Committee of the Rights of the Child
DOP	Department of Population
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILO	International Labor organization
INGO	International Non-Government Organization
MyME	Myanmar Mobile Education
MCRB	Myanmar Centre for Responsible Business
NGO	Non-Government Organization
SMVT	Singapore - Myanmar Vocational Training
STD	Sexually Transmitted Diseases
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education Training
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
YCDC	Yangon City Development Committee
YCR	Yangon Circular Railway

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale of the Study

Child labor is a world spread problem in developing countries. Main cause of child labor is low income of their parents. While the parents may not have modern sector jobs, every child is involved in some type of activity to help the family survive. Child labor is mostly in tea shops. Child labor remains a common fact of the life as poverty forces children to drop out of school and to work to support to the households incomes in developing countries. Although government supports free education for primary and middle schools, the education cost is still high for poor families such as transportation costs, food costs and other informal costs that reason pushes to children to drop out from school. Legal framework for child labor and existing laws are not always enforced for children (ILO, Child Labor, 2006).

According to the 2015 Myanmar Workforce Child Workers and School-to-Work Transition Survey, 12 million children between ages of 5-17 work, of which more than 600,000 work in dangerous zones in Myanmar, approximately 5.1% of child population. Children themselves often feel that responsible to help pay off debts and to survive to their families. Child laborers must have reasonable working hours but no rules and regulations for child laborers. There are two major laws that governing employment put minimum age requirement for workers and sets maximum working hours of work for different age groups. The minimum age for working is 13 years in general and maximum number of working hours per week according to age groups (Ministry of Labour, 2015).

Child laborers may be exploited through long working hours and cheap salary and that the labor law can't be followed. To eliminate child labor without dealing with the serious poverty issues underlying the decision of children to turn to the labor

markets may only exacerbate their already difficult survival situations of the many children and their families.

This thesis survey provides the information of living of child laborers, working, educational status, earning and health conditions in working environment and the overall condition of child labor in Myanmar. That information can inform to the policy makers and assess them the adequacy of policy response towards the elimination of child labor when and where is possible.

This study hopes to inform to government, community leaders, policy makers, families about the child laborers worked as unskilled, unpaid, laborers in poor families. In short term and long term this would require systematic micro level surveys to evaluate different policy options with respect to costs, distribution of benefits. This study also hopes to contribute government, NGO, INGO, other community leaders about the education, working condition and salary style, consumption and living conditions, health and future plan of child laborers in tea shops by a case study of Insein Township in Yangon.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are to study the current situation of the child labors and to examine the causes and effects of child labors.

1.3 Method of the Study

Descriptive method was used for this study. The semi-structure questionnaire was used for the survey. The primary data and secondary data were used to find causes and effects of child labor in teashops at Insein Township. This township was chosen because it occupies over 16 percent of total teashops in Yangon North District. The specific regional conditions were collected from Ministry of General Administration of Insein Township and 2014 census report of the department of population which published in October 2017. The survey of 115 cases of child labors from 20 randomly selected tea shops in Insein Township from Yangon Region. This survey collected 3 (or) 6 children from these randomly selected teashops were interviewed from each shop. Average 7 child laborers in each shop. According to 2016 data from YCDC, Insein has 164 tea shops. The analysis based on 12% of the tea shops from Insein. Child labors are average 1148 in Insein. The survey data based

on 10% of the average child labors in Insein. The questionnaire was filled by asking questions to child labors and some of their parents.

1.4 Scope and Limitations of the Study

The study area was conducted in Insein Township at North Yangon District. The population density of this area is high. The sample survey was conducted 115 children of the child labor in Insein. The period of the study was from June to July 2018. The data was collected over one month. Average 7 child laborers in each shop. Insein has 164 tea shops. The analysis based on 12% of the tea shops from Insein. There are average 1148 child laborers in Insein. The survey data based on 10% of the average child labors in Insein. The data was collected 115 samples of child labor from 20 teashops. The study does not take account into the any emotion of the child laborers. The survey does not ask to owners or managers.

1.5 Organization of the Study

The study is organized by five chapters. Chapter (1) is the introduction of the study where involves the rationale of the study, objectives of the study, methodology of the study, scope and limitation of the study, organization of the study. Chapter (2) shows the literature review about child labor, causes and effects of child labor and laws to prevent child labor. Chapter (3) presents child labor in Myanmar that involves current situation of child labor in Myanmar, children in hazardous and unsafe works, legal situation of children in Myanmar, child labor laws of Myanmar, current activities and Initiative for child labor. Chapter (4) describes the survey data of child labor in Insein Township where involves profile of survey, survey results on biographical status, educational status, working condition, earning and mode of payment, consumption patterns and saving condition, health and future plans of child labor. Chapter (5) describes the overall findings and suggestions of the whole survey process.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Definition of Child Labor

There is no universally accepted definition of child labor. Widely different positions prevail among researchers rationally about that what kind of activities may be classified as child labor.

At the most extreme, it involves children being enslaved, separated from their families, exposed to serious hazards and illness or left to fend for themselves on the streets of large cities, all of this often at a very early age according to the ILO view. According to this view children are work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity and that is harmful to physical and mental development. The next one extreme, some take the view that all non-school and non-leisure activities of children should be constitute as child labor. Child labor would include light work in household enterprises after school, or even help with domestic chores such as home cleaning or looking after younger siblings according to this view (Bonnette, 2018).

The other observers maintain that child labor should include only those economic activities that deny a child the possibility of normal development into responsible adult. For the elimination of child labor that is all work done by children should not be classified as child labor. The participation of young children in work which doesn't affect their health and personal development and doesn't interfere with their schooling is generally regarded as positive. This includes such as the activities of helping their parents at home, help with family businesses or making pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays. These activities provide to the development of the children and the well-being of their families (Hilowitz, Kooijmans, Matz, Dorman, Kock, & Alectus, 2004).

The UNICEF defined child labor as follows;

“A child is considered to be involved in child labor activities under the following classification:

- (a) Children 5 to 11 years of age that does at least one hour of economic activity or at least 28 hours of domestic work and***
- (b) Children 12 to 14 years of age that during the week preceding the survey did at least 14 hours of economic activity or at least 42 hours of economic activity and domestic work combined.”*** (UNICEF, child protection, 2009).

According to UNICEF's child labor is that children who are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. When children are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development, they are classified by child labor. In the least developed countries, around one in four children (between age 5 and 17) are engaged in labor that is considered detrimental to their health and development according to UNICEF data. Children who are working usually because of they and their families are extremely poor. A large number of children are working in agriculture, manufacturing, mining, fishing and domestic services where children's wages are low compared to those adults, firms use them to reduce their labor costs. Some of the children even work in illegal activities such as prostitution and drug trafficking or other traumatic activities such as being soldiers. Child labor is still widespread although Technological Progress and Mechanization Advances (UNICEF, Child Labour, 2017) .

In 1973, the International Labor Organization adopted the convention on the Minimum Age for the Admission to Employment. The minimum age for working is set at the 15 years but for the developing countries the minimum working age is set at 14 years for light work.

The convention set the bar of admission to employment at 18 years for the hazardous work. The hazardous work is a work that an unsatisfactory physical condition existing in a workplace environment immediately before accident that was significant in initiating the event (ILO, C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)).

Table 2.1 Minimum Age for Admission to Employment or Work by Countries

Types of works	Developed countries	Developing countries
Regular work	16 years	16 years
Hazardous work	18 years	18 years
Light work	15 years	15 years (or 14 years subject to exceptions allowed by the ILO)

Source: ILO convention No. 138

If children 15 to 17 years of age are not engaged in a dangerous working condition including the regular work for excessive hours, they may normally work only.

2.2 Causes of Child labor

In the world, several causes and factors push to make more child labor. There are involved poverty, lack of education, lack of protection from the government, absence of parents, family impacts and many more.

i. Poverty

The most important factor motivation to push child labor is poverty that relating to the allocation of children's time. Poor households are typically characterized as having more young people and more family members. Families are under poverty line and responsibilities of children sense to family means to drop out the school because it is too costly and push to enter the labor market. Their earnings are remitted to their families. However, poverty elimination must be accompanied with incentive to stay in school or get job training (worldbankgroup, 2018).

ii. Lack of Education

One of the most important factors of the child labor is the availability and quality of schooling. Many countries haven't the sufficient school facilities. Household heads typically have lower level of education than the average household and their household members also have lower than average education levels. For

many families simply could not afford for schooling. It is a perceived opportunity cost equivalent to the income a child could earn if school is free.

The traditional views prevail that girls are better prepared for adult life by sending them to work rather than by investing in their education. As a result, a large number of children enter early into the unskilled labor market. They are often illiterate and remain so throughout their lives, lacking the basic academic foundation that would enable them to acquire skills and improve their prospects for the dignified adult life (ILO, Causes of child labor).

iii. Lack of Protection from the Government

There is another reason for the child labor is lack of protection from the government. The existing laws and regulations for child labor are not often in full forces. The laws on the child laborers in the world can often not be applied or there are exceptions that allow child labor to exist in the certain area such as agriculture and domestic works (ILO, Causes of child labor).

iv. Family Impacts

Poor families are the important factor of child labor. In the family business, many children who are the unpaid workers such as farms, informal, workshops, etc... that rely on family labor on survive.

Many laws and regulations, as well as international standards such as Convention no 138, allow exceptions in such cases. But also family businesses, serious risks to their health and safety children can be suspended. The main reasons for the child labor in the big cities are unhealthy family life and economic deficiency. The main reason why children seek their sources of income or working is that the family income difficulties have not been able to satisfy the basic needs of their children and some also lacking a sufficient diet according to the experts. The financial difficulties and the economic can be considered as the main causes of child labor. Another important reason is the overall social and economic situation in the country that mentioned by experts (Dr. Tomas Davulis, 2002).

v. Other factors

Many other factors can be conspired to hire children.

- (1) Children are sick and injured who can be sent in the hazardous work for their parents.
- (2) Reducing the social spending has a direct impact on the poverty, especially education and health. With the little or no access to education, children are forced to work at the early age to survive.
- (3) Parents sold their children to secure or to actually pay debts.
- (4) In many developing countries, the prevalence of AIDS has come as a large number of orphans and that push them to become self-support in the family.
- (5) Labor demand for cheap by entrepreneur means that the children are often offered in their parents' work place. With such narrow margins, entrepreneurs like producers of goods and loom-owner know that children can exploited and forced to work for less than minimum wage.
- (6) Legislation is simply not efficient enough to support young workers in many countries. They do not know their rights and less likely to complain.
- (7) In the military operations and services, child soldiers are forcibly recruited.
- (8) Child traders of foreign markets offer that children who involve girls and boys are sold from their home to provide works. In the sex trade, gender discrimination and racial and poverty are lead to the children (ILO, Causes of child labor).

2.3 Effects of Child Labor

Child labor does more than deprive the education and physical and mental development of children that their childhood is stolen. In their work, the immature and inexperienced workers' children can completely ignore the short-term and long-term risks involved. Children with long working hours are often deprived of their primary school education, normal social interaction, personal development and emotion support from their families. Some children are even forced to face physical danger and death in addition to following problems (Ferguson, Bovaird, & Mueller, 2017).

i. Health Problems

If children are forced to work with the hazardous chemicals, they will be faced to the long-term health problems such as respiratory diseases, asbestos and the variety of cancers are common in countries. Sexual abuse such as rape, prostitution, early and unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases (STD) and HIV/AIDS, drugs and alcoholism, especially the sexual exploitation of girls by adults (services & JSI Research & Training Institute, 2017).

ii. Educational Impacts

The Lack of education leads to missing of higher skills and education that remain their lives in poverty. The lack of the higher educational opportunities for the older children deprives the development of the nation in lacking ability, lacking higher technological skills that are necessary to achieve economic transformation for higher income and better living standard and development (Osment, 2014).

iii. Social Impacts

The emotional neglect involves the love of the family and the deprivation of love resulting in despair and loneliness. Physical abuse includes the punishment, the emotional abuse such as verbal attacks, rejection, humiliation, guilt and bad remarks. Physical neglect includes the lack of adequate food, accommodation, uniform and medical care to the children. Competition of the children with the adult workers leads to wages depressing and salaries. General abuse and injuries of the children that are bone fractures, fatigue and dizziness, cuts, burns and wounds, excessive anxiety and nightmares (Osment, 2014).

iv. Other Effects

The poor people face inadequate basic needs such as food, clothing, health facilities etc. many of them live in slums or poor residential areas and some of them lack housing, health care and nutrition sufficiently. Urban poverty raises slums. These areas are characterized by high unemployment, poor sanitation, inadequate access to clean drinking water and inadequate housing (Osment, 2014).

2.4 Laws to Prevent Child Labor

National legislation is a key element in the government arsenal for combating child labor. It sets the principles, objectives and priorities for national policy. Adopting laws which to prevent child from work until they reach a particular age makes it much easier to fight against a culture of child labor. Laws that can make it much easier that when young people start working, they are not allowed to work beyond a certain maximum number of hours and maintain a minimum wage. That laws support not only explicit statement which child labor and exploitation of the children is wrong. They also offer a framework and a set of privileges which mean anyone who wants to challenge child labor has the official support of the government (Hilowitz, Kooijmans, Matz, Dorman, Kock, & Alectus, 2004).

Some approaches should do to prevent child labor that approaches are presented in the following.

i. Reduce Poverty

The main reason for existence of child labor is poverty. It can very often end up sending its children to work at a young age when a family lives in poverty. When wages are very low, if all family members also work, it's necessary to support the whole family. If one or both parents are absent or ill or die, this situation is exacerbated. Communities help to support families to reduce poverty that means that they don't need to send their children to work (ILO, what is child labor, 2016).

ii. Stop Hiring Children below the Minimum Age

That is unacceptable for the businesses to employ children in the conditions of child labor. All sizes of the companies need to ensure that they do not use child labor anywhere in their operation. Children are above the minimum age, but under the age of 18, must have the decent working conditions. In the world, as rural agriculture is still the largest form of employment, it is necessary, whatever possible, to keep employing children of legal age in this sector, but only in decent, non-exploitative conditions (UNICEF, child protection, 2009).

iii. Get More Children Back to School and Support Their Education

That focuses on the strategies to bring more children to school involving extended schools such as the new village schools and condition of financial incentives to encourage parent to send their children to school. That strategy enjoys broad support from development agencies and many international organizations. The incentives of the children would always remain strong to work and enforcement should be the same reason that the regulations are weak in the informal sector has become in the many cases.

If families keep their children school, the government can also play an important role by providing targeted subsidies to families (UNICEF, the right of roma children to education, 2017).

iv. Prevent Child Abuse and Provide Support

According to the regulations in the UNICEF's checklist, that regulations involve extending the educational opportunities with the vocation for the standard school or workplace strict enforcement against illegal trafficking of work child, providing services for parents and children working on the streets and working social norms against child labor exploitation (UNICEF, child right and security checklist, 2014).

v. Banning Child Labor

ILO supports the ban on child labor. Many activists have proposed the imposition of trade campaigns against countries, which do not have good child labor protection laws in the developed countries. Finally, allow at least the product on which the children work or child labor. That approach is aimed, but we must carefully examine it if the goal is the well-being of the children. Because children will almost certainly have to work in the informal sector where there is low wages and other working conditions.

CHAPTER 3

CHILD LABOR IN MYANMAR

3.1 Current Situation of Child Labor in Myanmar

Child labor derives children adolescents from normal childhood, exposing them to moral, health and social risks. Child labor is a serious violation of human rights and fundamental rights and principles at work, thus representing a barrier to decent work. Working children in Myanmar most of whom are in situations of child labors are visible. They work in teashops and in other service jobs, farms and plantations, factories, and in the mining, construction, and tourism sectors. 12 million children aged 5 to 17 years of the children population are child labor. Among them 8.5% are girls and 10% are boys. Just over half of child laborers 616,815 (5.1%) of the child population are trapped in hazardous pushed by poverty, estranged from school and children enter the workforce (ILO, child labor in Myanmar, 2016).

The involvement of children in armed conflicts is another long standing serious problem in Myanmar. During the decades of internal conflicts between the Myanmar governments and the ethnic minorities, a number of children have been reported forcibly recruited into both the armed forces (the Tatmadaw) and the non-state armed groups (ILO, A legal review of national laws and regulations related to child labour in Myanmar in light of international laws and standards, 2015).

3.2 Children in Hazardous and Unsafe Works

Most of the children who are in hazardous works (24.1%) are between 12-14 years old and (74.6%) are between 15-17 years old. (25.8%) of the 12-14 years old and (24.3%) of the 15-17 years old worked 60 hours or more. Children between 12-14 years old are worked very long working hours. Child laborers are occurred (60.5%) in agriculture sector, (12%) in manufacture sector, and (11%) in wholesales and retail trade sector (ILO, world day against child labor Myanmar: too many children still in hazardous and unsafe forms of work, 2018).

3.3 Legal Situation of Children in Myanmar

During the government's latest appearance before the UN Committee of the Rights of the Child (CRC) in January 2012, the Myanmar delegation firmly committed to promote children's rights. To that end, a National Committee on the Rights of the Child was reconstituted the same year. The government indicated that rural development and maternal and child health were priorities. The CRC does not have constitutional status, which means that its provisions can be overruled in court by existing national rules and laws. The Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement has the mandate to oversee CRC implementation. The Child Law diverges significantly from the standards set in the CRC in several respects:

1. Significantly, the law defines a child as being under 16 years of age whereas the CRC's definition is that a child is anyone under the age of 18. In addition, different Myanmar laws define "child" differently; there is no unified definition.
2. The minimum age of criminal responsibility is set at 7 years whereas the CRC recommends a minimum 12 years; however, a child above the age of 7 and below the age of 12 cannot be held criminally responsible.
3. There is no specific minimum age for marriage.
4. There is no specific prohibition of corporal punishment.

The Government has stated its intention to change the definition of a child to align it with the CRC (anyone under 18 years); to raise the age of criminal responsibility to 10 years (which would still not align it with the CRC); and to establish the minimum age of employment as 14 years. These changes have not yet been enacted. The government is reviewing and amending other laws and policies concerning children including labor laws and a law concerning violence against women. There is currently no law that sets a minimum age of marriage for girls and boys (MCRB, 2017).

3.4 Child Labor Laws of Myanmar

Myanmar laws are somewhat unclear on the definition of a child and the requirements for working conditions for young workers (ages 14-18). Although additional revisions are under way, there is a need for harmonization of laws to ensure

consistent interpretation and usage. Myanmar National Laws briefly described in table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Myanmar National laws

Source	Age (years)	Conditions
Factory Act (1951) *revised January 2016	Minimum age: 14	
	14 -18	Medical certificate of fitness required. Prohibited from cleaning, lubricating, or adjusting machinery while machine is in motion Prohibited from being employed in factory where cotton opener is at work. Prohibited from lifting, carrying, or moving heavy loads likely to cause injury
	14 -16	Maximum of 4 hours/day. No work between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. Only two shifts allowed; no overlap; only one factory. Work on Sundays prohibited
	16-18	Can work as an adult if in possession of medical certificate (conditions listed above for 14-18 still apply); if not, must also work under restrictions for those aged 14-16 Shops
Shops and Establishments Act (1951) *revised January 2016	Minimum age: 14	
	14-16	Maximum of 4 hours/day, with 30 minutes rest each day. No work between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. Must have at least one rest day per week, no particular day specified
	14-18	Prohibited from working unless in possession of a medical certificate proving fitness to do so. Not allowed to work in hazardous conditions of work which are specifically identified
Child Law(1993)	Not defined	Childhood ends at age 16 Youth defined as 16-18

Source: Report of Business for Social Responsibility (BSR) (2016)

Myanmar's laws related to young workers are not completely consistent, but minimum working age for factories and shops is set at 14, as of January 2016. Workers under the age of 18 also have restrictions on night work and hazardous work. Myanmar laws are somewhat unclear on the definition of a child and the requirements for working conditions for young workers (ages 14-18). Although additional revisions

are under way, there is a need for harmonization of laws to ensure consistent interpretation and usage. Meanwhile, even for clear regulatory standards such as the minimum working age, government enforcement is limited (Ediger, L ,Prepscius, J and Fletcher,C, 2016).

3.5 Current Activities and Initiative for Child Labor

Several organizations have initiatives in place to address various aspects of child labor, including underlying causes such as poverty and education. Some are focusing specifically on priority issues of serious concern such as trafficking and child soldiers. Others are addressing a variety of labor issues in the garment sector, and a few are explicitly working on child labor and young workers. For example:

- i. UNICEF is supporting the Government of Myanmar in reforming legislation on the rights of the child, including changes in the Child Law and education laws that impact children's access to education and define minimum age of employment for all sectors.
- ii. International and local NGOs such as Save the Children and World Vision have programs that support children in various ways, including through development of the government's social work infrastructure, which would enable case management for incidents of child labor (Ediger, L ,Prepscius, J and Fletcher,C, 2016).
- iii. The Myanmar Mobile Education Project (MyME) provides knowledge and skills training for young workers in the teashop sector, using a mobile classroom (Myanmar Mobile Education Project Overview, 2018).
- iv. The International Labor Organization (ILO) is engaging with the Government of Myanmar on labor law reforms, including advice specifically on child labor laws. The ILO's Myanmar Project on Elimination of Child Labor (My-PEC) includes pilot projects intervention for child labor, such as incentives for families to send their children to school. An awareness-raising campaign on child labor is also in development that would use media channels to reach the public and also engage schools and communities directly (ILO, My-PEC Project, 2016).

CHAPTER4

ANALYZING ON SURVEY DATA

This section describes the research method and results of the survey that focus on the child laborers at teashops from Insein Township in Yangon. This survey on child labor supports an overview of the socio-economic conditions and the status of child laborers as well as their attitude towards school and aspirations for future.

4.1 Survey Profile

Yangon is located in the lower Myanmar that is the most populated city in Myanmar. Yangon is organized into four districts such as east, west, south and north. Insein is located in North Yangon District. There are 164 teashops according to the official data. This Township has the Danyingone Vegetable market. Many vegetable and fruit sellers in north Yangon Districts are bought vegetables and fruits in this market. And this Township is located near the Shwepyithar Industrial Zone.

Table 4.1 Registered teashops in Northern Yangon District (YCDC)

No.	Northern Yangon District			
	Township	Number of Teashops	Total	%
1	Kamayut	30	30	2.95%
2	Mayangone	112	112	11.04%
3	Mingaladon	103	103	10.15%
4	Shwepyithar	213	213	21.00%
5	Haling	107	107	10.55%
6	Halingtharyar	275	275	27.12%
7	Insein	164	164	16.17%
Grand total			1014	100%

Source: YCDC (2015-2016).

Insein is situated in the North Yangon District. Until the 1990s, Insein, about 20 miles from the central Yangon, was beyond the city of the Yangon limits although by the 1980s, Insein was already integrated with the rest of the city. In 1990s, the expansion of the city limits of Yangon which also included founding new satellite towns, Insein was formally incorporated into Yangon. It was named by Mon, which means a precious lake and also a former name of Inya Lake.

In January 1948, Insein was a famous battle site in the Burmese civil war that erupted after independence of the country from the United Kingdom. In January 1949, Insein was limited Karen insurgents reached in their ambitious attempt to take Yangon.

Insein Township is situated in Northern Yangon. Insein is located between north latitude 16° 53' and east longitude 96° 5'. The area of Insein Township is 35 sq km (13.54 sq miles) with the 3.7 km (2.3 miles) from east to west and 5.8 km (3.6 miles) from north to south. The share borders of Insein Township are Shwepyithar Township in the north, Hlaingtharyar Township in the west, Mingaladon Township in the east and the Mayangon Township in the south. Haling River is the major river of Insein township that meets with Pan Hlaing River to become Yangon River, which in turn meets with the Bago River and flows into the Bay of Bengal in the Andaman Sea (Department of Population, 2017).

4.1.1 Gender Distribution

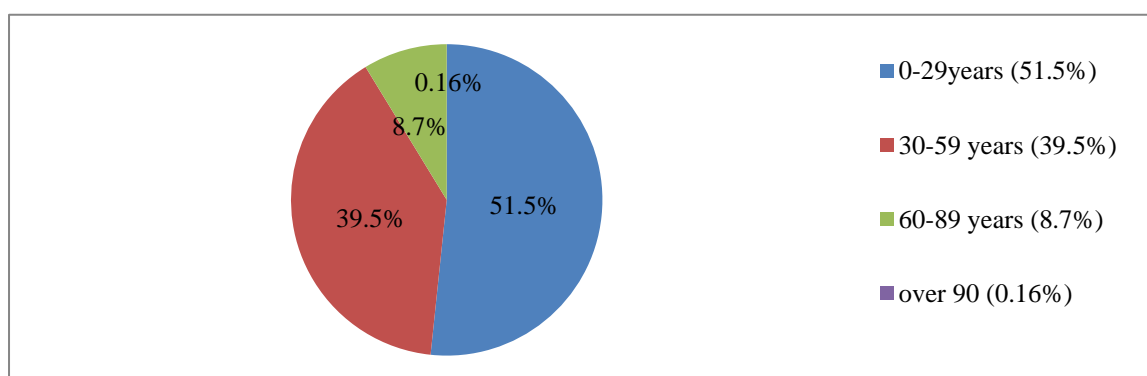
According to the 2014 population census report from DOP that published in October 2017, the total population of Insein Township is 305,283. The total male of the population is 146,158 and the total female of the population is 159,125. The age groups of the population from Insein show the following table.

Table 4.2 Population by age groups, Insein Township

Age groups	Males	Females	Total population	%
0-29 years	78,965	78,426	157,391	51.5%
30-59 years	55,918	64,746	120,664	39.5%
60-89 years	11,092	15,624	26,716	8.7%
Over 90	183	329	512	0.16%
Total population	146,158	159,125	305,283	100%

Source: 2014 population census report of Insein published in October 2017

Figure 4.1 Population by broad age groups, Insein Township



Source: 2014 population census report of Insein published in October 2017

Table (4.2) shows that the percentage of the male is 47.87% and the percentage of the female 52.12% of the total population. The age group of 0-29 years is (51.5%) of total population. The child laborers include the age group 0-29 years of the total population of Insein Township. The among the 78,965 population of males between 0-29 years, average 525 people are male child laborers from tea shops and among the 78,426 population of females between 0-29 years, 623 people are female child laborers from tea shops. The age group of 30-59 years is (39.5%) of total population. The age group of 60-89 years is (8.7%) of the total population. The age group of over 90 years is (0.16%) of the total population.

According to the data from General Administrative office, the proportion of productive working population between 15 to 58 years of age in Insein Township is 65,108 of the total population nearly 69.68% that is not show in table. Fewer

proportions of children and elderly reduce the dependency of those age groups on the working age population. All people of the population live in urban.

4.1.2 Status of Foreign Residents

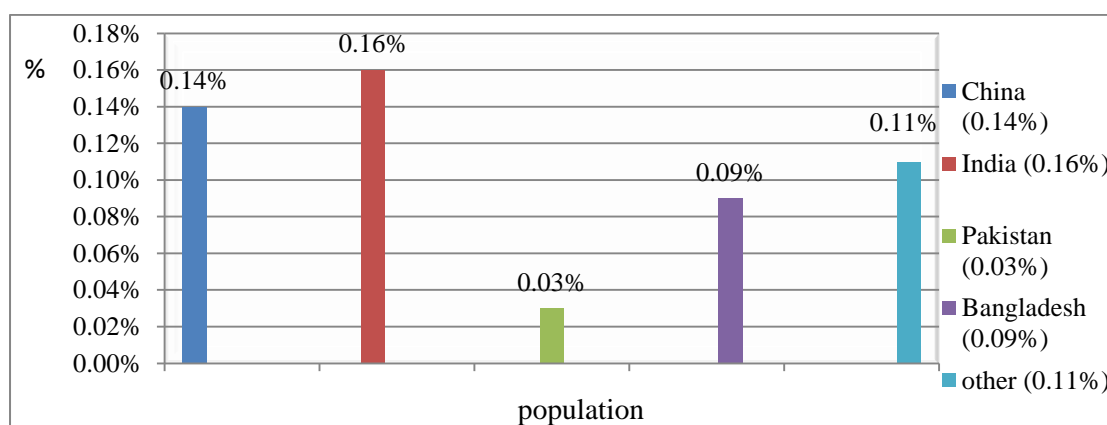
The following table (4.3) shows the status of the foreign residents in Insein.

Table 4.3 Status of Foreign Residents

Township	Types of Foreigners	Total	%
Insein	China	436	0.14%
Insein	India	499	0.16%
Insein	Pakistan	108	0.03%
Insein	Bangladesh	298	0.09%
Insein	Other	359	0.11%
Grand total		1700	0.55%

Source: General Administrative Office from Insein (4.7.2018)

Figure 4.2 Status of Foreign Residents



Source: General Administrative Office from Insein (4.7.2018)

According to the table, the most resident is Indian 0.16% of total population in Insein. The second resident is Chinese 0.14% of total population. Insein has not only 0.03% Pakistani people and people from Bangladesh is 0.09% of the total population in Insein but also other foreign residents is 0.11% of the total population.

4.1.3 Status of labor in service activities

In the following table shows employed persons aged 15-64 by service activities by sex.

Table 4.4 Employed persons aged 15 - 64 by service activities by sex

Types of service activities	Employed persons			
	Males	Females	Total employed persons	%
Accommodation and food service activities	6,149	6,882	13,031	47.8%
Administrative and support service Activities	5,161	3,387	8,548	31.3%
Information and communication	579	517	1,096	4.0%
Other service activities	2,845	1,714	4,559	16.7%
Total population in service activities	14,734	12,500	27,234	100%

Source: 2014 population census report of Insein published in October 2017

Table (4.4) presents the persons who employed in service activities. The total population in service activities is 27,234. People who are worked in accommodation and food service activities are (47.8%) of the total population in service activities that is the most activity of the employments. In administrative and support service activities, people who are worked 31.3% of the total population in service activities. Employment of information and communication is 4.0% of total population in service activities. The employment of other service activities is 16.7% of total population.

4.1.4 Status of Child labor in tea shops

According to 2016 data from YCDC, total teashops in Insein Township are 164 shops. There is no data for child laborers, exactly. But it must have average 7 children per teashop in Insein Township according to data from the general administrative office from Insein Township. There are average 1148 child laborers. The child laborers include the age group 0-29 years of the total population of Insein Township. According to data from the general administrative office, the among the

78,965 population of males between 0-29 years, average 525 people are male child laborers from tea shops and among the 78,426 population of females between 0-29 years, 623 people are female child laborers from tea shops. Most of the children are immigrant labors. Most of these children come from Ayayarwaddy, Mon state, Mgway, Sagaing, Kayin state, Yangon, Pyay, Bago and Shwebo. Among them, the most come from Ayeyarwaddy.

4.1.5 Survey Design

This survey is based on the structured questionnaire and conducted with face to face interviews in the sampled teashops. The Insein Township was chosen because it has the third largest number of teashops in Yangon North District and this survey provides a basis for the random sampling of teashops.

20 teashops were selected randomly from 164 teashops in the Insein Township. This survey collected 3 (or) 6 children from these randomly selected teashops were interviewed from each shop. This was done to avoid children would discussing answers and thus biasing the result.

This survey covered only child laborers from age 5 to 17. The main topics covered by interview questions that included;

- 1) Biographic and family status of the child laborers that involves the age and sex, parents' conditions, parents' occupations, number of siblings, age of the parents, conditions of household owned types of households of the child laborers.
- 2) Education status of the child laborers that includes highest school grade finished, parents' education, students in the family and support for them, their attending grades, reason for drop out the school, willingness to return school of child laborers.
- 3) Current working conditions and salary style of the child laborers that involve current job, experiences, type of work, happy or not in the workplace, working hours per day, salary levels, send money to their families and mode of payment, reason of working in teashop, payroll depending on age, types of salary, spending their free times, holiday and other benefits of the child laborers.

- 4) Consumption pattern and saving condition of child laborers that include the consumption pattern, current living condition, satisfaction on their living condition, their saving condition and ways of saving of the child laborers.
- 5) Health and future plan of child laborers that involve the health benefit, ill or injure of children, types of drinking water, types of toilet, future plans of the child laborers.

4.1.6 Survey Procedures and Pilot Survey

The questionnaire is designed for the child laborers who work in teashops. The collected information was based on the six topics involving the profile of survey, survey results on biographical status, educational status, working condition, earning and mode of payment, consumption patterns and saving condition, health and future plans of child laborers. See Appendix II for child labor and working child's questionnaire. A pilot survey of 10 child laborers in the Insein Township was undertaken to the appropriate corrections undertaken to modify the format of the questionnaires.

4.1.7 Limitations of the Study

The study does not take account into the any emotion of the child laborers. The survey does not ask to owners or managers why they will not answer truly and they protect their dignity and avoid social shame.

4.2 Biographical Status of Child Laborers

The survey provides the basic information of biographical status of the children which are the age and sex, parents' conditions, parents' occupations, number of siblings, siblings' working conditions, age of the parents, conditions of household owns, the conditions of household equipment ownerships and types of households.

4.2.1 Gender and Age Distribution of Child Laborers

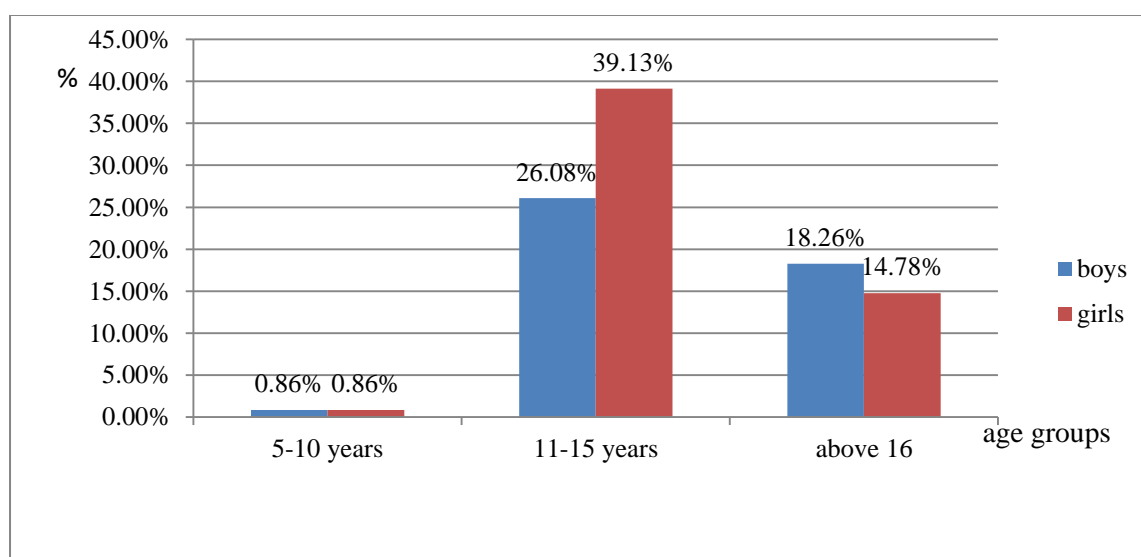
The summary of the age and gender distribution of the child laborers is shown in the table 4.5. All of the survey respondents are 115 child laborers among them 52 (45.21%) were boys and 63 (54.78%) were girls.

Table 4.5 Gender and Age Distribution of the Child Laborers

Gender and Age (total = 115)						
Total = 115	Boys		Girls		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
5-10 years	1	0.86%	1	0.86%	2	1.73%
11- 15 years	30	26.08%	45	39.13%	75	65.21%
Above 16 years	21	18.26%	17	14.78%	38	33.04%
Grand Total	52	45.21%	63	54.78%	115	100%

Sources: survey data, July 2018

Figure 4.3 Genders and Age Distribution of the Child Laborers



Sources: survey data, July 2018

The table (4.5) represents the approximately 98.25% were 11 years old and above, split evenly between the 11-15 years old and above 16 years age group. Girls represented about 53.91% of all those survey compared to boys at about 44.34% of the sample. Only about 1.73% of those interviewed was in the 5-10 age group category. Boys and girls dropped out of school because financial situations of their families and to support families thus stopped their education.

4.2.2 Nationality and Religion of Child Laborers

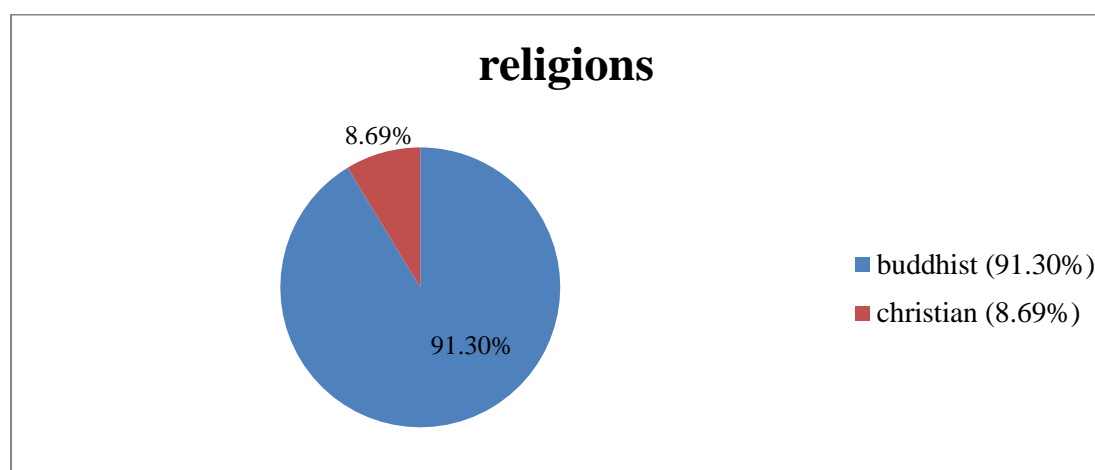
The summary of the nationality and religion of the child laborers is shown in the table (4.6) that table represents the approximately 77.39% are Burmese. Kayin is 17.39% of the total survey respondents. Other nationality is 5.21% of the total survey respondents. Buddhists are 91.30% of the total survey respondents and 8.69% of the total survey respondents are Christians. . All of the survey respondents are 115 child laborers among them 105(91.30%) are Buddhists and 10(8.69%) are Christians.

Table 4.6 Nationality and Religion of the Child Laborers

Nationality of child laborers		
Types of nationality	Total	%
Burmese	89	77.39%
Kayin	20	17.39%
Other	6	5.21%
Total population	115	100%
Religion of child laborers		
Types of religion	Total	%
Buddhist	105	91.30%
Christians	10	8.69%
Grand total	115	100%

Sources: survey data, July 2018

Figure 4.4 Religions of the Child Laborers



Sources: survey data, July 2018

4.2.3 Marital Status, Family Size and Dependent People on the Family of Child Laborers

There is nearly 2.60% of the total survey respondents are married and 97.39% of the total survey respondents are single. The table 4.7 shows that the family size and table 4.8 shows that the dependent people the family. The dependent people are who depend on the income of heads of the households and unhealthy heads of the households who depend on the income of other family members.

Table 4.7 Family Size of the Child Laborers

Family size	Total quantity	%
3-5 persons	49	42.60%
6-8 persons	59	51.30%
9 and above	7	6.08%
Total	115	100%

Sources: survey data, July 2018

In the table (4.7), 49 (42.60%) of the total survey respondents are 3-5 persons in per family, 6-8 persons in per family are 59(51.30%) of the total survey respondents and 9 and above persons in per family are 7 (6.08%) of the total survey respondents.

Table 4.8 Dependent People on the Family of the Child Laborers

Population	Total quantity	%
1 person	28	24.34%
2 persons	35	30.43%
3 and above persons	39	33.91%
No dependent persons	13	11.30%
Total	115	100%

Sources: survey data, July 2018

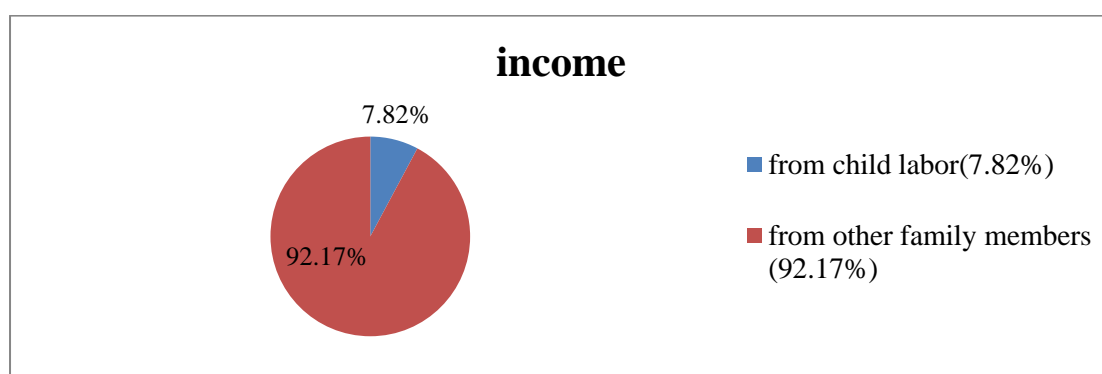
The table (4.8) represents the number of dependent people on the family of the child laborers. Only one person dependent on the family of the child laborers is 28 (24.34%) of total survey respondents. The 2 persons dependent on the family of the child laborers is 35(30.43%) of the total survey respondents. The 3 and above persons

dependent on the family of the child laborers is 39 (33.91%) of the total survey respondents and no dependent persons on the family of child laborers is 13 (11.30%) of the total survey respondents.

4.2.4 The Main Income of the Family

The summary of the main income of the family of the child laborers is shown in the figure (4.5). All of the survey respondents are 115 child laborers among them 9 (7.82%) the main income of the family comes from them and 106(92.17%) of the main family income comes from other family members.

Figure 4.5 The Main Income of the Family



Sources: survey data, July 2018

4.2.6 Parents Situation and Parent (Alive or Dead) Relating to the Child Laborers

The table 4.9 and 4.10 show that the parent situation (alive or dead) and the occupation of parents.

Table 4.9 Parent Situation (alive or dead)

Parent situation (alive or dead) relating to child labor		
Parent situation	Total quantity	%
Both parent alive	73	63.47%
Mother alive and father dead	20	17.39%
Father alive and mother dead	15	13.04%
Both parent dead	7	6.08%
Total	115	100%

Sources: survey data, July 2018

Table 4.9 shows that the situation of parents (alive or dead) relating to child laborers. Both of their parents alive are 73 (63.47%) of the survey respondents. Mother alive and father dead are 20 (17.39%) of the survey respondents. Father alive and mother dead are 15(13.04%) of the survey respondents. Only 7 (6.08%) of the children were lost both of their parents. Given these response the loss of their parents or both does not seem to be the major factor in whether children work in teashops.

Table 4.10 Occupation of Parents

Types of occupation	Number of respondents	%
Jobless	7	6.08%
Dead	7	6.08%
Cycle carry	1	0.86%
Farmer	11	9.56%
Mason	11	9.56%
Seller	18	15.65%
Casual worker	42	36.52%
Other (fishermen, trishaw carry, etc..)	18	15.65%
Grand total	115	100%

Sources: survey data, July 2018

Occupation of the parents can have important effects on child development and their employment status. The table (4.10) represents the distribution of parents' major occupations. Casual worker is the most frequently cited occupation of parents 36.52% followed by seller and other occupation 15.65% of the total respondents. The third most frequently cited occupation for parents were farmer and mason at 9.56%. Jobless and dead were 6.08% of total survey respondents. Only one person answered that the occupation of his parent was cycle carry 0.86% of the total survey respondents. Most of their parents work rather low skill work for which remuneration is low. They had little education and limited knowledge for risks of child labor.

4.2.8 The Age of the Parents of Survey Respondents

The age of the parents of the survey respondents are shown in following table.

Table 4.11 The age groups of the parents of the survey respondents

The age groups	Total respondents	%
25-35 years	3	2.60%
36-46 years	40	34.78%
47-57 years	56	48.69%
Above 58 years	9	7.82%
Dead	7	6.08%
Grand total	115	100%

Sources: survey data, July 2018

The table (4.11) represents that 2.60% is from the age group 25-35 years. 34.78% is from the age group 36-46 years. 48.69% is from the age group 47-57 years. Above 58 years age group of the parents of the survey respondents is 7.82% and only 7 (6.08%) of the parents of the survey respondents were dead. There can be found that the parents of the survey respondents were in the working ages, except dead parents and above 58 years age group parents of the survey respondents.

4.2.9 The State and Region of the Residence of the Survey Respondents

The table (4.12) shows that the state and region of the residence of the survey respondents.

Table 4.12 State and Region of the Residence of the Survey Respondents

Types of state/region	Respondents	%
Yangon region	32	27.82%
Ayarwaddy region	56	48.69%
Mon state	6	5.21%
Other region/state	21	18.26%
Grand total	115	100%

Sources: survey data, July 2018

The table (4.12) represents that the approximately 48.69% of the total respondents came from the Ayarwaddy region. The second is 27.82% of the total respondents came from the Yangon region. The third is 18.26% of the total respondents came from the other region/state. 5.21% of the total respondents came from the Mon state. The most migrant child labors came from Ayarwaddy region.

4.2.10 The Number of Siblings of Child Laborers

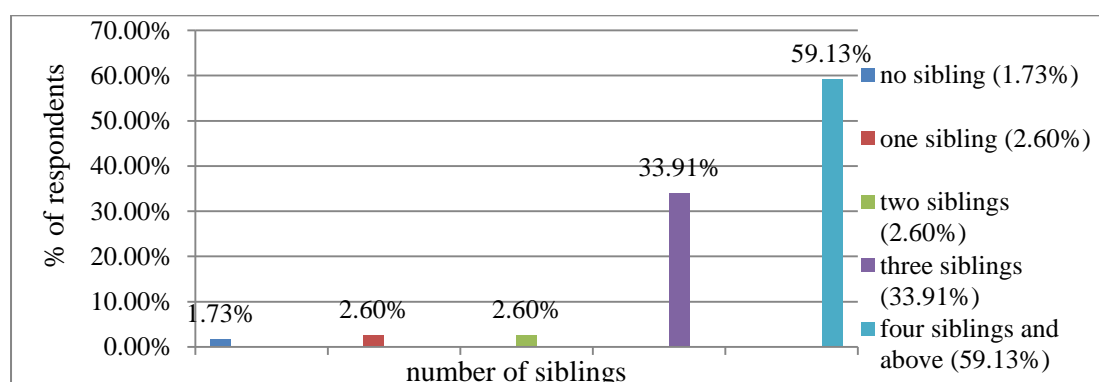
In addition to parents' occupation, family size can accommodate to family poverty that may accommodate to motivating children to go to work. The survey respondents had large families, over half have four siblings and above and nearly 33.91% had three siblings, 2.60% had one sibling, 2.60% had two siblings and only 2 (1.73%) had no siblings. The number of siblings of the child laborers is shown in table 4.13.

Table 4.13 Siblings of the respondents

Number of siblings	Respondents	%
No siblings	2	1.73%
One sibling	3	2.60%
Two siblings	3	2.60%
Three siblings	39	33.91%
Four siblings and above	68	59.13%
Grand total	115	100%

Sources: survey data, July 2018

Figure 4.6 Siblings of the respondents



Sources: survey data, July 2018

4.2.11 Conditions of Ownership of Houses and Types of House

The summary of conditions of household own of the child laborers, all of the survey respondents are 115 child laborers among them 82 (71.30%) of the survey respondents were lived in rent houses. The 21(18.26%) were lived in own houses and 12(10.43%) of the survey respondents were lived in slam houses. Types of house are buildings, sub-buildings, thatch roof houses and bamboo houses. The most survey respondents' houses are sub-building houses 58 (50.43%). The second most survey respondents' houses are thatch roof houses 38 (33.04%). Some of the survey respondents' households are building houses 17(14.78%) and only 2(1.73%) households are bamboo houses that are shown in table (4.14).

Table 4.14 Conditions of ownership of houses and types of house

Conditions of ownership of house		
Ownership of houses	respondents	%
Rent	82	71.30%
Own	21	18.26%
Slam	12	10.43%
Grand total	115	100%
Types of house		
Types of house	Respondents	%
Sub-building	58	50.43%
Thatch roof	38	33.04%
Building	17	14.78%
Bamboo	2	1.73%
Grand total	115	100%

Sources: survey data, July 2018

4.3 Education Status of the Child Laborers

One of the important characteristic to measure child labor is educational background. This survey provides that their highest school grade, students in the

family and support for them, their attending grades, parents' education, reason of drop out the school, willingness to return school of child laborers.

4.3.1 Schooling Status of Child Laborers

The most survey respondents had finished primary school. The table 4.15 shows that the schooling status of the child labor.

Table 4.15 Schooling status of child laborers

Types of schooling	Total	%
Never been	13	11.30%
Primary	68	59.13%
Middle	8	6.95%
Only read and write	26	22.60%
Grand total	115	100%

Sources: survey data, July 2018

The table (4.15) represents that never been is 11.30%, the most number of school years completed primary school 59.13%. The read and write level is 22.60% and only 8 children or (6.95%) is middle school. Poverty is the major factor causing children to drop out of school. Parents can't see the important of education for their children. The schooling status of the parents of the child laborers are shown in following table 4.16.

Table 4.16 Schooling status of parents of child laborers

Types of schooling	Total	%
Never been	20	17.39%
Primary	69	60.00%
Middle	5	4.34%
Lower secondary	1	0.86%
Only read and write	13	11.30%
Dead	7	6.08%
Grand total	115	100%

Sources: survey data, July 2018

According to the table (4.16), the most schooling is primary 60.00% of parents of the survey respondents. The second is only read and write 11.30% of the parents of the survey respondents. The third is never been 17.39% of the parents of the survey respondents. Only 1(0.86%) of the parent of the survey respondents is lower secondary. Traditionally, uneducated parents doubt the benefit for education to girls since many so not work for the rest of their life. If girls were married, they will become housewives automatically so education is not necessary for her. Lower education leads to push their children to go to work and push to become low skill labor.

4.3.2 Students in the Family and Support for them and their Attending School Level of Child Laborers

32 (27.82%) of the survey respondents answered their families have students and 83 (72.17%) of the survey respondents answered their families have no student. According to the students have families, support for students from them is 5 (4.3%) and support for students from other family members is 27(23.47%). Among them the primary level students are 21 (65.62%), middle school level students are 10(31.25%) and only 1(3.12%) is upper secondary student. All of these school levels of the students were accounted by 27.82% of the survey respondents answered.

4.3.3 Reason of Drop out the School and Willingness to Return to School

Many reasons were given of drop out the school. These reasons involve family finance (parents), don't want to continue (self - decision), need money (family problem) other reasons. The responses are shown in table (4.17).

Table 4.17 Reason of drop out the school of child laborers

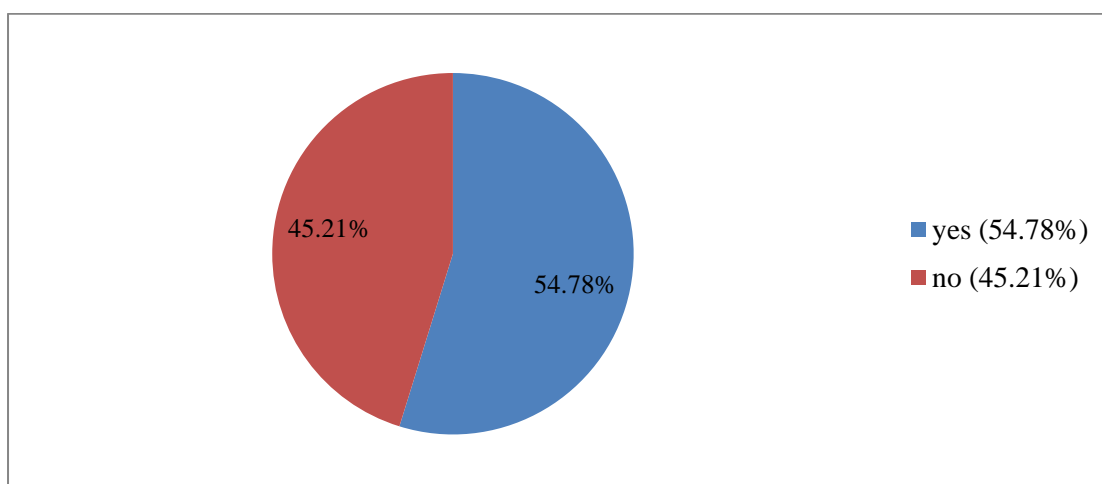
Reason of drop out	Decision maker	Total	%
Family finance	Parents	21	18.26%
Don't want to continue	Self - decision	9	7.82%
Need money	Family (parents + siblings)	73	63.47%
Other (Guardians, relatives)	Other (Guardians, relatives)	12	10.43%
Grand total		115	100%

Sources: survey data, July 2018

The most common response is need money for their families 63.47%. In these reason, the decision maker to drop out the school is their family (parent + siblings). The second response is family finance of their families 18.26% the decision maker to drop out the school is their parents in these reason and 7.82% of the respondents answered they don't want to continue their education. The decision maker is themselves to drop out the school. Other reasons of drop out the school are 10.43% of the total survey respondents.

63 (54.78%) respondents would like to return to school and 52 (45.21%) of the survey respondents were not to return school. They afraid their income and their job will lose if they study again. If they wished, they can be learned with MyME (Myanmar Mobile Education) during the break times or after their working hours. The willingness to return to school of the child laborers are shown in figure 4.7.

Figure 4.7 Willingness to return to school

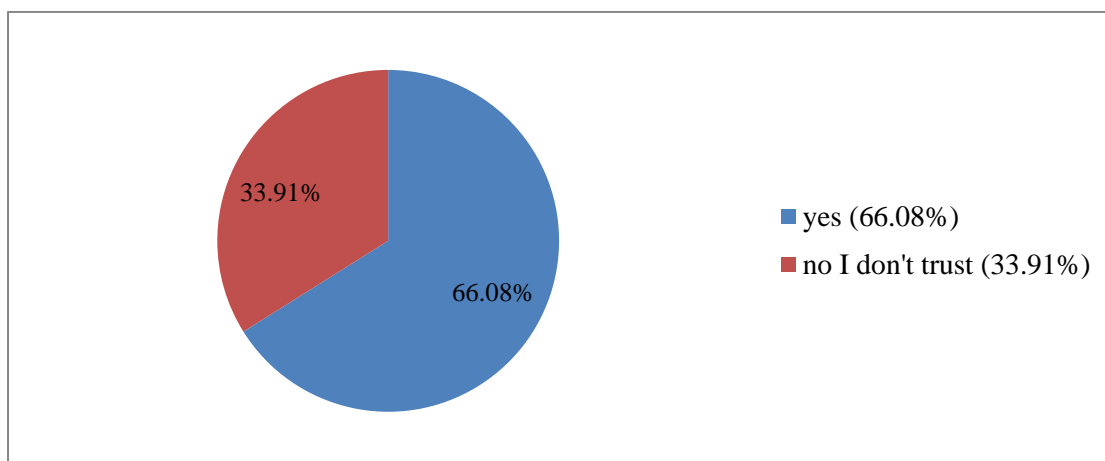


Sources: survey data, July 2018

4.3.4 Children Trust on Education

Figure 4.8 shows that the children responses to the trust on education. According to the figure 4.8, the children trust that education can help their career objective and make a difference to their future. 76 (66.08%) respondents had positive reply for education but 39 (33.91%) of the respondents are not favour.

Figure 4.8 **Children trust on education**



Sources: survey data, July 2018

4.4 Working Condition and Earning and Mode of Payment of Child Laborers

Current working conditions and salary style that involve current job, experiences, type of work, happy or not in the workplace, working hours per day, salary levels, send money to their families and mode of payment, reason of working in teashop, payroll depending on age, types of salary, spending their free times, holiday and other benefits of the child laborers. This is very important to know their working environment to understand their economic characteristics.

4.4.1 Current job, type of work and experiences

Their current job is waiter and waitress in tea shops. The experiences of their work are shown in table (4.18).

Table 4.18 **Experiences of their work**

Working Experience(per month)	Respondents	%
1-5 months	27	23.47%
6-10 months	49	42.60%
1 year	14	12.17%
2 years	3	2.60%
3 years and above	22	19.13%
Grand total	115	100%

Sources: survey data, July 2018

The table (4.18) represents that the working experiences of the child laborers in teashops. 27 (23.47%) respondents have between 1-5 months working experience, 49 (42.60%) respondents have between 6-10 months working experience, 14 (12.17%) respondents have 1 year working experience, 3 (2.60%) respondents have 2 years working experience and 22 (19.13%) respondents have 3 years and above working experience.

4.4.2 Happy or not in the workplace, working hours per day and salary levels of child laborers

71 (61.73%) of total survey respondents are happy in their workplace and 44 (38.26%) of the total survey respondents are unhappy. All children are working very long hours starting from 2am to 12am (or) from 6am to 6pm (or) from 9am to 9pm per day. The table (4.19) and (4.20) show that the working hours per day and salary levels per month of child laborers.

Table 4.19 Working hours per day

Number of hours (per day)	Respondents	%
10 hours	22	19.13%
11 hours	17	14.78%
12 hours	76	66.08%
Grand total	115	100%

Sources: survey data, July 2018

According to the table (4.19), 22 (19.13%) of the total survey respondents are worked 10 hours per day. 17 (14.78%) of the total survey respondents are worked 11 hours per day and 76 (66.08%) of the total survey respondents are worked 12 hours per day. All teashops have 3 working times per day. All children are worked 2 times in the whole day. One time has nearly 6 hours. Among them, some of the children are worked 5 hours in one time. According to the national laws and arts, government should monitor and take action for the well-being of the child laborers.

Table 4.20 Salary levels per month

Levels of salary (per Month)	Respondents	%
Between 30000-50000 (kyats)	4	3.47%
Between 60000-80000 (kyats)	72	62.60%
Between 90000-110000 (kyats)	37	32.17%
Above 120000 (kyats)	2	1.73%
Grand total	115	100%

Sources: survey data, July 2018

According to the table (4.20), 72(62.60%) of the total survey respondents got between 60000 –800000 kyats per month approximately, 37 (32.17%) of the total survey respondents got between 90000 – 110000 kyats, 4 (3.47%) of the total survey respondents got between 30000 – 50000 kyats and only 2(1.73%) of the total survey respondents got above 120000 Kyats. Different in salaries because if they work not only woks of waiters but also other work such as kitchen, washing plate, etc..., they get more salaries than other children.

4.4.3 Remittance money to their families and mode of payment and reason for working in teashop

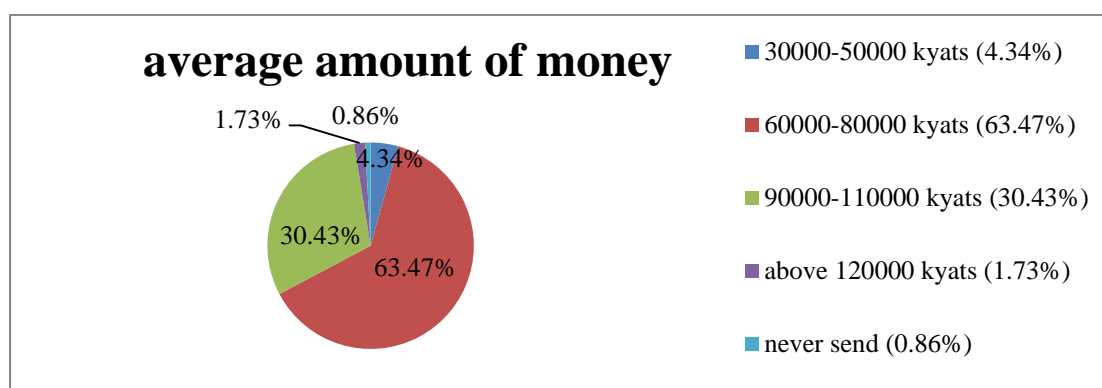
111(96.52%) of the total survey respondents sent money to their families regularly. 3 (2.60%) of the total survey respondents sent money to their families occasionally. Only 1(0.86%) of the total survey respondents never sent money to their families. In table (4.21) shows that the average amount of money sent to their families.

Table 4.21 Average amount of money sent to their families

Average amount of money (per month)	respondents	%
30000-50000 kyats	5	4.34%
60000-80000 kyats	73	63.47%
90000-110000 kyats	35	30.43%
Above 120000 kyats	2	1.73%
Never send	1	0.86%
Grand total	115	100%

Sources: survey data, July 2018

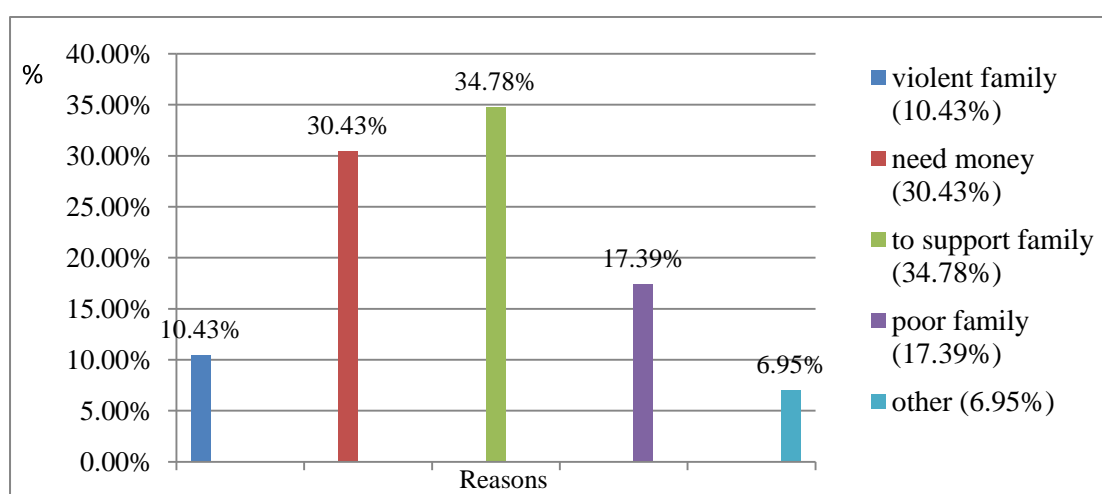
Figure 4.9 Average amount of money sent to their families



Sources: survey data, July 2018

Table (4.21) represents 5 (4.34%) of the survey respondents were sent money to their families between 30000-50000 kyats per month. 73 (63.47%) of the total survey respondents were sent money to their families between 60000-80000 kyats per month. 35 (30.43%) of the total survey respondents were sent money to their families between 90000-110000 kyats per month and 2 (1.73%) of the total survey respondents were sent money to their families above 120000 kyats per month. Only 1 (1.73%) of the total survey respondents never sent money to their families.

Figure 4.10 Reason for working in teashop



Sources: survey data, July 2018.

Figure 4.10 shows that the reason for working in teashop approximately 40 nearly 35% of total survey respondents answered they want to support their family, 35 (30.43%) of total survey respondents answered need money for their family, 20

(17.39%) of total survey respondents answered their families are poor so they dropped out from the schools and joined the jobs, 12 (10.43%) of total survey respondents answered their families are violent thus they left from their families, 8 children nearly 7% of the total survey respondents answered so many their difficulties. The answers of this 8 child laborers will be bias because they don't mentioned their difficulties exactly.

4.4.4 Payroll depending on age, type of salary, spending their free times and holidays and other benefits

12 (10.43%) of total survey respondents answered their salary payroll depend on age, but 103 (89.56%) of total survey respondents answered their salary payroll not depend on age. All children get the salary monthly. Table (4.22) shows that the spending free time of survey respondents.

Table 4.22 Spending their free times

Types of leisure	Respondents	%
Reading books	2	1.73%
Watching TV	5	4.34%
Use social network (e.g. Face book)	12	10.43%
Rest/sleep	92	80%
Play game	4	3.47%
Grand total	115	100%

Sources: survey data, July 2018

The 92 (80%) of total survey respondents rest/sleep during their free times, 12 (10.43%) of total survey respondents use social network during their free time, 5 (4.34%) of the total survey respondents watch TV during their free time, 4 (3.47%) of total survey respondents play game during their free time and only 2 (1.73%) of total survey respondents reading books during their free time.

Only 6 (5.21%) of total survey respondents reply they get holiday in Thidinkyut festival but 109 (94.78%) of total survey respondents reply they do not get holiday. Having holiday is not the popular in food service sector. There are no other benefits for them but if they were sick, the teashop owner sent them to clinic.

4.5 Consumption Pattern and Saving Condition of Child Laborers

Consumption pattern and saving condition that include the consumption pattern, current living condition, satisfaction on their living condition, their saving condition, types of saving of the child laborers.

4.5.1 Consumption pattern, current living condition and satisfaction on their living condition

All children have had rice and meal cooked by owner from their teashops. 106 (92.17%) of total survey respondents live in their shops. 6 (5.12%) of total survey respondents live in labor barrack and only 3 (2.60%) of total survey respondents go back to their home because of they are married.

Except 3 married, other rest of the children lived at teashops where they work. All teashops are brick buildings. 99 (86.08%) of total survey respondents satisfy on their living condition because shops environment is better than their homes and some mentioned they have safe places to stay. Only 13 (11.30%) total survey respondents not satisfy on their living condition because their sleeping area is narrow.

4.5.2 Saving condition and types of saving of child laborers

111 (96.52%) of the total survey respondents reply that they haven't saving money but only 4 (3.47%) of the total survey respondents reply that they have saving money for their future. The table (4.23) shows that the ways of saving money of child laborers.

Table 4.23 Ways of saving money of child laborers

Types of saving	Respondents	%
At home	1	0.86%
At bank	1	0.86%
Other ways (at relatives)	2	1.73%
No saving	111	96.52%
Grand total	115	100%

Sources: survey data, July 2018

Approximately 111 (96.52%) of the total survey respondents were never saving money for their future because their families are low income families. 1 (0.86 %) of total survey respondents saved money at her home. 1 (0.86%) of total survey

respondents saved money at bank. 2 (1.73%) of the total survey respondents saved money with other ways.

4.6 Health and Future Plans of Child Laborers

Health and future plan that involve the health benefit, ill or injure of children, types of drinking water, types of toilet, future plans of the child laborers. This is important to know the socioeconomic characteristics of child laborers.

4.6.1 Health benefits and illness of children during their working times

18 (15.65%) of the total survey respondents answered that they get health benefits or medical allowance from their employers when they face hurt seriously during their working times. But 97 (84.34%) of the total survey respondents answered that they not get health benefit or medical allowance from their employers. Table (4.24) shows that the illness of the children during their working times.

Table 4.24 Illness of child laborers during their working times

Conditions of illness	Respondents	%
Cough	8	6.95%
Fever	12	10.43%
Burn	6	5.21%
Head aches	2	1.73%
Never been	84	73.04%
Other	3	2.60%
Grand total	115	100%

Sources: survey data, July 2018

8(6.95%) of the total survey respondents answered that they felt cough during their working times, 12 (10.43%) of the total survey respondents answered that they felt fever during their working times, 6 (5.21%) of the total survey respondents answered that they felt burn their skin during their working times because they worked at extreme heat that was challenging conditions for them. 2(1.73%) of total survey respondents answered that they felt Head ache during their working times, 3(2.60%) of the total survey respondents answered that they felt other health problems during their working times. Approximately, 84 (73.04%) of the total survey respondents answered they never felt health problems during their working times.

Every child who was ill was treated either at the clinic or given medicine from owners of teashops.

4.6.2 Types of drinking water and types of toilets

Table 4.25 shows that the types of drinking water and types of toilet.

Table 4.25 Types of drinking water and toilets

Types of drinking water		
Types of drinking water	Respondents	%
Tube well	96	83.47%
Gyophyu	12	10.43%
Purified water	7	6.08%
Grand total	115	100%
Types of toilets		
Types of toilets	Respondents	%
Water seal toilet	105	91.30%
Bucket	6	5.21%
Grand total	115	100%

Sources: survey data, July 2018

Table (4.25) represents that the most children 93(83.47%) have access to good drinking water from tube well. 12(10.43%) of the total survey respondents have access from Gyophyu pipe line only 7(6.08%) of the total survey respondents have access clean drinking water such as bottle water. The conditions of the toilets are good, 105(91.30%) responses that they have safe and sealed toilets from the teashops. Just 6 respondents mentioned bucket toilets.

4.6.3 Future plans of child laborers

Child laborers responded their personal dream for their future like the other children do. Thought their aspirations are not the same that help to understand their desire more than that it provide to design some plan and project which could provide their education, job nature, their dream and their future life. Table 4.26 shows that the future plans of child laborer.

Table 4.26 Future plans of child laborers

Future plans	Respondents	%
Go back to school	36	31.30%
Want to work for family	25	21.73%
Go back to home	8	6.95%
Want to join better job	10	8.69%
Want to join vocational school	1	0.86%
Part time work and part time studying	2	1.73%
Got married	1	0.86%
Don't know	32	27.82%
Grand total	115	100%

Sources: survey data, July 2018

Future aspirations are important for everyone. 25 (21.73%) of total survey respondents answered that they want to work for their families. That is the main reason for dropping out of the school. 36 (31.30%) of total survey respondents answered that they want to go back to school. 8 (6.95%) of the total survey respondents answered that they want to go back to their homes. 10 (8.69%) of total survey respondents answered that they want to join better job. 1 (0.86%) of total survey respondents answered that he wants to join vocational school. Another 1(0.86%) of total survey respondents answered that he wants to get married. Only 2 (1.73%) of total survey respondents answered that they want to work part time job and part time studying. 32(27.82%) of the total survey respondents answered that they don't know for their future.

Furthermore, 100 (86.95%) of the total survey respondents answered that they don't want to join another jobs because they comfort in their teashops. 15 (13.04%) of total survey respondents answered that they want to join another better jobs to get more income.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

5.1 Findings

The biographical status found that more working girls in teashops than boys who are 63 (54.78%) girls and 52 (45.21%) boys. The most survey respondents 89 (77.39%) are Burmese. Among 115 survey respondents 105 (91.30%) of total survey respondents were Buddhists. Family size of the survey respondents were big family sizes 51.30% of the total survey respondents' family sizes were 5-6 persons and 68 (59.13%) of total survey respondents have four and above siblings and having big family size. The most 39 (33.91%) of the total survey respondents answered their families have 3 persons and above dependent people and only 13 (11.30%) mentioned their families have no dependent people. 106 (92.17%) of the total survey respondents mentioned the main income of their families come from other family members. Most of their siblings were worked casual and industrial workers. 7 (6.08%) of total survey respondents were lost their both parents. 73 (63.47%) of the both parents of total survey respondents were alive. 42 (36.52%) of the respondents' parent background was casual workers. Between 47-57 years age group of the parents of total survey respondents is (48.69%) and above 58 years age group of the parents of the survey respondents is 9 (7.82%). There can be found that the parents of the survey respondents were in working ages, except dead parents and above 58 years age group parents of the total survey respondents. This survey can also find over half, 68 (59.13%) of the total survey respondents have four siblings and above. Large family size is another factor push to stop their education and working in early age. 82 (71.30%) of total survey respondents were lived in rent houses and there can be found 12 children or 10.43% of total survey respondents who were lived in slam houses from Hlaingtharyar Township in Yangon Region. This survey also found that the most children came to work from Ayarwaddy Region.

The educational status found that all of the survey respondents did not finish the middle education and the highest education they had is grade 6 and only 6.95% of the total survey respondents are finished at middle school education. (68 children (59.13%) at primary level, 22.60% at only read and write and 11.30% never been the school). There can be found the schooling status of the parents of the survey respondents. The over half of the parents of survey respondents did not finished the primary education. The lack of parents' education did not see the important of education of their children. But it could not only be their limit of education and income, there might be the nature of the family work. The major reason for school dropout is need money for their family and 63.47% of the total survey respondents mentioned it and their families decided to stop their education but only 9 (7.82%) of the total survey respondents decided on their own. About 66% of the child labor believes that the education could support their carriers and nearly 55% of the total survey respondents mentioned for the willingness to return to school. 77 (66.95%) of respondents have difficult to talk with other people, other 38 (33.04%) haven't these difficulty and 41 (35.65%) of the respondents mentioned that they depend upon other families members and other 74 (64.34%) respondents replied that they do not depend upon other families members when they before learn from school. 47 (40.86%) of the respondents mentioned that they still have difficult to talk with other people but 55 (47.82%) of the total survey respondents replied they haven't these difficulties and 33 (28.69%) of the total survey respondents mentioned they still depend on other families members but 69 (60%) replied they don't depend upon other families members when they after learn from school, there are no account 13 (11.30%) of the respondents who are never been to school.

The current working conditions and earning and mode of payment found that there are 6-10 months working experiences are the most 49 (42.60%) of the total survey respondents. Their working hour is approximately 12 hours, 76 (66.08%) of the total survey respondents are worked 12 hours per day. The child laborers who work in tea shops got salary on monthly based and start from 30000 kyats to 120000 kyats and 109 (94.78%) of the total survey respondents are earning between 60000 kyats and 95000 kyats per month. 4 children earn 45000 kyats per month which is extremely, low wages for work. Although 111 (96.52%) of the respondents send money to their families normally, only 1 (0.86%) of the total survey respondents

never sent money to their families. The most children 34.78% of the total survey respondents mentioned that they want to support their families because of their families are poor and big family sizes. Only 12 (10.43%) of the total survey respondents answered their salary payroll depend on age. There is no particular free time for them. They could rest during afternoon while there are no customers at teashop. 80% of the survey respondents spent their free time as sleeping that is easily to understand for getting up early and getting bed too late. Only 6 (5.21%) of the total survey respondents replied that they get holiday in Thidinkyut festival but other 109 (94.78%) of the respondents mentioned that they don't get holiday in the whole year. There are no other benefits for them but if they were sick, the owner of the teashops sent them to clinic.

The consumption pattern and saving conditions found that all children have had their breakfast, lunch and dinner in their teashops. 106 children or 92.17% of total survey respondents were lived in their teashops and 5.12% of the total survey respondents live in labor barrack. Only 3 (2.60%) of total survey respondents go back to their home because they are married. Only 4 children or 3.47% of the total survey respondents have saving money for their future. They saved money different ways. Among them, only one (0.86%) of the total survey respondents saved money in bank. There can be found most of them can't save money for their future because they can solve only their current livelihood.

The health and future plans found that 97 (84.34%) of the total survey respondents answered they do not get the health benefits or medical allowances from their employers, but their working place condition is mostly safe and sound. They don't work in tight space, over heated in dense of the dust and gas. It is seem safe place compare with the mining work. But long working hours per day could harm their health in the short term and long term. 6 (5.21%) of the respondents response for burn but 84 (73.04%) of the respondents replied that they never been illness along their working time. There were not found physical and psychological abuse in this survey. Approximately, 96 children replied that they got drinking water from tube well and 105 children mentioned that their conditions of toilet are water sealed toilets. Concerning about future plan of them, 36 (31.30%) of the total survey respondents wish to go back to school but only 1(0.86%) of the total survey respondents mention to get married. 100 (86.95%) of total survey respondents answered that they don't

want to join another jobs because everything is ok for them in now work. Only 15 (13.04%) of the total survey respondents answered that they want to join another better jobs for their more income. This survey also found income is the most important thing for their life. But they are low skill and they do not have enough knowledge for their life development. This analysis indicates that the child labor in teashops should be considered a consequence of poverty.

5.2 Suggestions

There are five suggestions on the survey findings. Firstly, the poverty reduction is the key for child labor elimination. The poverty is the main and root causes of child laborers, there are many different ways to reduce in the rural and urban areas. Breaking poverty is the important challenge for the developing countries involving Myanmar. The most children of the total survey respondents mentioned they want to go back to school so government in Myanmar should support as free education, uniforms, stationary, etc for them. Government in Myanmar subsidies such as education, free health system, easy access to microfinance and job creation are needed for the poor families. If the poverty is drop, the decrease of child labor is sure.

Secondly, Myanmar has compulsory education with highly dropout rate. This study found 59.13% of the total survey respondents been to the school at least primary school but only a few through middle school education. Working at an early age is strongly related to the early dropout of schooling. Another approach to reduce child labor is getting children back to school, it provides healthy and physical and psychological growth as well as increasing skills so that there are costs associated with the books, stationary and uniforms. As the survey finds nearly 66% of the child laborers trust on education would improve their job status.

Thirdly, government must have to monitor and effectively enforce the child laws and acts. There is no clear definition and measurement for child laborers examples minimum age, minimum wage, maximum working hours, etc. Law enforcement of government is also crucial for nation building. National legislation law should be aligned with the international levels of child laborers involving the minimum age and maximum working hours per day. In the society, governance of the child labor appears to have been forgotten.

Fourthly, as the survey mentioned that the family is one of the main factors of motivating child labor, the lack of the knowledge on child labor by parents and their low income pressure their children to join work in the early ages. Parents are guardian of the children, it is important to inform them about child rights and child protection so that they could realize the important of the guiding to their children. As this survey finds the most survey respondents mentioned that their families need money so they want to support their families. According to their answered, if government will support to their parents or households' head such as microfinance loans, job creations, vocational training schools, etc, the life of their families will better than past.

Fifthly, this survey would find more detail information about the child labor and would help to eliminate child labor. This paper is basic study on the socioeconomic characteristic on child laborers from teashops in Insein Township. Technical and Vocational Education Training (TVET) comes as the important roles of the education system in developing countries. Singapore - Myanmar Vocational Training (SMVT), Center for Vocational Training (CVT) and other TVET programs are running in Myanmar. Daw Aung San Su Kyi encouraged and advice on the role of TVET programs even the state counselor. But the problem is the recent criteria for TVET program are high and not practical for the youth who could not complete the matriculation standard. They accept the youth people who pass the matriculation only. Those criteria hinder the youth and working children to join that program.

References

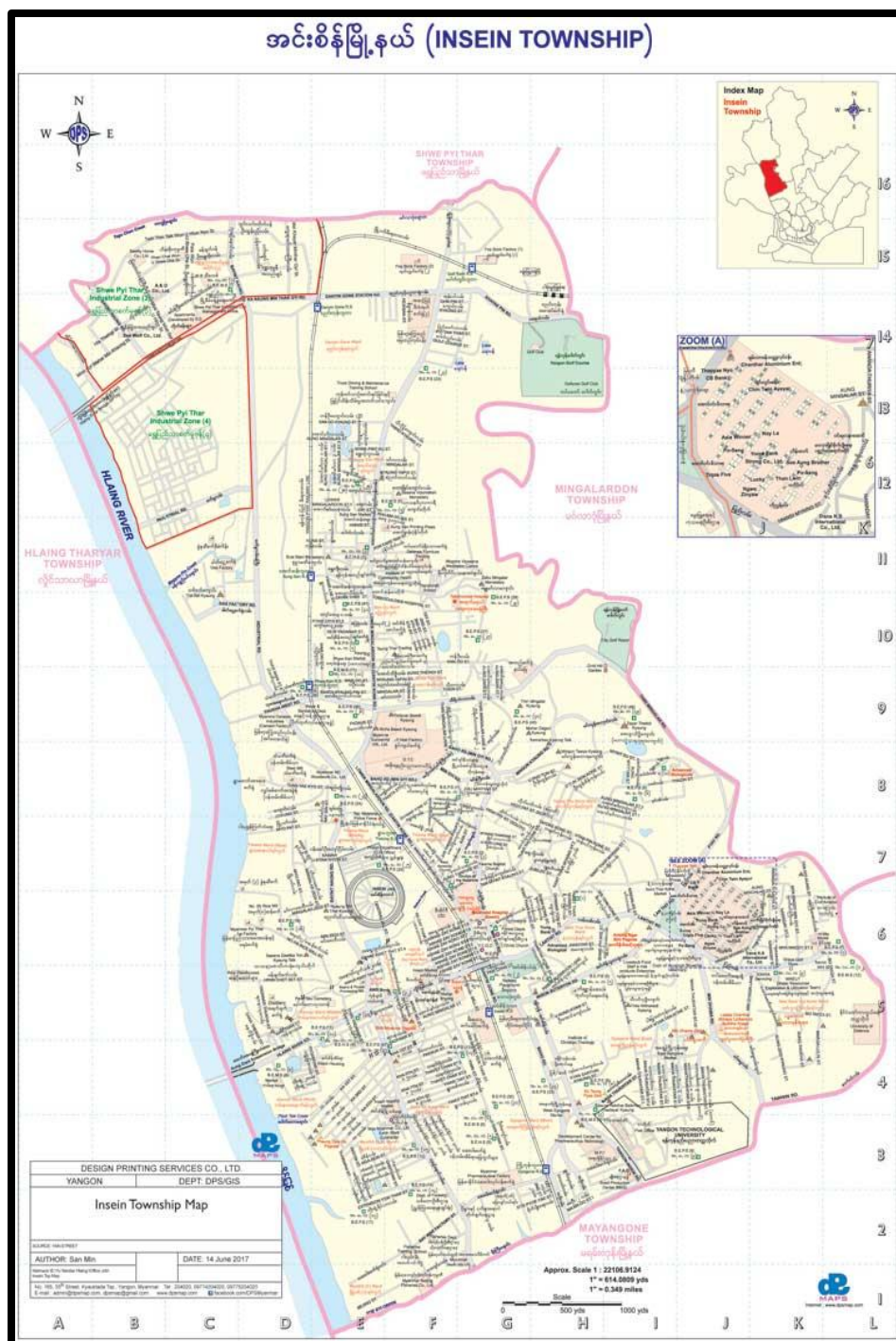
- Bonnette, K. (2018). *Child Labor, Illiteracy, and Poverty*. JPIC Office .
- Department of Population, M. o. (2017). *The 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census, Yangon Region, Northern District, Insein Township*. Nay Pyi Taw.
- Dr. Tomas Davulis, L. (2002). *National Labour Law Profile: Lithuania*. Retrieved July 20, 2018, from ILO.
- Ediger, L ,Prepscius, J and Fletcher,C. (2016). “*Child Labor in Myanmar’s Garment Sector: Challenges and Recommendations*. San Francisco.
- Ferguson, H. B., Bovaird, S., & Mueller, M. (2017, October 12). *The impact of poverty on educational outcomes for children*. Retrieved August 22, 2018, from ncbi: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2528798/>
- Hilowitz, J., Kooijmans, J., Matz, P., Dorman, P., Kock, M. D., & Alectus, M. (2004). *Child Labour*. Switzerland: International Labour Office.
- ILO. (2015). *A legal review of national laws and regulations related to child labour in Myanmar in light of international laws and standards*. ILO.
- ILO. (2018, June 12). *world day against child labor Myanmar: too many children still in hazardous and unsafe forms of work*. Retrieved September 13, 2018, from ILO: <http://www.ilo.org/yangon/press/WCMS-631831/lang--en/index.htm>
- Israel, L. Z. (2017). *A Study on causes and conditions of child labour in tea shop at North Okkalarpa Township Yangon*. Yangon University of Economics
- MCRB. (2017). *Children’s Rights and Business in Myanmar*. Yangon.
- Ministry of Labour, E. a. (2015). *Myanmar, labour force, child labour , and school to work transition survey 2015*.
- Osment, L. (2014). *Child Labour; the effect on child, causes and remedies to the revolving menace* . Sweden : Lunds .
- Services, A. T., & JSI Research & Training Institute, I. (2017). *peer education program to reduce tuberculosis and HIV risks in Tanzania prisons*.
- UNICEF. (2014). *child right and security checklist*.
- UNICEF. (2017). *the right of roma children to education*.

Websites

- ILO. (n.d.). *Causes of child labor*. Retrieved August 09, 2018, from ILO: https://www.ilo.org/moscow/areas-of-work/child-labour/WCMS_248984/lang--en/index.htm
- ILO. (2006). *child Labor*. Retrieved July 20, 2018, from ILO: www.ilo.org
- ILO. (2016). *child labor in Myanmar*. Retrieved September 13, 2018, from ILO: <http://www.ilo.org>
- ILO. (n.d.). *Child Labour: What is to be done*. Retrieved July 27, 2018, from ilo: <https://www.ilo.org/public//english/standards/ipec/publ/policy/what/what2.htm>
- ILO. (2016, July 01). *My-PEC Project*. Retrieved august 30, 2018, from www.ilo.org: <http://www.ilo.org>
- ILO. (2016). *what is child labor*. Retrieved august 23, 2018, from ILO: <http://www.ilo.org>
- ILO. (n.d.). *C138 - Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)*. Retrieved August 03, 2018, from ilo: https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C138#A18
- Myanmar mobile Education Project Overview*. (2018). Retrieved August 22, 2018, from www.mymeproject.org: <http://www.mymeproject.org>
- Theworldcounts. (2014, December 08). *Child Labour*. Retrieved from theworldcounts: http://www.theworldcounts.com/stories/Child_Labour_Definition
- UNICEF. (2017, December 13). *Child Labour*. Retrieved from UNICEF: <https://data.unicef.org/topic/child-protection/child-labour/>
- UNICEF. (2009). *child protection*. Retrieved july 18, 2018, from UNICEF: <http://www.unicef.org>
- What is child labour*. (n.d.). Retrieved from International Labour Organization : <https://www.ilo.org/ipec/facts/lang--en/index.htm>
- Worldbankgroup. (2018, april 11). *the definitions of poverty*. Retrieved August 05, 2018, from worldbank: <http://worldbank.org/INTPOVERTY/Resources/335642-1124115102975/1555199-1124115187705/ch2.pdf>

Appendix I

Map of Insein Township



Source: General Administrative Office from Insein Township

Appendix II

Survey Questions

Sector (1) ဖြေဆိုသူ၏ ကိုယ်ရေးအချက်အလက်

၁-၁။ ဖြေဆိုသူအမည်နှင့်နေရာ(✓)

၁။ ကျား/မ	
၂။ အသက်	
၃။ လူမျိုး	
၄။ ကိုးကွယ်သည့်ဘာသာ	
၅။ အိမ်ထောင်ရှိ/မရှိ	
၆။ မိသားစုအရေအတွက်	
၇။ မှီခိုသူဦးရေ	
၈။ မိသားစုအဓိကဝင်ငွေ (မိမိ / အခြား)	

၁-၂။ မိဘနှစ်ပါးအသက်ရှင်နေထိုင်မှု(✓)

ရှိ	မရှိ

၁-၃။ မိဘအလုပ်အကိုင်(✓)

၁။ အစိုးရ	
၂။ ပုဂ္ဂလိက	
၃။ ကိုယ်ပိုင်လုပ်ငန်း	
၄။ အခြား	

၁-၄။ မောင်နှမများ၏အလုပ်အကိုင်အခြေအနေ (✓)

	ရှိ	မရှိ
၁။ အစိုးရ		
၂။ စက်ရုံဆင်း		
၃။ ပုဂ္ဂလိကလုပ်ငန်း		
၄။ စက်ချုပ်		
၅။ တောင်သူ		
၆။ ကျွဲသမီး		
၇။ အခြား		

၁-၅။ မိဘများ၏အသက်အရွယ် (✓)

၁။ ၂၅-၃၅ နှစ်	
၂။ ၃၆-၄၆ နှစ်	
၃။ ၄၇-၅၇ နှစ်	
၄။ ၅၈ နှင့်အထက်	
၅။ ကွယ်လွန်	

၁-၆။ မွေးချင်းဦးရေ (✓)

၁။ တစ်ယောက်မှမရှိ	
၂။ တစ်ယောက်	
၃။ နှစ်ယောက်	
၄။ သုံးယောက်	
၅။ လေးယောက်နှင့်အထက်	

၁-၇။ အိမ်ပိုင်ဆိုင်မှုအခြေအနေ (✓)

၁။ ငှားရမ်း	
၂။ ဝယ်ယူ	
၃။ အခြား	

၁-၈။ နေအိမ်အမျိုးအစား (✓)

၁။ တိုက်အိမ်	
၂။ ပျဉ်ထောင်အိမ်	
၃။ ဓနိမိုး၊ ထရီကာ	
၄။ တဲအိမ်	

Sector (2) ဖြေဆိုသူ၏ ပညာအရည်အချင်း

၂-၁။ ပညာအရည်အချင်း (✓)

၁။ ကျောင်းမနေဖူးပါ	
၂။ မူလတန်း	
၃။ အလယ်တန်း	
၄။ အထက်တန်း	
၅။ ရေးတတ်/ဖတ်တတ်	
၆။ အခြား	

၂-၂။ မိသားစုတွင်ကျောင်းသားဦးရေ(✓)

ရှိ (ဦးရေ)	မရှိ

၂-၃။ ကျောင်းသား/သူအတွက်ထောက်ပံ့စရိတ်ပေးသူ (✓)

၁။ မိမိ	
၂။ အခြားသူ	

၂-၄။ မိသားစုတွင်ပညာသင်ကြားနေသောကျောင်းသား/သူ (✓)

၁။ မူလတန်း	
၂။ အလယ်တန်း	
၃။ အထက်တန်း	
၄။ တက္ကသိုလ်	

၂-၅။ မိဘများ၏ပညာအရည်အချင်း (✓)

၁။ ကျောင်းမနေဘူးသူ	
၂။ မူလတန်း	
၃။ အလယ်တန်း	
၄။ အထက်တန်း	
၅။ ဘွဲ့ရ	
၆။ ရေးတတ်/ဖတ်တတ်	

၂-၆။ အတန်းပညာရေးရပ်နားရသည့်အကြောင်းအရင်း

၁။

၂-၇။ ကျောင်းပြန်တက်ချင်မှုအခြေအနေ (✓)

၁။ တက်ချင်ပါသည်။	
၂။ မတက်ချင်ပါဘူး။	

၂-၈။ ကျောင်းတက်နေတဲ့သက်တူရွယ်တူတွေကိုမြင်လျှင်ခံစားမိသောစိတ်ခံစားချက်

၁။

၂-၉။ ပညာရေးကဘဝအတွက်အထောက်အကူပေးတယ်လို့ထင်ပါသလား။

(✓)	(✗)

၂-၁၀။ ကျောင်းမှအတန်းပညာ/ အတတ်ပညာမသင်ကြားခင်နှင့်သင်ကြားပြီးအခြေအနေ
မသင်ကြားခင်အခြေအနေ(✓)

	ရှိ	မရှိ
၁။ မိမိကိုယ်ကိုကျေနပ်အားရမှု		
၂။ လျစ်လျူရှုခံရမှု		
၃။ လူအများနှင့်စကားပြောရာတွင်အခက်အခဲရှိမှု		
၄။ မိမိကိုယ်ကိုယုံကြည်မှု		
၅။ မိသားစုနှင့်ဆက်ဆံရာတွင် အရေးပါမှု		
၆။ လူမှုရေးကိစ္စများမှာပါဝင်မှု		
၇။ တစ်ပါးသူအပေါ်မှီခိုမှု		
၈။ ငွေကြေးအရမှီခိုမှု		
၉။ အလုပ်လုပ်ကိုင်ရာတွင်အခက်အခဲရှိမှု		

သင်ကြားပြီးအခြေအနေ(✓)

	ရှိ	မရှိ
၁။ မိမိကိုယ်ကိုကျေနပ်အားရမှု		
၂။ လျစ်လျူရှုခံရမှု		
၃။ လူအများနှင့်စကားပြောရာတွင်အခက်အခဲရှိမှု		
၄။ မိမိကိုယ်ကိုယုံကြည်မှု		
၅။ မိသားစုနှင့်ဆက်ဆံရာတွင် အရေးပါမှု		
၆။ လူမှုရေးကိစ္စများမှာပါဝင်မှု		
၇။ တစ်ပါးသူအပေါ်မှီခိုမှု		
၈။ ငွေကြေးအရမှီခိုမှု		
၉။ အလုပ်လုပ်ကိုင်ရာတွင်အခက်အခဲရှိမှု		

Sector (3)လုပ်ငန်းခွင်အခြေအနေနှင့်လုပ်ခလစာပုံစံ

၃-၁။ လက်ရှိလုပ်ကိုင်သည့်အလုပ်အမျိုးအစား

၁။

၃-၂။ လုပ်သက်(✓)

၁။ ၁-၅ လ	
၂။ ၆-၁၀ လ	
၃။ ၁ နှစ်	
၄။ ၂ နှစ်	
၅။ ၃ နှစ်နှင့်အထက်	

၃-၃။ လုပ်ငန်းခွင်ထဲပျော်ရွှင်မှုအခြေအနေ(✓)

ရှိ	မရှိ

၃-၄။ တစ်နေ့အလုပ်လုပ်ချိန်(နာရီ)စုစုပေါင်း

၁။

၃-၅။ တစ်လပျမ်းမျှဝင်ငွေ(✓)

၁။ ၃၀၀၀ကျပ်နှင့် ၅၀၀၀ကျပ် ကြား	
၂။ ၆၀၀၀ကျပ်နှင့် ၈၀၀၀ကျပ် ကြား	
၃။ ၉၀၀၀ကျပ်နှင့် ၁၁၀၀၀ကျပ် ကြား	
၄။ ၁၂၀၀၀ကျပ်နှင့်အထက်	

၃-၆။ မိသားစုထံသို့ဝင်ငွေပို့မှုအခြေအနေ(✓)

၁။ ပုံမှန်ပို့ဖြစ်သောခန့်မှန်းခြေဝင်ငွေပမာဏ	
၂။ တစ်ခါတစ်ရံပို့ဖြစ်	
၃။ မပို့ဖြစ်	

၃-၇။ ဘာကြောင့်ဒီဆိုင်မှာအလုပ်လုပ်ချင်တာလဲ။

၁။

၃-၈။ လုပ်ခလစာကအသက်အရွယ်ပေါ်မူတည်ပြီးကွာခြားသလား။ (✓)

ရှိ	မရှိ

၃-၉။ လစာရရှိမှုပုံစံ (✓)

၁။ နေ့စား	
၂။ လစား	
၃။ အခြား	

၃-၁၀။ နားရက်နှင့်အခြားခံစားခွင့်များ

၁။

၃-၁၁။ အားလပ်ချိန်တွင်အနားယူသောပုံစံ(✓)

၁။ စာဖတ်ခြင်း	
၂။ လျှောက်ကသွားခြင်း	
၃။ သူငယ်ချင်တွေနဲ့တွေ့ခြင်း	
၄။ အင်တာနက်သုံးခြင်း	
၅။ တီဗီကြည့်ခြင်း	
၆။ အားကစားလုပ်ခြင်း	
၇။ အနားယူအိပ်စက်ခြင်း	

Sector (4)စားသောက်နေထိုင်မှုပုံစံနှင့် ဝင်ငွေစုဆောင်းမှုအခြေအနေ

၄-၁။ စားသောက်မှုပုံစံ(✓)

၁။ ဆိုင်ကကျွေးတာစားတာလား။	
၂။ ကိုယ့်ဘာသာကိုယ်ဝယ်စားတာလား	
၃။ အခြား	

၄-၂။ လက်ရှိနေထိုင်ရသည့်ပုံစံ(✓)

၁။ ဆိုင်	
၂။ အလုပ်သမားတန်းလျား	
၃။ ကိုယ့်အစီအစဉ်နဲ့ကိုယ်နေ	
၄။ အခြား	

၄-၃။ နေထိုင်သည့်ပုံစံအပေါ်စိတ်ကျေနပ်မှုအခြေအနေ(✓)

ရှိ	မရှိ

၄-၄။ စုဆောင်းငွေအခြေအနေ(✓)

ရှိ	မရှိ

၄-၅။ စုဆောင်းငွေစုဆောင်းသည့်ပုံစံ(✓)

၁။ အိမ်	
၂။ ဘဏ်	
၃။ စုမဲ(ဝိုင်းကြီးချုပ်)	
၄။ အခြား	

Sector (5)ကျန်းမာရေးနှင့်အခြားအချက်များ

၅-၁။ ကျန်းမာရေးခံစားခွင့်ရှိ/မရှိ(✓)

ရှိ	မရှိ

၅-၂။ အလုပ်လုပ်ကိုင်နေစဉ်အတွင်းဖြစ်ပေါ်လာသည့်ကျန်းမာရေးအခြေအနေများ(✓)

၁။ ချောင်းဆိုး	
၂။ ရာသီဖျား	
၃။ အပူလောင်	
၄။ ခေါင်းမူး	
၅။ မဖြစ်ဖူးပါ။	
၆။ အခြား	

၅-၃။ သောက်သုံးရေအမျိုးအစား(✓)

၁။ အဝီစိတွင်းရေ	
၂။ ဂျိုးဖြူရေ	
၃။ ရေသန့်	
၄။ အခြား	

၅-၄။ အိမ်သာသုံးစွဲမှုအခြေအနေ(✓)

၁။ ရေလောင်းအိမ်သာ	
၂။ ဓနိမိုးထရံကာအိမ်သာ	
၃။ ကျင်းအိမ်သာ	
၄။ အများသုံးအိမ်သာ	

၅-၅။ မိမိအနာဂတ်တွင်အဖြစ်ချင်ဆုံးဆန္ဒကဘာလဲ။(✓)/(✗)

	(✓)	(✗)
၁။ ကျောင်းပြန်တက်ချင်တယ်		
၂။ မိသားစုအတွက်အလုပ်လုပ်ချင်တယ်		
၃။ အိမ်မှာပဲပြန်နေချင်တယ်		
၄။ ဒီထက်ကောင်းတဲ့အလုပ်ကိုပြောင်းချင်တယ်		
၅။ အသက်မွေးဝမ်းကျောင်းသင်တန်းတစ်ခုတက်ချင်တယ်		
၆။ ကျောင်းတက်ရင်းနဲ့အလုပ်လုပ်ချင်တယ်		
၇။ အိမ်ထောင်ပြုမယ်		
၈။ မသိပါ		

၅-၆။ မိမိ၏မျိုးဆက်ကိုမိမိကဲ့သို့ငယ်ငယ်ရွယ်ရွယ်နှင့်အလုပ်ခွင်သို့ဝင်ခိုင်းမည်လား။(✓)

၁။ ဝင်ခိုင်းမည်။ (ဘာကြောင့်)	
၂။ မဝင်ခိုင်းပါ။ (ဘာကြောင့်)	

၅-၇။ ဒီထက်ဝင်ငွေကောင်းပြီးပိုအဆင်ပြေတဲ့အလုပ်ဆိုရင်ပြောင်းမှာလား။(✓)

၁။ ပြောင်းမည်။ (ဘာကြောင့်)	
၂။ မပြောင်းပါ။ (ဘာကြောင့်)	

Appendix III
ILO Convention NO.138
Minimum Age Convention, 1973

Article 1

Each Member for which this Convention is in force undertakes to pursue a national policy designed to ensure the effective abolition of child labor and to raise progressively the minimum age for admission to employment or work to a level consistent with the fullest physical and mental development of young persons.

Article 2

1. 1. Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall specify, in a declaration appended to its ratification, a minimum age for admission to employment or work within its territory and on means of transport registered in its territory; subject to Articles 4 to 8 of this Convention, no one under that age shall be admitted to employment or work in any occupation.
2. 2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention may subsequently notify the Director-General of the International Labor Office, by further declarations, that it specifies a minimum age higher than that previously specified.
3. 3. The minimum age specified in pursuance of paragraph 1 of this Article shall not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and, in any case, shall not be less than 15 years.
4. 4. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 3 of this Article, a Member whose economy and educational facilities are insufficiently developed may, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist, initially specify a minimum age of 14 years.
5. 5. Each Member which has specified a minimum age of 14 years in pursuance of the provisions of the preceding paragraph shall include in its reports on the application of this Convention submitted under article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labor Organization a statement--
 - (a) that its reason for doing so subsists; or
 - (b) that it renounces its right to avail itself of the provisions in question as from a stated date.

Article 3

1. 1. The minimum age for admission to any type of employment or work which by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out is likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young persons shall not be less than 18 years.
2. 2. The types of employment or work to which paragraph 1 of this Article applies shall be determined by national laws or regulations or by the competent authority, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist.
3. 3. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article, national laws or regulations or the competent authority may, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist, authorize employment or work as from the age of 16 years on condition that the health, safety and morals of the young persons concerned are fully protected and that the young persons have received adequate specific instruction or vocational training in the relevant branch of activity.

Article 4

1. 1. In so far as necessary, the competent authority, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist, may exclude from the application of this Convention limited categories of employment or work in respect of which special and substantial problems of application arise.
2. 2. Each Member which ratifies this Convention shall list in its first report on the application of the Convention submitted under article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labor Organization any categories which may have been excluded in pursuance of paragraph 1 of this Article, giving the reasons for such exclusion, and shall state in subsequent reports the position of its law and practice in respect of the categories excluded and the extent to which effect has been given or is proposed to be given to the Convention in respect of such categories.
3. 3. Employment or work covered by Article 3 of this Convention shall not be excluded from the application of the Convention in pursuance of this Article.

Article 5

1. 1. A Member whose economy and administrative facilities are insufficiently developed may, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist, initially limit the scope of application of this Convention.

2. 2. Each Member which avails itself of the provisions of paragraph 1 of this Article shall specify, in a declaration appended to its ratification, the branches of economic activity or types of undertakings to which it will apply the provisions of the Convention.
3. 3. The provisions of the Convention shall be applicable as a minimum to the following: mining and quarrying; manufacturing; construction; electricity, gas and water; sanitary services; transport, storage and communication; and plantations and other agricultural undertakings mainly producing for commercial purposes, but excluding family and small-scale holdings producing for local consumption and not regularly employing hired workers.
4. 4. Any Member which has limited the scope of application of this Convention in pursuance of this Article--
 - (a) shall indicate in its reports under Article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labor Organization the general position as regards the employment or work of young persons and children in the branches of activity which are excluded from the scope of application of this Convention and any progress which may have been made towards wider application of the provisions of the Convention;
 - (b) may at any time formally extend the scope of application by a declaration addressed to the Director-General of the International Labor Office.

Article 6

This Convention does not apply to work done by children and young persons in schools for general, vocational or technical education or in other training institutions, or to work done by persons at least 14 years of age in undertakings, where such work is carried out in accordance with conditions prescribed by the competent authority, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist, and is an integral part of--

- (a) a course of education or training for which a school or training institution is primarily responsible;
- (b) a programme of training mainly or entirely in an undertaking, which programme has been approved by the competent authority; or
- (c) a programme of guidance or orientation designed to facilitate the choice of an occupation or of a line of training.

Article 7

1. 1. National laws or regulations may permit the employment or work of persons 13 to 15 years of age on light work which is--
 - (a) not likely to be harmful to their health or development; and
 - (b) not such as to prejudice their attendance at school, their participation in vocational orientation or training programmes approved by the competent authority or their capacity to benefit from the instruction received.
2. 2. National laws or regulations may also permit the employment or work of persons who are at least 15 years of age but have not yet completed their compulsory schooling on work which meets the requirements set forth in sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of paragraph 1 of this Article.
3. 3. The competent authority shall determine the activities in which employment or work may be permitted under paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article and shall prescribe the number of hours during which and the conditions in which such employment or work may be undertaken.
4. 4. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 1 and 2 of this Article, a Member which has availed itself of the provisions of paragraph 4 of Article 2 may, for as long as it continues to do so, substitute the ages 12 and 14 for the ages 13 and 15 in paragraph 1 and the age 14 for the age 15 in paragraph 2 of this Article.

Article 8

1. 1. After consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist, the competent authority may, by permits granted in individual cases, allow exceptions to the prohibition of employment or work provided for in Article 2 of this Convention, for such purposes as participation in artistic performances.
2. 2. Permits so granted shall limit the number of hours during which and prescribe the conditions in which employment or work is allowed.

Article 9

1. 1. All necessary measures, including the provision of appropriate penalties, shall be taken by the competent authority to ensure the effective enforcement of the provisions of this Convention.
2. 2. National laws or regulations or the competent authority shall define the persons responsible for compliance with the provisions giving effect to the Convention.

3. 3. National laws or regulations or the competent authority shall prescribe the registers or other documents which shall be kept and made available by the employer; such registers or documents shall contain the names and ages or dates of birth, duly certified wherever possible, of persons whom he employs or who work for him and who are less than 18 years of age.

Article 10

1. 1. This Convention revises, on the terms set forth in this Article, the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919, the Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920, the Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921, the Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921, the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention, 1932, the Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1936, the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937, the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention (Revised), 1937, the Minimum Age (Fishermen) Convention, 1959, and the Minimum Age (Underground Work) Convention, 1965.
2. 2. The coming into force of this Convention shall not close the Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1936, the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937, the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention (Revised), 1937, the Minimum Age (Fishermen) Convention, 1959, or the Minimum Age (Underground Work) Convention, 1965, to further ratification.
3. 3. The Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919, the Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920, the Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921, and the Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921, shall be closed to further ratification when all the parties thereto have consented to such closing by ratification of this Convention or by a declaration communicated to the Director-General of the International Labor Office.
4. 4. When the obligations of this Convention are accepted--
 - (a) by a Member which is a party to the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937, and a minimum age of not less than 15 years is specified in pursuance of Article 2 of this Convention, this shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of that Convention,
 - (b) in respect of non-industrial employment as defined in the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention, 1932, by a Member which is a party to that Convention, this shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of that Convention,

- (c) in respect of non-industrial employment as defined in the Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention (Revised), 1937, by a Member which is a party to that Convention, and a minimum age of not less than 15 years is specified in pursuance of Article 2 of this Convention, this shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of that Convention,
- (d) in respect of maritime employment, by a Member which is a party to the Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1936, and a minimum age of not less than 15 years is specified in pursuance of Article 2 of this Convention or the Member specifies that Article 3 of this Convention applies to maritime employment, this shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of that Convention,
- (e) in respect of employment in maritime fishing, by a Member which is a party to the Minimum Age (Fishermen) Convention, 1959, and a minimum age of not less than 15 years is specified in pursuance of Article 2 of this Convention or the Member specifies that Article 3 of this Convention applies to employment in maritime fishing, this shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of that Convention,
- (f) by a Member which is a party to the Minimum Age (Underground Work) Convention, 1965, and a minimum age of not less than the age specified in pursuance of that Convention is specified in pursuance of Article 2 of this Convention or the Member specifies that such an age applies to employment underground in mines in virtue of Article 3 of this Convention, this shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of that Convention,

if and when this Convention shall have come into force.

1. 5. Acceptance of the obligations of this Convention--

- (a) shall involve the denunciation of the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919, in accordance with Article 12 thereof,
- (b) in respect of agriculture shall involve the denunciation of the Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921, in accordance with Article 9 thereof,
- (c) in respect of maritime employment shall involve the denunciation of the Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920, in accordance with Article 10 thereof, and of the Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921, in accordance with Article 12 thereof, if and when this Convention shall have come into force.

Article 11

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Director-General of the International Labor Office for registration.

Article 12

1. 1. This Convention shall be binding only upon those Members of the International Labor Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Director-General.
2. 2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Director-General.
3. 3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratifications has been registered.

Article 13

1. 1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Director-General of the International Labor Office for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.
2. 2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this Article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this Article.

Article 14

1. 1. The Director-General of the International Labor Office shall notify all Members of the International Labor Organization of the registration of all ratifications and denunciations communicated to him by the Members of the Organization.
2. 2. When notifying the Members of the Organization of the registration of the second ratification communicated to him, the Director-General shall draw the attention of the Members of the Organization to the date upon which the Convention will come into force.

Article 15

The Director-General of the International Labor Office shall communicate to the Secretary-General of the United Nations for registration in accordance with Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations full particulars of all ratifications and acts of denunciation registered by him in accordance with the provisions of the preceding Articles.

Article 16

At such times as it may consider necessary the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall examine the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 17

1. 1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides:
 - (a) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall ipso jure involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 13 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;
 - (b) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.
2. 2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

Article 18

The English and French versions of the text of this Convention are equally authoritative.