

**YANGON UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS  
DEPARTMENT OF APPLIED ECONOMICS  
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**A STUDY ON CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF  
CHILD LABOUR IN INSEIN TOWNSHIP**

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MPA – 36 (19<sup>th</sup> BATCH)**

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CHILD LABOUR IN INSEIN TOWNSHIP**

**A thesis submitted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of  
Master of Public Administration (MPA)**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Child labour is one of the major problems in Myanmar. The objective of this study is to investigate the causes and consequences of the child labour of the ages 10 to 17 years old who faced challenges in their employment and working conditions. The quantitative research method was used. Descriptive method was used in this study. In addition, the structured questionnaire was used to gather data from 208 child labour in Insein Township. It is found that 86.54% of children are working for family living and 41.35% of respondents migrated from other states and regions to work in Yangon since there are rare job opportunities in their hometown.

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## LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CLEAR	Country level engagement and assistance to reduce child labour project
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
C138 ILO	Convention No. 138 on the Minimum Age for Admission to Employment and work
C182 ILO	Convention Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour No. 182
EFA	Early Childhood Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
IPEC	International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
MLF	Myanmar Labour Force
MY-PEC	Myanmar Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour
NFE	Non-Formal Education
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
SWB	Subjective Well-Being
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN	United Nation
UNDCCP	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
WHOQOL	World Health Organization's Quality of Life

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Rationale of the Study

Child labour can arise from natural calamities, man-made disasters (civil disputes) and a traditional social system that allows children to work. Child labour is the sign of poverty and it also can create future poverty. Child labour is a major concern for many developing countries and a threat. In general, children are humble, obedient, working with cheaper costs than adults and silent about their rights as labor. A large number of children need to work and often struggle to survive in developing countries. Children are a country's precious human capital, and are the future generation. They need a certain growth in which they need to be safe, well trained and well educated.

There are 152 million child labors under the aged of 17 in the world and approximately half of them are performing their day to day jobs in very hazardous conditions (ILO, 2017). Approximately 73 million of them are engaged in hazardous forms of labour. Modern slavery is a truth for more than ten million children. Child labor remains predominantly in agriculture (70.9 per cent). Nearly one in five child labourers work in the services sector (17.1%) while (11.9%) of child labourers work in the industry. (ILO, International Labour Organization and Walk Free Foundation, 2017) Additionally, over 1 million of children become victims of human trafficking each year. Within households, thousands of child domestic workers are hidden, working multiple jobs for little or no payment, living in oppressive conditions, without regular communication with their families.

Child labor is a broaden problem in developing countries. A lot of children have been helping at home from a young age, running errands, or helping their parents in the family farm or business. At the household level, the decision to send a child to work occurs. However, it is also significantly impacted by factors at the individual and state levels. In the academic as well as popular literature, most see child labor as

vulnerable member of society as they are exposed to dangerous and exploitative work. Therefore, child labour is a major violation of several human rights such as right to education, right to dignity, right to health and right to food.

The problems that the child labour encountered are working at young age, working long hours for low wages, living in conditions that are detrimental to their health, physical and mental growth, or deprived of education. The international organizations have made significant efforts to eliminate child labor in the global economy. But it is not an easy task for low income countries to prohibit child labour. Myanmar is a South East Asia country with a major concern of child labour. The country has an estimate of 13 million child laborers which is nearly 10% of the child population. Myanmar has a relatively young population, with over 25% of the population under 14 years of age and further 17.78% between the ages of 15 and 24 years. According to the Myanmar Labour Force survey data, there were 1,278,909 children employed in both formal and informal sectors, including unpaid labour for family business.

Myanmar has not only a significant number of child labour working in hazardous conditions (half the number of all child labour) but also the use of child soldiers are reported. Other forms of child labor can be found in agriculture, retail sale, motor vehicle repairmen etc. It is obvious that Myanmar is facing with the Child Labour issue and this thesis critically examines the realistic situation of the child labour. The purpose of this thesis is to investigate the causes, consequences of child labour and quality of life in child labour.

## **1.2 Objective of the Study**

The main objective of the study is to find out the causes and consequences of the child labour.

## **1.3 Method of Study**

In this study, Insein Townships was selected to conduct the survey. Descriptive method was used to interpret the survey result. Primary data were collected by using structured questionnaire and 208 respondents were selected in Insein townships. Face to Face Interview was used in this study. Secondary data were collected from academic articles, research papers, books and reports, the data from the

Ministry of Labor, Immigration and Population, INGOs, UNICEF and Ministry of Social Welfare, Relief and Resettlement.

#### **1.4 Scope and Limitations of the Study**

The study focuses on the child labours who are working in the Insein Township, North Yangon District. A sample of 208 respondents was randomly selected in Insein. The respondents were selected from teashops, factories, shops, car workshop, bazars, construction sites and service industry in Insein Township. This study does not take into account any emotions of the parents and does not ask owners or managers. It only focuses on the child labour between 10-17 ages in Insein Township.

#### **1.5 Organization of the Study**

This thesis is organized by five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction of the study which involves the rationale of the study, objectives of the study, method of study, scope and limitations of the study and organization of the study. Chapter two includes history of child labour, definition of childhood, child work and child labour, causes and consequences of child labor, quality of life, remedies and eliminating and preventing child labour and review on previous study. Chapter three is the overview of child labour, current situation of child labour, child labour related laws and current activities for child labour in Myanmar. In Chapter four, survey profile, survey design, and survey results are presented. Chapter five is about conclusion in which findings and recommendations are presented.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 History of Child Labour**

In the late 1700s and early 1800s the rise of child labour in the United States began. At the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, many families had to find someone to work, or they would not survive. Most families migrated from rural areas to newly developed towns. When the children did not get a decent education, nobody was interested. By 1900, there were two million children employed so that their families could survive. The industrialization process and industrial mechanization led to the development of factories and the factory system. To operate the power-driven machines, they need for cheap labor-children. (Schuman, 2017) The reason businesses preferred recruiting child laborers was because they worked for low pay. Children were not paid at all in many situations but served for their room and board. Children frequently earned 10 to 20 per cent of what an adult would receive for the same job when they earned wages.

Children performed all kinds of jobs including working on factory machinery, selling newspapers on street corners, cracking coal at coal mines, and sweeping as chimneys. Children were sometimes preferred to adults because they were young, and could easily fit into small spaces between machines. (Nelson, & Knudsen, 1986). Children had to work long hours and dangerous works. The Industrial Revolution was a period of few governmental working conditions and hours controls. Children were often forced to work in very dangerous conditions. They lost their limbs or fingers operating on heavily driven machines because of little experience. They worked in mines with poor ventilation and lung diseases were developed. Child labour throughout much of the Industrial Revolution was common practice. There were interesting facts regarding child labor during the Industrial Revolution.

Estimates show that in the early 1800s, over 50 per cent of employees in some British factories were below 14 years of age. In 1870, more than 750,000 children

under the age of 15 were serving in the United States. Children who were employed often received little or no education. Child laborers were sometimes orphans who had little choice but to work for food. Some child labourers worked all day pulling small coal wagons. Children frequently worked long hours for a very small amount of money in unsafe factory conditions. Children were useful workers as their size allowed them to move into small spaces in industries or mines where adults could not fit, children were easier to manage and monitor and perhaps most importantly, children could have been paid less than adults. Reformers and labor leaders of the nineteenth century tried to ban child labor and improve working conditions, but it took a market crash to sway public opinion in the end. (D-Avolio, 2004)

According to statistics in 1900, there were 25,000 - 35,000 deaths and 1 million injuries occurred on industrial jobs, many of these victims would have been children. Children had higher rates of injury and death at work than adults, and hazardous and unsafe jobs involved over 50 percent of child labor. Those children are getting slim and their bodies have not grown. They have all been in poor health and others have forever lived as disabled. Although children were in troubles, the employers did not worry for them because they got children easily from the orphanages and rescue centers.

Different forms of child labor had always existed in America, ranging from the compulsory practice of indentured servitude to child slavery. In farming families and communities, child labor also provided the help needed. Poor families depend on child labour, to obtain basic necessities and essential living conditions. According to the 1900 U.S. Census, a total of 1,752,187 (about 1 in every 6) children aged 5 to 10 were engaged in "profitable occupations" in the U.S.

Children are robbed of a normal childhood and subjected to culture, health and social risks. In turn, allowing those conditions to continue would undermine each country's potential workforce. Therefore, prohibiting work at any age can deprive children of opportunities to develop their present-day lives and learning opportunity for the future. Unfortunately, since Wong, Chang, He & Wu (2010) underscored, it is poignant that many of today's children are robbed of their innocence by damaging outside world influences. Some are being pushed to rise too fast and face a risky future. Some are affected by family life breakup, or peer pressure. Others are

abandoned out. Many don't have a chance to step into a school, and are left on the streets to feed and fend for themselves. Several suffer from many types of violence and each second and every minute of each day are subjected to cruel and inhumane treatment and worst of all, some kids get forced to work.

Child labour legislation began from the earliest days of the Industrial Revolution. In England, people noticed about the poor child labourers' life and the poets wrote about the conditions of children. At that time, the British government was planning to ban the enslaved people in the West Indian Isles, spending hundreds of millions of dollars. Many people could no longer afford to ignore child labor, which was much worse than the slave trade. Observers and others had raised the issue in Parliament. England was the first country to enact laws protecting the rights of child labour. In 1802, the law prohibits children from working more than 12 hours a day in cotton factories. In 1819, children under 9 years of age were not allowed to work in cotton mills and not to work more than 12 hours for below 16 years. In 1833, Britain passed one of the first laws against child labour. It made jobs illegal for children under the age of 9. (Humphries, 2010).

Child labor during the Industrial Revolution reached new extremes while children had been servants and apprentices for much of human history. 18 per cent of all American employees were under 16 years of age in 1900. In 1919, ILO was increasing its child protection function. ([www.history.com/topics/industrial-revolution/child-labor](http://www.history.com/topics/industrial-revolution/child-labor)) In 1919, ILO expanded the work of child protection. More than 50 countries have agreed not to use under age 14 in factories, not to work under 18 years of age in night work and set to work 48 hours per week. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) was the first foreign body to sign the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989. This is the first time in history that children are treated as individuals with rights rather than the economic properties of their parents.

## **2.2. Concepts of Childhood, Child work and Child Labour**

“Childhood is the time for children to be in school and at play, to grow strong and confident with the love and encouragement of their family and an extended community of caring adults. It is a precious time in which children should live free from fear, safe from violence and protected from abuse and exploitation.” (UNICEF, 2006). Childhood should be a time of learning, leisure and physical activity, mental

and social development but not necessarily income-bearing jobs. Probably, it should be a time for children to live in freedom from fear, secure from violence, and protected from exploitation and abuse. (Okusa, 2008)

Child work refers to the participation of children in either paid or unpaid economic activity or family support practices that have no adverse effect on their financial, social, mental and physical growth. Child work which means participating in economic activity which does not adversely affect health and development or interfere with schooling and is permitted from the age of 12. Work can offer the purpose and the hope to poor kids. (ILO, World Day Against Child Labour, 2019)

In many developing countries, there is a difference between child labour and child work. ILO introduces a distinction between child work and child labor. Child work is a work which may be acceptable and child labour needs to be eliminated. There are four groups of children in the workplace: they are children at work, all child labour, economically active children at the aged 5 to 11, and children in dangerous work that is likely to harm a child's health, protection, or moral development.

Work may also provide relief from tensions at class or home. Not every child work should be a cause of concern. Some work activities improve relevant knowledge and skills, and improve the sense of self-esteem and unity with their families among children. But it is argued that work of child becomes child labour when the working place is in the outside of the family and under hazardous conditions. According to Tauson (2009) in rural Guatemala, parents tend to send their children to work because the children can gain skills from the job. Anyhow, working children need deserve education and need to provide evening schools to enable working children to receive education and vocational training.

All over the world, child labor refers to any work or operation depriving children of their childhood. The basic minimum legal age at which children are authorized to work is 15 years and 14 years in developing countries. For light works the limit is fixed at 13 to 15 years (12-14 in developing countries). Finally, for hazardous work, the limit is pushed up to 18 years and in developing countries, 16 years under certain conditions. (ILO, 2007) Underage children work tend to be trapped in the informal sector of economy. The definition of child labour is diverse. The problem of child labour is a worldwide problem and there are different forms of

child labour all over the world. There are 152 million of child labours under the aged of 17 in the world and approximately half of them are performing their day to day jobs in very hazardous conditions. (ILO, 2017).

Child labour can be described as “under-aged children who work for money or food or other basic necessities.” The World Bank defines child labour as a significant problem from the perspective of the harm it may poses to long-term national investment (Weston, 2005). According to International Labour Organization (ILO), “Child Labour refers to work that deprives children (any person under 18) of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to their physical and/or mental development. It refers to work that is mentally, or morally dangerous and harmful to children.” (<https://www.ilo.org/ipec/facts/lang--en/index.htm>)

UNICEF defines child labour as the children who are in the ages of 5-11 years engaged in any activity, or 28 hours or more domestic work per week, children 12-14 years who are in any economic activity that are light work for less than 14 hours per week, or 28 hours or more domestic work per week and children who are working in any hazardous work. Child labour can mean slavery, long hours, dangerous conditions and little opportunity for development. Child labor refers to all forms of work that jeopardize the physical, mental, educational or social development of a child, such as slavery, sexual exploitation and hazardous work. (ILO, 2017) Child labour is based on the nature of work and lack of the education opportunities. They are robbed of a normal childhood and subjected to cultural, health and social risks.

### **2.2.1. Hazardous Work Definitions and Related Work Lists**

Hazardous work is that working in an unhealthy workplace for long hours and carrying heavy materials, using dangerous equipment or products in dangerous environments. There are many children who work as child labour in factories, construction, sites, mines, domestic works as helpers or servants at home and other hazardous activities. According to Article 3 (d) of ILO Convention, there is a form of children which is classified as the unconditional worst form of child labour. (ILO, 2007). They are being deprived by the freedom and human rights of children. Those are the children who are forced or bonded labour, trapped in forms of slavery in armed conflicts, debt bondage (to pay off the debts by their family), prostitution and pornography, drug production and trading such as drug trafficking and illicit activities

(UNICEF, 2007). Hazardous child labor is employment in dangerous or unsafe conditions that may result in the child being dead, disabled or sick as a result of inadequate safety and health requirements and job arrangements. It may lead to long term disability, ill health and mental harm.

Hazard is something that has the potential to do harm. "Risk" is the likelihood that the potential harm caused by the hazard will be realized. This is dangerous work that causes injuries (e.g., bones broken by height falls; amputations from unprotected machines), makes people ill (e.g., lung diseases from dusts; pesticide cancer) or harms psycho-social development (e.g. changes in mercury behavior and personality; long-term impact from verbal abuse). ([www.who.int/occupational\\_health/topics/childlabour/en/](http://www.who.int/occupational_health/topics/childlabour/en/)) For example, the hazard related with power-driven machinery could be trapped or enmeshed by moving components. The risk will be high if the guards are not fitted and the workers are close to the machine. However, if the machine is appropriately guarded, maintained regularly, and repaired by the qualified staff, the risk will be lower.

There are five kinds of hazards at workplace. Safety hazards mean the place which can cause injuries and accident immediately like hot surfaces, Slippery floors, unguarded machinery and motor vehicles. Chemical hazards are working with gases, vapors, liquids or dusts which can damage body or skin by cleaning products, dust and chemical, heavy things and pesticides. In biological hazards, the workplace which can cause flu, lung diseases, AIDS, tuberculosis (TB) includes bacteria, insects and viruses. Psychosocial Hazards are working in isolation, yelling all the time and bullying in various forms. It also includes that long hour working and other conditions which can cause stresses. Other hazards are less obvious because the health problem sign are not shown in current. Moreover, the hazardous conditions are working with noisy machines, extensive repetitive movement, other ergonomic problems and excessive heat or cold. (Leka, S., Jain, A., & World Health Organization, 2010).

A hazard is anything which could cause harm. While hazards are intrinsic to a given process, risk may vary depending on the levels of risk control measures. If hazard exposure is properly controlled, risks can be reduced to acceptable levels.

Even if workers face to the same danger, the chances of high severity and high probability as lack of experiences can be higher for young workers than for adult

workers. Children are also at a higher level of safety and health risk at the workplace because lack of work experience and children are less able to make informed judgments. But want to accomplish well, children are ready to take the extra mile without noticing the risks, learn unsafe health and safety behavior from adult and not to be carefully trained and supervised. (ILO, Improving the Safety and Health of Young Workers, 2018)

In India, there is a list of Occupations (Non Industrial Activity) prohibited are (i) transport of passengers, goods or mails by railways, (ii) cinder picking, clearing of an ash pit or building operation in the railway premises, (iii) work in a railway station catering establishment involving the transfer of a vendor or some other establishment employee from one platform to another or to or from a moving train, (iv) work relating to the construction of a railway station or with any other work where such work is done in close proximity to or between the railway lines, (v) a port authority within the limits of any port, (vi) job related to the selling of crackers and fireworks in temporary licensed shops, (vii) abattoirs or Slaughter House, (viii) automobile workshops and garages and (ix) foundries. The Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of India 1986 forbids the employment of children under the age of 14 in 18 occupations and 65 processes which are harmful to the lives and safety of the children.

In Afghanistan, the Afghan Ministry of Labor, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled announced the list of jobs which are prohibited for child labour on 9 February 2014. They are (i) 1. Mining, (ii) Using children in organized begging, (iii) Garbage collection specially hospital wastes, (iv) Working in the iron furnace, (v) Working in garbage recycling, (vi) Working in slaughterhouses, (vii) Working in planting, harvesting and producing narcotic drugs, (viii) Working as bodyguard or any duties related to the combat, (ix) Working at height of 3 meters above of the surface and collecting fruits, (x) Working in Electric Welding, and so on.

Those working conditions create a number of troubles such as untimely ageing, undernourishment, depression, drug dependency, etc. Such children have no protection from disadvantaged backgrounds, minority groups, or forced away from their families. But most of the working children need to do work all day long. But their salary is very low and sometimes even can be beaten or ambushed. They are abused in every field. For example, there may be risks while they are carrying heavy

things and working in machinery. Consequently, many child labourers have been maimed and killed while working with such machines.

## **2.3 Causes of Child Labour**

In the world, there are several causes and main factors to force children to become child labour. Among them, the main causes are poverty, lack of education, migration and inequality, impact of family, family size and effect of globalization.

### **2.3.1 Poverty**

Poverty is the main reason to cause problems such as child labour, prostitution, unemployment, malnutrition, lower living standard, corruption, robbery etc. (Owolabi, 2012; Ekpenyong & Sibirii, 2011). Poor households mean lower income households with having more children and more family members. Poverty can create many problems. Child poverty and adult poverty are not the same. Child poverty is the children who are born to poor parents. According to UNICEF (2016), child poverty is based on child right; children lack adequate nutrition, lack decent water and sanitation facilities, health services, education and information. Khan (2001) pointed out that poor people earn little and parents are not capable to fully take care of their children. Parents need to impel their children to work for increasing household income. Children can either work or enjoy leisure. Poverty can rob the child of childhood. However, child leisure is a “luxury” in that only sufficiently rich households can afford to “buy” it.

The one theory is that even child workers may be only fractionally productive as adult workers; they can substitute in labor market. This substitutability effects on labor market which leads to a fall in wages for adults. This effect implies that entry into the workforce by children. These assumptions lead to the two possibilities of outcomes for labour market. One of the outcomes is a “good outcome” in which children does not work. This allows adult wages to be high enough for each household's purchase of child leisure. But another outcome is a “bad outcome” that all family send their children to work. For the families that are under poverty line, the schooling of the children is too costly and it pushed to enter the labour market. The earning from children is remittent answer to their families. According to Fayyazuddin, S., Jillani, A., & Jillani, Z. (1998), poverty is the major cause and poor children are

required to work to contribute to the subsistence and survival of their families. However, poverty elimination is needed with incentive for schooling and getting job training. (World Bank group, 2018).

Another factor which contributes to child labour is the civil war. The war ruins the country's economy, people become very disadvantaged and all the resources go to war. Wars destroy all the good things any country could possibly have. It brings with it diseases, poverty, damages and many other terrible things. Again, there's no help going on as the war continues. (Osment, 2014)

### **2.3.2 Lack of Education**

One of the important factors of the child labour is the lack of education. The lack of education leads to the absence of higher technological skills and higher educational opportunities. According to Osment, 2014, the lack of higher education for children deprives the development of the nation that are necessary to achieve economic transformation for higher income and better living standard and development. Illiteracy rate is higher in the poor households and many of poor people lack of education and they dropped out of school because the schooling fees are costly for them. In case, associated fees of schooling, that is transportation fees, costs of uniforms, text books, lunch box and some extra costs for class, and mandatory private tuition are also burden for the poor households. The location of the school is also important in making decision to go to school. They are the reasons of leaving school and typically coincide with joining the workforce. One study found that over 90 percent of non-working children were attending school, and just 10 percent of working children were still in school. Many researchers proposed that most parents do not see a long-term benefit from keeping their children in school, especially given the high cost of enrollment and loss of additional household income.

However education is fundamental to improve the quality of life by lifting people out of the poverty. Educated people have the possibility to learn about their right and they have other options beside work (Bruns, B., Mingat, A., & Rakotomalala, R. 2003). The poor children can get new chance, opportunities to create their future brighter through education. Fayyazuddin, S., Jillani, A., & Jillani, Z. (1998) supposed that education can open the new door to enhance economically and socially for both the individual and the nation. Education is vital to escape from

the poverty. Fyfe (1999) assumed that child labour and education need to be mutually exclusive but education plays an important part in contributing to child labour problem, and must be part of solution. Blunch and Vemer (2000) point out that in more developed countries children perform household chores or work in the labor market to finance their own personal consumption. In a developing world context, child work may allow families to direct a larger share of the household budget towards education expenditure, thus actually improving educational outcomes.

### **2.3.3 Migration and Inequality**

Migration is the oldest poverty reduction technique in the world. Many people migrate internally and externally all over the world. It is an indispensable platform for human development as a driving force behind economic growth and a source of dynamic and innovative cultures. Most people internally migrate as they want to get better their livelihoods, to follow their family members, for marriage, for education or to shun poor socio-economic conditions. Better standard of living and income are the most prominent pull factor. Poverty and inequality can be seen primarily as the root causes of migration. People make migration for a variety of reasons, some for a better life, better living standards, varied work opportunities with higher wages, more stability. People have gathered resources and accumulated wealth through migration that has helped them to address poverty (Griffiths & Ito, 2016).

There have been four major forms of migration, namely circular migration, external migration, internal migration and net migration (Heberle, 1955). Circular migration is a common pattern for short-term migration. International migration is a migration of people among countries in which immigration and emigration are again split. Many incentives and attractions of urban areas attract large amounts of people to big cities. Migration has increased the number of slum areas in cities, causing many problems such as poor hygiene, crime and emissions. Migrants are often abused, and migration is one of the key causes of increasing nuclear family where children grow up without a broader family circle (Hendriks, M., & Bartram, D., 2019).

Migration flows have long-term social and economic consequences in rural areas as members of the labor force, particularly young people, move into cities and towns (World Bank, 2016). Many people in slums are rural migrants because urban pressures weaken traditional family ties and social control over children. Migrated

people have to pay for it at the destinations and migration can change a place's population. Many migrants are uneducated, so they are not only unfit for most city jobs but lack basic knowledge and life skills. Adult supervision of children is rare. Potable water and sanitation services are not accessible for few slums. Schools are not always available.

Interaction between children and parents, recreation, and cultural stimulation are not sufficient. Migrants, can easy to become victims of trafficking and smuggled migrants whether travelling regularly or irregularly. Other social consequences of migration are a change in family composition, family breakups and the abandonment of the older people, child labour, health and education intermediate outcomes (Markova, 2005). They can be victims who are exposed to abuses such as extortion, debt bondage and physical exploitation. Conflict and natural disasters can lead the child protection systems weaker and in some states, they are key drivers of increasing vulnerability for adolescents on the move. Child labor is common. The main migration effect on children is child labour and perceptual problems in slum children.

#### **2.3.4 Impact of Family**

Poor families are the key factors of child labour. In the family business, there are many children who are working as unpaid family workers in the farms, workshop, fishing and some informal works. The major reason for the children seek to work is that the household income difficulties and couldn't able to meet with basic needs of their children and some do not get adequate diet. Most common reason for the children to engage in jobs is the financial problems in the family. The theory of Boyden, Jo, Ling B and Myers W (1998) is the elucidation of child labour as a consequence of inadequate family decision-making. Child labour can be the result of breakdown in family values. A breakdown in values is that parents sell their children to get the material benefit and put into prostitution or bondage and another example is a marriage. This theory states that child labour can be the effect of irresponsible and ignorant "parents. A common finding is that child labour is related with household size. In the large households, child labour are- more likely to be involved and have more possibility than small households. The parents from large households invest less in education for their children and "also link with malnutrition, child mortality and morbidity.

According to ILO interviews, children have a compulsion to their families to contribute economically if needed. In some households, the annual agricultural loan cycle is also the reason for sending their children to the workplace. Agricultural loan cycle means that children are often sent to work when parents have debts to pay.. But most parents in societies do the way of drop out from schooling are girls but keeping boys to school. And older siblings are more easily to send work than the younger ones.

### **2.3.5 Family Size**

Family size is the number of individuals within the family. A family's size has a significant impact on the interrelationships between its members, and can play an important role in shaping the personality of a child. Children in small families receive more love and attention and at an early age tend to be secure with the adults. In the Becker and Tomes model (1976), families decide how many children will have, and how much to invest for each child. An exogenous one, increasing the number of kids raises the quality expense per child. So the model indicates a negative causal relationship between quantity and quality. It is because having more children will increase overall family income, reducing the labor intensity required per child. Increasing fertility, on the other hand, raises the overall cost of all children and allows more child labor to produce the additional income. The size of the family has a direct impact on child labor and education. Results show that the effect of the third extra sibling has only a significant impact on the first-born's school progress.

### **2.3.6 Effect of Globalization**

Globalization also had negative impacts on developing countries with child labor. Many foreign companies have moved their production overseas in recent years. These businesses also employ children as cheap labour since they are enduring and implement their employers' orders even though they are abused and manipulated (Mapaure, 2009). Others claim that globalization, particularly from low-income countries, would increase the ability to exploit cheap labor. For example, because of globalization, countries such as Vietnam, Mexico and Thailand have given evidence of a decline in child labor but countries such as Bolivia and Zambia have shown a decrease in schooling and rising in child labour. (Mishra, M., Das, A., Kulkarni, P., & Sahoo, A., 2012).

In 2020, there have a great example of the health pandemic of COVID-19 and the subsequent economic and labor market shock has an immense effect on the lives and livelihoods of people. Sadly, it is mostly children who struggle first. The crisis can drive millions of vulnerable kids to child labour. There are currently an estimated 152 million children in child labor, of which 72 million are in hazardous jobs. These children now face an even greater risk of facing even more difficult circumstances and of working longer hours. (ILO, 2020 June 12) Due to the COVID-19, millions of vulnerable children are being pushed to work in hazardous conditions even though they are very young.

## **2.4 Consequences of Child Labour**

There are several consequences of child labour which include challenges and perspectives of child labour, impact of physical, psychological and environmental factor on child labour and health problems.

### **2.4.1 Challenges and Perspectives of Child Labor**

There is no doubt that child labour is a very serious and shocking problem in the world and although it is declining, progress is taking place at a slow and unequal place. Children are quite cost effective assets as their pay was very low, they were less likely to strike, and they were easy to manipulate. Among other things, socio-economic disparities and lack of access to education contribute to child labour. Religious and cultural beliefs may mislead and obscure the limits of child labor. (Kluwer, 2018) Cultural beliefs play a significant part in allowing child labour. Some parents in developing countries believe that work has a constructive effect on the building of character and increases the development of skills in children. For many societies, it is often believed that only boys need schooling, girls only have to work and be good wives. Some claim that poor families will be poorer without the additional financial contribution of children. Lack of resources would deprive them of basic necessities needs, which will reduce their survival rate. Moreover, a rise in poverty would make children even more vulnerable to abuse.

The theoretical literature illustrates the trade-off between child labor and development of human capital. The key sources are time pressures as the child has less time to learn, as well as the physical, social and psychological limitations.

(Baland and Robinson, 2000). According to Ray 2000, when a “Pakistani household falls into poverty, it significantly and substantially increases its children's involvement in outside, paid employment.” Children who work long hours deprived from their primary school education, normal social interaction, personal development and emotion support from their families. Some children are even faced with physical danger and often death. (Ferguson, Bovaird, & Mueller, 2017).

#### **2.4.2 Impact of Physical, Psychological and Environmental Factors on Child Labour**

Children can be exposed to harmful chemicals or fertilizers in agriculture. They may work with hazardous blades and instruments, and carry heavy loads. Children can use hazardous chemicals in mining, face the risk of mine collapse, and work with explosives at times. Children may carry heavy loads in construction and perform at heights without having safety machinery equipment. Children may use toxic solvents in manufacturing, perform repeated tasks in painful positions, and get injury from sharp instruments. Children may face violence in domestic work, work full time and often live apart from their families and friends. (Australia, Carers, and Deloitte Access Economics, 2015) It can vary depending on which industry the child works in. Factors that are likely to increase health, safety, and developmental risks for children involve rapid skeletal growth, development of organs and tissues, greater risk of hearing loss, developing ability to assess risks, greater need for food and rest, higher chemical absorption rates, smaller size and lower heat tolerance.

In many countries, children working in agriculture suffer particularly high rates of injury. For example, in the Philippines, children in agriculture had five times greater risk of injury compared with children working in other industries. (Castro, 2010) The relatively high rates of accidents, health problems and deaths among agricultural child labourers are caused by various conditions. There may be lack of clean water, hand-washing facilities and toilets. The children starts work from very early age, often between 5 and 7 years of age and there may have less stringent requirements for agricultural work. According to Understanding Children’s Work project, it was found that few or no ill health effects resulting from work and suggested that this might be because the healthiest children are selected for work or because health consequences may not become apparent until a later stage in a child’s

life. Burn injury estimates from the Global Burden of Disease Study show that work-related burns constituted more than one third of all burn injuries sustained among children aged 5 to 14 years.

The effects of hazardous child labour vary from skin disease to asthma to (in the worst case) fatal injuries. Not only physical, but also mental and behavioral problems can be the result of hazardous child labour. Physical health effects of child labor include nutritional status, physical growth, work-related illnesses/symptoms, musculoskeletal pain, HIV infection, systematic symptoms, infectious diseases, tuberculosis and eyestrain. It was reported that pesticide poisoning is the most prevalence of physical disease in the working children.

As environmental effects, regular long hours of work will harm the social and educational development of children. Children who grow up in poverty and social exclusion are less likely to do well at school. Some children do not have time for playing with their friends and they have less time for friendship. Mostly, children lost their leisure time and good time with friends and family. Many reasons that may lead children to work include family separation (e.g. divorce) or a stigmatized attitude towards girls, (e.g. girls, being stopped from studying at school and forced into maturity at a much younger age than boys), either through work or early marriage. Further troublesome behaviors (e.g. aggression, abuse, and drug use), sleep deprivation and associated issues (falling asleep in school) have been identified by U.S. teenagers working further than 20 hours a week. They are more likely to drop out of school and fewer can complete in higher education. Young people require more sleep than adults, and also need more sleep than younger children when they are 15-18.

### **2.4.3 Health problems**

Research on the health effects on children has been minimal and often inconsistent while child labor is recognized as a global health concern. According to Graitcer and Lerer's extrapolating data from the Global Burden of Disease Study 1998, the rate of occupational mortality among children matched the rate of occupational mortality among adults, suggesting mortality associated with child labour. Graitcer and Lerer did not find any differences in the health status of working and non-working Egyptian children in the short run in another study in 2000 because

the children were not followed up to adulthood. It is difficult to examine the health impact of child labor on children and the correlation between current health and future health status, which is exacerbated by short-term and long-term health implications. Graitcer and Lerer did not find any health issues in working Egyptian children, but they argued that exposure of a child to poor working conditions and health hazards could have health effects much later in life. (Roggero, P., Mangiaterra, V., Bustreo, F., & Rosati, F., 2007).

There are complex relationships between child labour and health. They can be direct and indirect, static and dynamic, positive and negative, causal and spurious. (Yadav, S. K., & Sengupta, G., 2009) There is experimental evidence that certain workplace conditions have a greater effect on children's safety than adults do. Children are more affected by adverse environmental health conditions as these have negative effects not only on health but also on growth. Children are more likely and at greater risk than adults due to rapid skeletal growth, development of organs and tissues and also increased risk of hearing loss, increased need for food and rest, higher levels of chemical absorption, smaller size and lower heat tolerance due to their physiological and immunological characteristics. Poverty related consequences can be found such as malnutrition, fatigue, anemia, etc.

## **2.5 Quality of Life in Child Labour**

Children's quality of life is important as an investment in our society's future. Three main approaches to children's QOL can be identified as health-related quality of life (HRQOL), social indicators and subjective well-being (SWB). The UNCRC makes it clear that the present well-being of children is important in and of itself. Indeed, when all its members experience high well-being, it is beneficial for a community. (Diener, E., Napa-Scollon, C. K., Oishi, S., Dzokoto, V., & Suh, E. M., 2000).

Specific domains covered by social indicators include wealth and material well-being, housing, environment, schooling, safety and health, risk, and legal rights. The definition of subjective well-being (SWB) is based on the western concept that well-being is the ultimate objective of human experience, expressed as happiness, satisfaction, and meaning.

SWB is an optimistic, multidimensional notion that encompasses how well a person's life goes. (Ravens-Sieberer, U., Herdman, M., Devine, J., Otto, C., Bullinger, M., Rose, M., & Klasen, F., 2014) Perceived QOL (Huebner, Gilman, & Ma, 2012), psychological well-being (González, Casas, & Coenders, 2007), and subjective QOL are other concepts that are basically associated with SWB (Cummins, 2000). QOL should be analyzed in a large-scale evaluation of the impacts of social policy or various models of provisions or initiatives in the field of human service; to identify concerns and communities in need of research, training and service development; to develop models for the provision of individually-centered programs and interventions; and to test for population-level problems and identify vulnerable services and interventions (Rapley, 2003; Wallander, J. L., Schmitt, M., & Koot, H. M., 2001). In their opinions on the quality of life, it is clear that children vary from adults. While the elderly rate their ability as a central indicator to live independently, the young are more optimistic. According to WHO, quality of life as an individual's perception of life (WHO, WHOQOL Measuring Quality of Life, 2012)

HRQOL does not pertain to aspects of life such as environmental quality and political stability (Guyatt, G. H., Feeny, D. H., & Patrick, D. L., 1993), which are important, but cannot be influenced by healthcare intervention. There are six specific quality of life domains, and the twenty- four protected aspects are Physical Health, Psychological, Level of Independence, Social Relations, Environment, Spirituality Religion and Personal beliefs. In the physical health perspective, the daily life reliance activities on medicinal products and medical aid, energy and fatigue, mobility, pain and discomfort, sleep and rest and work capacity are included. The psychological perspective includes bodily image and appearance, negative feelings, positive feelings, self-esteem, spirituality / religion / personal beliefs, thinking, learning, memory and concentration. In social relationships include personal relationships, social support and sexual activity. In environmental perspective that includes financial resources, freedom, safety, accessibility, home environment and opportunities for acquiring new information and skills, leisure activities and transport. (WHO, Quality of Life )

## **2.6 Remedies for Eliminating and Preventing Child Labour**

The elimination of child labor has been a significant concern over the last decade. UN organizations including UNICEF have their own child labor program, whereas organizations such as WHO, IOM, UNESCO, UNFPA and UNDCCP are active in programs that specifically affect child labor through their different expertise. The United Nation Convention on the Rights of the Child, or UNCRC, is the basis of all the work UNICEF does. It is the most complete statement of the rights of children ever published, and is the widely ratified international human rights treaty in history. The UNCRC covers a very wide range of rights. The Convention's guiding principle is that of requirements of all children's rights and including non-discrimination, commitment to the best of child interest, "the right to life, development, survival and the right to be heard". They represent the underlying elements acknowledgement of any and all freedoms. There are four basic UNCRC values (UNICEF, 2017). They are Non-discrimination (article 2), Best Interests of the Child (article 3), Survival and Development (article 6) and The Rights to be Heard (article 12). The right to rest and to play (Article 31) and the right to freedom of expression (Article 13) are of equivalent worth with the right to be protected from violence (Article 19) and the right to education (Article 28). For the elimination and remedies of child labour, there are 4 main plans such as,

1. Immediate actions and Strategic actions
2. Support of child household and welfare
3. Elimination of the need for child labour
4. Monitoring

To Tackle Child Labour, education and skills training are also important to get decent job. Most of these children become part of a wide group of long term unemployed people when they become adults. The lack of education and training that decrease their chances of decent employment. (ILO, Education and Skills Training to Tackle Child Labour) ILO suggests that,

1. Enhance access to basic education for all children.
2. Ensure the development of essential relevant skills by young people.

3. When they have broad-based education and training with portable skills, including learning, ability to count, the ability to read, and social and interpersonal skills, individuals are most employable.
4. Provide career advice and guidance to mentor young people in the future into decent occupations.
5. Offer "second chance" programs to help those who have dropped out of school before learning basic skills in literacy and numeracy and who have fallen into low-paid and potentially risky jobs in the informal economy.
6. Verify that girls have equal access to all training and education requirements and that where possible, special steps are taken to help keep young women in school or in training programs. (ILO, ILO human resources development recommendation No 195, 2004)

Government need to support with effective programs and policies on vocational training to help empower children in rural areas and older children to access skills training programs which can improve their prospects of obtaining decent work.

Currently, there are four main approaches to child labour policy in development policy. The first approach regards child labour as an expression of poverty and recommends an emphasis on eliminating poverty rather than directly addressing child labour. The second approach stresses strategies to get more children into school, including expanded school places, such as new village school, and conditional cash transfer (CCT) incentives to induce parents to send their children to school. The third approach regards child labour inevitable, at least in the short run, and stress palliative measures such as regulating it to prevent abuse and to provide support services for working children. The fourth approach recommends banning child labour. If this is not possible, this approach stresses banning child labour in its most abusive forms. (Todaro & Smith, 2015)

The conditional cash-transfer system (CCT) was a spectacular success by universal consensus and is wildly successful. The Bolsa Familia Programme in Brazil is the successful evidence that child grants, cash transfers to households with children can be a direct instrument in reducing child labour. Alternative income would basically make the family less dependent on child labor and would be related to school attendance. On the other hand, households use portion of the cash transfer to

invest in assets such as agriculture and small businesses that make children work more productive and thus more profitable. (Rosati, F. C., & Rossi, M., 2003) In this circumstance, cash transfers could raise the value of child household work (Edmonds & Schady, 2012; Hoop & Rosati, 2014; Pais, Silva, & Teixeira, 2017; Rosati, 2003)

The program seeks to reduce short-term poverty through direct cash transfers and to combat long-term poverty by increasing human capital among the poor through cash transfers. The success of Brazil in reducing poverty tends to have been greater in rural areas than in urban ones. Since poverty used to be higher in rural Brazil than urban poverty, it is both natural and beneficial to see a greater reduction. It also works to provide free education for children who cannot afford to go to school to show the importance of education. (Bolsa Família, 2018)

CLEAR Program aimed at achieving prevention and protection through: recognizing working children; increasing access to education; increasing awareness; enhancing food safety; capacity building; and ensuring workplace safety and health.

The International Initiative on Exploitative Child Labor (IIECL), also widely known as the International Initiative for ending Child Labor, is a non-profit organization based in the United States, founded in 1999. IIECL's goal is to eliminate the worst types of child labor in the United States and around the world by raising awareness of the issue of child labor both locally and worldwide. IIECL provides public and private sector education, training, technical assistance, capacity building, research, social accountability auditing, funding, program planning and design, and monitoring and evaluation services.

In the CLEAR Project, (Country level engagement and assistance to reduce child labour) there are six main areas of activities such as withdrawal, prevention, referral, and child labor monitoring, education and other basic social services, awareness raising and advocacy, capacity building, strengthening livelihoods, occupational safety and health. According to ILO, Technical and vocational education and training (TVET) encourages learners to develop the skills, knowledge and attitudes required to reach the jobs market. A quality TVET system plays an important role in supporting the economic development of a nation and helping for reducing poverty as well as ensuring the social and economic participation of marginalized citizens. (ILO)

## 2.7 Reviews on Previous Studies

There are previous studies related to child labour. Than Than Swe (2017) studied “The Situation of Child Labour” and claimed that knowledge on the situation of child labour, and that addressing the problem of child labour with a single solution is not enough, other factors such as social conditions should also be taken into account. The answers to the declarations lie in the economic growth of the country and work for all.

Kay Thwe Myint Aung (2019) studied “The Livelihood of Child Labour” and this study also found that income is the most important for their life because they born in poor families. They want to support their families and capacity building needs to be provided for poor families. The solutions are empowerment of poor people, free education and awareness.

Kyaw Swe Naing (2012) studied “Poverty Reduction and Income Generation.” The author presented information for poverty reduction and income generation to build job opportunities for the people of the area apart from their conventional agricultural production.

In the study of Lana Osment, University of Lund, Sweden (2014), “The Effect of the Revolving Hazard on Children, Causes, and Remedies” which had explained how laws were developed in both India and Nigeria and guidelines for the prevention of child labor. This article also concludes that governments, families and communities should cooperate more to reduce child labor with each other.

According to the research article of Win Thein Aung (2019) in YadanarPon University Journal, “The Legal Protection for Child Labour in Myanmar” which conducted the labours’ rules and regulations to ensure proper working conditions and treatment for children and young workers and particularly important considering in eliminating child labour and protecting young workers in Myanmar.

Wei (2014) studied “Quality of Life and Health-Related Quality of Life in Children” at University of Western Ontario. The author analyzed the relationship between quality of life and quality of life linked to health, qualitative for assessing child and family characteristics correlated with health-related quality of life outcomes, multivariable linear regressions.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **OVERVIEW OF CHILD LABOUR SITUATION IN MYANMAR**

#### **3.1 Current Situation of Child Labour**

The problem of child labor is much worse in Myanmar than almost anywhere else in the global economy. Furthermore, apart from all other countries, child labor is handled openly and socially widely accepted in Myanmar. Obviously, one of the driving factors is poverty. Myanmar has become a popular destination in recent years for the fashion industry, especially for western brands, as it offers low wages with cheaper production hub. In addition, child labours are widely used in order to reduce variable costs.

According to data from the 2014 Myanmar Population and Housing Census, 23.7 per cent children between the ages of 10 and 17 are working. (Ministry of Immigration and Population, 2015) This is indicative of the situation of children in the country. Mostly, children who work in their homes, family businesses and farms are unpaid. Children in paid jobs join the workforce either because their parents send them to work or by their own choice. Children are paid monthly in some factories, shops and they may be provided with shelter, food, clothing and training in certain sectors, such as the services industry.

**Table (3.1) Number and Percentage of Working Children by Sex and States/Regions (2015)**

SNGD	Children	Boys	Girls
	Number	Number	Number
Myanmar	1,278,909	676,208	602,701
Kachin	26,806	17,129	9,677
Kayah	8,413	4,112	4,300
Kayin	37,886	24,018	13,869
Chin	6,933	4,069	2,865
Sagaing	153,121	72,492	80,629
Taninthayi	34,959	25,539	9,420
Bago	146,248	76,212	70,036
Magway	97,869	46,150	51,719
Mandalay	173,102	85,807	87,295
Mon	47,943	29,149	18,794
Rakhine	49,403	30,148	19,254
Yangon	129,793	69,016	60,777
Shan	163,019	82,169	80,850
Ayeyarwaddy	181,632	101,996	79,636
NayPyiTaw	21,782	8,201	13,581

Source: Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population, 2016

According to the 2015 Labour Force Survey Report, there were 1,278,909 children in Myanmar in which 676,208 children were males and 602,701 children were females. The highest number of working children was from Ayeyarwaddy region in which there were 181,632 working children and the lowest number of working number was from Chin state in which there were 6,933 working children.

According to the 2015 Labour Force Survey Report, 5.1% of the child populations were trapped in hazardous work likely to harm their physical, mental or moral development. The 12-14 years aged group, tend to work very long hours. Thus 25.8% of the 12-14 years old and 24.3% of the 15-17 years old worked 60 hours or more. Key sectors in which child labour mostly found are agriculture (60.5%),

manufacture (12%) and wholesales & retail trade; repair of motor vehicles etc. (11%). (Ministry of Labour, Immigration and Population, 2016)

Moreover 0.4 million of children were working in hazardous places and there are 1.2 million child laborers in Myanmar. (Myanmar Labour Force, 2018) In Myanmar, child labour is commonly practiced in the agricultural (60.5 percent) and manufacturing (12 percent) industries. (ILO, 2019) Myanmar is estimated to have 9.3 per cent of the child labor population aged 5 to 17, including more than 600,000 working in hazardous working environments. Small amount of children are working in construction, accommodation and food services, transportation, administrative and support services, domestic services and in other services. Some sectors like agriculture, forestry and fisheries and mining and quarrying are associated with hazardous work. Agriculture, mining, manufacturing, construction are main industries that are responsible for causing the largest number of children to dust and chemicals threats, risky devices, heat and cold, pesticides and chemical products. Boys are more vulnerable to work hazards than girls.

Myanmar currently has over 400 garment factories that operate around 350,000 employees, of which 90 per cent are women. In garment Factories, most workers are as young as 14 years. Furthermore, some of the service sectors such as domestic work and hospitality are also categorized by a risky and unsafe environment that can expose the risk of psychological or mental development of children.

Myanmar indicate a decline in child labour, more than 600,000 Myanmar children are engaged in dangerous work that damages their health, protection and morale. They are mainly in the agricultural sector. (ILO, World Day Against Child Labour, 2019) There are also worst forms of slavery or Domestic workers which are one of the few types of workers in Myanmar. This is because a type of business that is indoors and chores. In domestic work, children encounter abuse, work long hours, and often live in isolation from their families and friends. Because of this unique nature of work, they are unaware of the horrors and abuses of unsuspecting homeowners as hell. Many domestic workers are brought by a broker and often have no proof.

**Table 3.2 Working children participation by sector (2019)**

Children	Age	Percent
Working (% and population)	5 to 14	3.3
Working children by sector	5 to 14	-
Agriculture	-	58.3
Industry	-	17.5
Services	-	24.2
Attending School	5 to 14	86.0
Combining work and school	7 to 14	-
Primary Competition Rate	-	96.4

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics, 2019.

### **3.2 Child Labour Related Laws in Myanmar**

Although there is no specific child labour law in Myanmar, there are several laws and rules related to child labor. They are

- (1) The Leave and Holiday Act (1951)
- (2) Overseas Employment Law (1999) (Myanmar Version)
- (3) The Labour Organization Law (2011)
- (4) The Labour Organization Rule
- (5) The Settlement of Labour Dispute Law & Rules(2012)
- (6) The Social Security Law (2012)
- (7) The Social Security Rule (2012)
- (8) The Minimum Wages Law (2013)
- (9) The Minimum Wages Rule (2013)
- (10) The Employment and Skill Development Law (Aug, 2013)
- (11) The Edited Settlement of Dispute Law(September, 2014)
- (12) The Amended Law for Leave and Holiday Law 1951(July 2014)
- (13) The Amended Law for Factory Act(2016)
- (14) The Payment of Wages Law 2016(Jan 2016) and
- (15) The Amended Law for Shop and Workplace (2016).
- (16) Child Rights Law (2019)

Child Rights Law was enacted in 2019. According to Child Rights Law (2019), a child is regarded as anyone who is younger than 18 years of age. In Article (3), the worst forms of child labour shall include:

(a) All types of slavery or practices related to slavery, such as the selling and exploitation of children, debt slavery and serfdom and forced or compulsory labor, including bonded labour recruitment of children to be used in armed conflict;

(b) The use, purchase or offer of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic purposes;

(c) The use, purchase or offer of a child for illicit purposes, in general for the production and sale of drugs as specified in the relevant international treaties;

(d) Activity which, by its design or situations, is likely to affect the health, security or morality of children.

According to Article 48 of the Child Right Law (2019), children are protected from worst forms of child labour; the minimum working age for child labour must be 14 years in Myanmar. Over 14 years old children can work according to the existing laws. According to Article 103, children are protected from abuse, exploitation, discrimination and physically, mentally or reputation.

Children need to be protected from exploitation and any work that endangers them in any way or stops them from getting an education. All children have the right to receive primary school education. Secondary school education should be promoted and encouraged. According to the Basic Education Law 2019, the children who are studying at the basic education school shall get the following opportunity - The right to finish the free basic education and the right to transfers to the relevant technical and vocational schools. According to the minimum wage law 2018, the new minimum wage is for all employees who work in Myanmar to Kyats 600/hour (Kyats 4,800/day with eight working hours)

According to the Factories Act 2016, children who are at least at the age of 14 years can work with health certificate. The validity period is 12 months. According to Labor and Employment Law (2016), the worker must be at least at the age of 18 to be able to work in the hazardous place.

Children who are within the age of 14-year and 16-year are prohibited from working in any factory without a doctor's prescription and health certificate. The

validity period is 12 months and the child can work maximum four hours per day that must not exceed than 5 hours including rest time for one hour. Sunday should be holiday for child workers and they can work in only one factory. But the children are prohibited from carrying, lifting, or moving heavy loads likely to cause injury. They are allowed to work in the factories such as manufacturing, production, maintenance, energy, printing, so on.

Young workers / adolescents between the ages of 16 and 18 are allowed to work in the jobs that do not affect their development and dignity. No person under 16 years of age shall be allowed to work overtime between the hours of 6:00 am and 6:00 am beyond the designated working time. Workers under the age of 16 are restricted to full-time workers at night shift (18:00 - 06:00). No person under 18 years of age is allowed to engage in hazardous work. Employers must keep a list of all young employees (under 18 years of age) in the workplace that includes worker's name and their parent's names, form of job and group, shift, Number of fitness certificate.

According to Labor and Employment Law (2016) said that workers under the age of 16 are subject to overtime, working long hours. Working at night (18:00 - 06:00 hours) is forbidden.

The legislations on child are shown in Table (3.2).

**Table 3.3 Legislations on Child**

<b>Standard</b>	<b>Legislation</b>
Minimum Age for Work (Age 14)	Section 75 of the Factories Act; Article 14 of the Shops and Establishments Law (54,55)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work (Age 18)	Article 15(d) of the Shops and Establishments Law; Sections 25 and 29 of the Factories Act; Rule 146 of the 2018 Mining Rules; Section 65(a) of the Child Law (54-57)
Identification of Hazardous Occupations or Activities Prohibited for Children	Sections 25 and 29 of the Factories Act; Article 15(d) of the Shops and Establishments Law (54,55)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Sections 3 and 24 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law; Sections 370–371 and 374 of the Penal Code; Section 27(a) of the Ward or Village Tracks Administrative Law (58-60)
Prohibition of Child Trafficking	Sections 3 and 24 of the Anti-Trafficking in Persons Law; Sections 372 and 366(a) of the Penal Code (58,59)
Prohibition of Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children	Sections 372–373 of the Penal Code
Prohibition of Using Children in Illicit Activities	Sections 20(a) and 22(c) of the Narcotics and Psychotropic Substances Law
Minimum Age for Voluntary State Military Recruitment	The 1974 Regulation for Persons Subject to the Defense Service Act (War Office Council Instruction 13/73) (62)
Compulsory Education Age	Section 4(j) of the National Education Law (56,63)
Free Public Education	Section 4(j) of the National Education Law (56,63)

Source: Ministry of labour

### **3.3 ILO Convention on Child Labour in Myanmar**

In June 8 2020, Myanmar signed an agreement No.138 of the International Labor Organization (ILO). Convention 138 is an ILO working age agreement and Myanmar is the 173<sup>rd</sup> member country that signed the agreement, 138 ILO. Myanmar also signed an ILO Convention No. 182 on the worst forms of forced labor in 2013.

In 1973, the ILO Convention concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment Convention 138 is a convention adopted by the International Labour Organization. According to ILO, a minimum age for employment should not less than the age of completion of compulsory education, and which in any case, should not be less than 15 years. Section 103 of the Penal Code section of this law provides for physical, mental or moral harm to a person who has committed a crime. In addition, the National Plan of Action for the Elimination of Children has been enacted by the National Committee for the Elimination of Child Labor in November 2019. Convention No 138 of the ILO provides for two types of government requirements for children's apprenticeship and vocational training (Article 6).

### **3.4 Recent Activities for Protection and Elimination of Child Labour**

Many organizations have initiatives in place to tackle different forms of child labour in Myanmar. Some organizations focus directly on priority topics of serious concern, such as trafficking and child soldiers, while others discuss a variety of job concerns in the garment sector that work with child labor and youth.

- (i) The Myanmar project of the ILO on the elimination of child labour (MyPEC) includes pilot programs for child labour intervention by raising awareness and knowledge about child labour, improving legislation. And builds national and local capacity and provides an incentive for families to send their children to school. There is also an awareness-raising initiative on child labor, which will use the news media to reach the target audience and directly involve schools and communities. (ILO, My-PEC Project, 2016)
- (ii) UNICEF supports Myanmar's government to amend laws on rights of the child. UNICEF is working to develop and improve the national child protection system so that all children, including the most vulnerable, are

protected. It involves building policy capacity as well as families, communities and civil society to identify, prevent and respond to child rights abuse cases.

- (iii) There are also NGOs and INGOs as Save the Children developed innovative programs to improve children's access to basic health and nutrition and receives a quality education.

The United States supports US\$ 5,000,000 for Child Labor Program in Myanmar from December 2013 to December 2017. There are two phases and the first phase aims to expand the knowledge base through research, while the second phase focuses on delivering interventions – at both national and community levels. The four-year National Plan of Action is now underway. (To eliminate child labour | NPE, 2017) The Forum “regards children as leaders of the future”<sup>26</sup> and has implemented a number of important national policies and programs for children, including the Myanmar National Plan of Action for Children (2006–2015), the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), A World Fit for Children (WFFC), Education for All National Action Plan (2003-2015), Rural Development Plan (2011-2015) and Myanmar Second Five-Year National Plan of Action to Combat Human Trafficking (2012-2016). Since then, cooperation between the ILO and Myanmar in the battle against child labour has begun not only in policy and legislative areas, but also in terms of the practical implementation of that policy on the ground, which includes the adoption of the first National Action Plan (NAP) on Child Labor in 2017.

## CHAPTER IV

### SURVEY ANALYSIS

This chapter describes the survey profile, the survey design and the results of the survey. A survey was conducted to study the causes and their consequences on child labour in Insein Township and the findings are summarized in the following chapter.

#### 4.1 Survey Profile

The survey was conducted in Insein Township. Insein is located in northern Yangon. The township comprises 21 wards, and shares borders with Shwepyithar Township in the north, Hlaingthayar Township in the west, Mingaladon Township in the east and Mayangon Township in the south. There are many economic activities in Insein Township and the local residents mainly work in service industry. Insein has convenient transportation facilities. The area of Insein Township is 13.5 square miles. There are 164 teashops and 13 official bazaars, 4642 numbers of shops, 171 clinics and 8 hospitals. There are 3 monastery educations with 34 teacher and 937 students. According to the Tsp profile GAD 2019 data, the total population of Insein Township is 285,500 in which the male population is 135,111 and the female population is 150,389.

**Table 4.1 Number of Houses, Households and Wards**

No	Particular	Number
1	Houses	48,826
2	Households	65,769
3	Wards	21

Source: General Administration Department (2019)

There are 48,826 houses, 65,769 households and 21 wards. There are 232,549 residents who are over the age of 18 in which 108,179 residents are males and 124,370 residents are females. Furthermore, there are 52,951 residents who are below the age of 18 in which 26,932 residents are males and 26,019 residents are females.

**Table 4.2 Population by Age Group, Insein Township**

No	Residents Over 18			Residents Below 18			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
	108,179	124,370	232,549	26,932	26,019	52,951	135,111	150,389	285,500

Source: General Administration Department (2019)

According to Township profile GAD 2019 data, the total population of Insein Township is 285,500 in which 135,111 residents are males and 150,389 residents are females.

**Table 4.3 Citizens' Employment Census**

No	Number of people who are in a working age	Working people	Unemployed people	Unemployment rate
	182,173	160,783	21,390	11.74%

Source: General Administration Department (2019)

According to Township profile GAD 2019 data, the unemployment rate is 11.74%. The number of people who are in working age is 182,173, the number of working people is 160,783 and number of unemployed people is 21,390.

**Table 4.4 Number of People Working in Various Sectors**

No	Job Category	Population
1	Civil Servant	20,882
2	Service Industry	8,521
3	Agriculture	79
4	Life stoke	319
5	Trading	46,867
6	Industrial	3,852
7	Jobber	52,362
8	Other	27,901
	Total	160,783

Source: General Administration Department (2019)

**Table 4.5 Number of Literate People**

No	Populations	Over 15 Populations	Literacy Rate(over 15)
1	1269,933	132,616	97.7%

Source: General Administration Department (2019)

In Insein Township, the literacy rate for persons over the age of 15 is 97.7%. The population percentage of children aged between 0 and 14 is 21.3%, the percentage of working people aged between 15 and 64 is 72.9% and the percentage of old aged over 65 is 5.8%. Then, labour force participation rate for both sexes is 90.3% and total unemployment rate is 9.7 %.( National census data, 2014)

#### **4.2 Survey Design**

Survey questionnaire was designed to meet the objectives of this thesis. Descriptive method was used in this study. The survey was conducted during March-August 2020. The study focuses on the child labour who are between the ages of 10 and 17 years in Insein Township. Respondents were selected from the teashops, factories and other places. The youngest to be interviewed was 10 years old. The children who were over 14 years of age were easier to find in the survey area and older children were more able to answer when they were on the day off or in their free time. The respondents are randomly selected from 4 wards in Insein. The wards are Saw Bwar Gyi Kone, Kyo Kone, Pein Hne Kone and Da Nyin Kone. 3 or 4 respondents are selected from every workplace. 52 respondents were randomly selected from each of the four wards.

In this survey questionnaire, it is classified into six sections which are (1) demographic characteristics of respondents, (2) attending school and school dropout respondents, (3) causes of child labour , (4) workplace situation as working hours, situation of working place, benefits from works and earning , (5) consequences of child labour and (6) quality of life.

The first section of the survey is focused on the respondent's profile as their name, age, gender and educational status. Moreover, it also include their religion, the number of literate people/illiterate people and their marital status.

The second section of the questionnaire contains questions that examines causes of child labour, number of people in the family, number of children in the family, socio-economic conditions of the household such as migration and financial problem of household and their living condition.

The third part of the survey is about educational level of respondents who are working while studying and respondents who drop out of school for working. The respondents who drop out of school need to answer more questions related with the reason of school dropout. But all respondents need to answer the reason for working.

The fourth part contains the type of work of the respondent, the state of the workplace, working hours, work benefits, the position of the place of work in which they have to carry heavy goods or not and

The fifth part includes consequences of child labour which involve the child's emotional state related to be yelled, beaten, hurting, sexually harassing, and health related problem in the workplace.

The final part includes the health related quality of life such as physical, mental, emotional and social functioning which is measured by 5 point likert scale analysis.

### **4.3 Survey Results**

The survey findings are based on the survey results and these provide some basic quantitative data followed by tables and figures. In this section, (1) demographic characteristics of respondents, (2) attending school and school dropout respondents, (3) causes of child labour , (4) workplace situation as working hours, situation of working place, benefits from works, (5) consequences of child labour and (6) quality of life are described.

#### **4.3.1 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents**

The demographic characteristics are described in this survey as, age, education, gender and marital status. This survey included a total of 208 respondents. Table (4.6) provides survey findings on demographic characteristics. 94 respondents out of 208 are females and the rest, 114 respondents are males.

**Table 4.6 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents**

No	Particular	Category	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Gender	Male	114	54.81
		Female	94	45.19
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	100.00
2	Age Distribution	Age 10-12	14	6.73
		Age 13-15	80	38.46
		Age 16-17	114	54.81
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	100.00
3	Marital status	Single	206	99.04
		Married	2	0.96
		Divorced	0	0.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	100.00
4	Home town	Yangon	124	59.62
		Other	84	40.38
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	100.00
5	Religion	Buddhism	200	96.15
		Christianity	8	3.85
		Islam	0	0.00
		Hinduism	0	0.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	100.00
6	Education	literate	204	98.08
		illiterate	4	1.92
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	100.00
7	Have you ever been attended school?	Attended school	208	100.00
		<b>Total</b>	208	100.00

Source: Survey Data (2020)

There are three age groups in which 14 respondents (6.73%) are between the ages of 10 and 12, 80 respondents (38.46%) are between the ages of 13 and 15, and 114 respondents (54.81%) are between the ages of 16 and 17 as shown in Table 4.6.

Nearly half of Child labor is between the ages of 16 and 17. Most respondents are Buddhism and Single.

The education status of respondents is categorized into 2 main groups as literate and illiterate. **204** respondents (98.08%) are literate people and **4** respondents (1.92%) are illiterate even though they attended school, they couldn't read or write well.

#### 4.3.2 Causes of Child Labour

The causes of the child labour are examined by asking the set of following questions in table 4.7.

**Table (4.7) Reasons and Decision for Working**

No	Particular	Category	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Why do you work?	To work for family living	180	86.54
		To give debt	34	16.35
		Not interested to study	22	10.58
		Not have enough money to attend school	8	3.85
		To help household chores	2	0.96
		Others	8	3.85
2	Number of family member	3-5	88	42.31
		6-8	104	50.00
		9 and above	16	7.69
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100.00</b>
3	Number of children in the family	1-3	154	81.91
		4-6	32	17.02
		7 and above	2	1.06
		<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>100</b>

4	Who make the decision to work?	Parents	68	32.69
		Self	156	75.00
		Custodian	2	0.96
5	The age of start working	5-8	12	5.77
		9-12	62	29.81
		13-16	118	56.73
		17	16	7.69
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100.00</b>
6	Have you ever changed jobs?	Yes	70	33.65
		No	138	66.35
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100.00</b>
7	How many years have you been working?	Under 1 year	56	26.92
		1 year – 2 years	92	44.23
		3 years – 4 years	38	18.27
		5 years – 6years	14	6.73
		7 years – 8 years	6	2.88
		9 years and above	2	0.96
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100.00</b>
8	Are you migrating?	Yes	86	41.35
		No	122	58.65
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100.00</b>
9	If Yes, with whom?	With the whole family	46	53.49
		Alone	40	46.51
		<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100.00</b>
10	Why do you migrate?	To work	54	62.79
		To study	4	4.65
		No work at hometown	18	20.93
		Financial problem	2	2.33
		Others	8	9.30
		<b>Total</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>100.00</b>
11	Any problem which can cause family into financial trouble?	Natural Disaster	4	1.92
		Lost assets	16	7.69
		Disease	6	2.88
		Fire from work	14	6.73
		Fire	4	1.92
		Debt	36	17.31
		Lost family member	12	5.77

		Others	10	4.81
		None	15	7.21
12	Breadwinner	Father	166	79.81
		Mother	24	11.54
		Grandparents	8	3.85
		Uncle / Aunt	4	1.92
		Others	6	2.88
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100.00</b>
13	Source of family income	Father	128	61.54
		Mother	36	17.31
		Brother / Sister	26	12.50
		Self	32	15.38
		Uncle / Aunt	4	1.92
		Grandparent	4	1.92
		Others	10	4.81

**Source: Survey Data (2020)**

Table (4.7) presents data about reasons and decision for working. Mostly, children are working for family living. 180 respondents (86.54%) answered to work for family living, 34 respondents (16.35%) answered to give debt, 22 respondents (10.58%) said that they are not interested to study, 8 respondents (3.85%) said that they do not have enough money to attend school, 2 respondents (0.96%) said that they need to help household chores and 8 respondents (3.85%) answered other.

Family size is also important for causing of child labour. Most of the children need to work because main income from adult is not enough for all family members. 50% of the respondents have 6 to 8 family members. 81.91% of respondents have 1 to 3 children in their family.

68 respondents (32.69%) stated that their parents made the decision to work, 156 respondents (75%) reported that themselves, 2 respondents (0.96%) reported that their custodian. In this survey data, some respondents answered more than one options. The majority of the respondents responded that they made the decision to work. The decision was based on several factors. Examples are family income, debts and the highest school fees as the push factors which force the children to enter the workforce early.

To evaluate respondents' job experience, it divided 4 age groups and data from the survey are listed in Table (4.7). According to the age of start working survey results, 12 respondents were start working between the ages of 5-8 years, 62 respondents were start working between the ages of 9 and 12, 118 respondents started their work between the age of 13 and 16, and 16 respondents worked at the age of 17. 138 respondents have not change their job.

It is found that 86 respondents out of 208 respondents are the migrated children and some are migrating with parents, sisters or brothers and some are moving alone. The main reasons for migrating are to work and there is no work at their hometown. The problems which can cause family into financial troubles are debt, lost family member, fire from work and lost assets. In this survey, 17.31% households had debts and 12 respondents 5.77% lost their family member.

79.81% of the breadwinner is father as shown in the table but every father is not the main income source for family. Certain fathers are alcoholic and unable to find money for the family. Even if they can find some money, they use it for alcohol.

Most of the respondents answered the source of main income for family is from father which is 61.54% and 17.31% is from mother and 15.38 % is from self. In some households, all family members need to work for family living. In this case, even though both parents have jobs or one of the parents (father or mother) has a job, because of their type of work the family income will not be enough for the entire family. Therefore, children involve in family income generation activities and it could only drive them to work. Some children lived with step father or step mother and some children lived with their grandparents.

According to the survey, some of the children reported that their parents were dead, divorced and single-parent. This indicates that some of the children lost their parents and lost adult care. 79.81 percent of respondents have parents but they have family economic difficulties.

### **4.3.3 Attending School and School Dropout Respondents**

The type of respondents is divided into two groups which are working students and school drop-out children. 46 out of 208 respondents are working students and 162 respondents are school drop-out children. Therefore, Children currently working with

attending school are shown in Table (4.8) and School dropout child labours are shown in the Table (4.9).

**Table (4.8) Working Student Respondents**

No	Particular	Category	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Where did you study currently?	Public school	46	100.00
		Monastic education	0	0.00
		Informal education	0	0.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100.00</b>
2	What grade are you in?	Primary level	2	4.35
		Secondary level	10	21.74
		High school level	31	67.39
		University	3	6.52
		<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100.00</b>
3	Have you been dropped out of school?	Yes	6	13.04
		No	40	86.96
		<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>100.00</b>
4	If yes, Why?	To support family	4	66.67
		Other	2	33.33
		<b>Total</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Survey Data (2020)

There are just 4.35 per cent of children at Primary school level, 21.74 per cent at Middle School level and High School level is 67.39 per cent. For these, 3 out of 46 respondents (6.52 per cent) are working while studying at University of Distance Education. 13.04% of respondents had been dropout of school because they need to support their family and got problem with classmates.

**Table (4.9) School Dropout Respondents**

No	Particular	Category	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Drop out level	Primary level	38	23.46
		Secondary level	76	46.91
		High school level	44	27.16
		Monastic education	4	2.47
		Informal education	0	0.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.00</b>
2	Reasons of drop out school	To work for family living	96	59.26
		Not have enough money to attend school	30	18.52
		To help household chores	8	4.94
		Not interested to study	36	22.22
		Have difficulties to keep up with the lessons	2	1.23
		Being bullied by the classmates	2	1.23
		Because of sickness	0	0
		School is not safety and security	0	0
		Other	8	4.94
3	Working age after dropping out of school	10	14	8.64
		11	20	12.35
		12	26	16.05
		13	32	19.75
		14	24	14.81
		15	16	9.88
		16	24	14.81
		17	6	3.70
		<b>Total</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Survey Data (2020)

The results show that most children were dropping out of school for family living. The drop-out respondents are the highest at Secondary level and most respondents studied in public school and 4 respondents (2.47%) studied in Monastic education. According to this survey, the results show that there is no respondents who choice the reason for “Because of sickness and School is not safety and security.” Most of the respondents answer “Because of not enough money to attend school and need to work for family living”. Some respondents give the reason for both not enough money to attend school and need to work for family living. Moreover, some respondents answer that they are not interested to study because of working outside and finally drop out from school. 2 respondents (1.23%) were bullied by the classmates. In this survey result, the drop out percent is higher at the age between 12 and 16 and most respondents are middle school students.

**Table (4.10) Workplace Situation of Child Labour**

No	Particular	Category	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Type of employment	Sale Helper	66	31.73
		Waiter	20	9.62
		Kitchen Helper	14	6.73
		Coolie	22	10.58
		Flower Seller	10	4.80
		Factory Labour	28	13.46
		Street Vendor	8	3.85
		Workshop Helper	8	3.85
		Clerk	6	2.88
		Delivery Man	10	4.80
		Other	16	7.69
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100</b>
2	Workplaces	Shop	78	37.50
		Tea Shop	27	12.98
		Restaurant	7	3.36
		Construction Material Shop	16	7.69
		Workshop	8	3.85
		Street	18	8.65
		Factory	38	18.27
		Other	16	7.69
				<b>Total</b>

3	How many days do you work in a week?	5	4	1.92
		6	126	60.58
		7	78	37.50
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100.00</b>
4	Do you have worker register?	Yes	8	3.85
		No	200	96.15
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100.00</b>
5	Do you have agreement or contract or health certificate for work?	Yes	32	15.38
		No	176	84.62
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100.00</b>
6	What kind of agreement or contract or health certificate?	6 month	10	4.81
		1 year	2	0.96
		Health certificate	20	9.62
		None	176	84.61
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100.00</b>
7	How many hours do you work in a day?	4-6 hours	22	10.58
		7-9 hours	78	37.50
		10-12 hours	102	49.04
		13-15 hours	6	2.88
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100.00</b>
8	Do you carry heavy thing in workplace?	Yes	90	43.27
		No	118	56.73
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100.00</b>
9	If yes, have you ever rest after carrying heavy things one time?	Yes	84	93.33
		No	6	6.67
		<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100.00</b>
10	How many hours do you need to carry?	1 hour -2hour	58	64.44
		3hour-4hour	28	31.11
		5hour-6hour	4	4.44
		Above 7hour	0	0.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>100.00</b>
11	Have you ever work with hazardous things in workplace?	Yes	68	32.69
		No	140	67.31
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100.00</b>
12	Work place situation	Dusts	28	13.46
		Flames, Gases	0	0.00
		Insecticides and	4	1.92

		Chemicals		
		Noisy	68	32.69
		Shadowy Places	4	1.92
		Do not have enough air	0	0.00
		None	104	50.00
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100</b>
13	Work benefits	Day off (weekly)	92	44.23%
		Casual leave	24	11.53%
		Place to live	52	25.00%
		Clothing	42	20.19%
		Food	60	28.84%
		Bonus	48	23.08%
		Over time fees	52	25.00%
		Health expenses	14	6.73%
		None	36	17.30%

**Source: Survey Data (2020)**

According to the table (4.10), the respondents work in various fields. 66 respondents (31.73%) are sale helpers, 20 respondents (9.62%) work as waiter/waitress, and 14 (6.73%) respondents work as kitchen helper. In addition, 22 respondents (10.58%) work as coolie, 10 respondents (4.80%) work as flower seller, 10 respondents (4.80%) work as delivery man, 28 respondents (13.46%) work as factory labour, 8 respondents (3.85%) work as street vendor and 8 respondents (3.85%) work as workshop helper. Then, 6 respondents (2.88%) works as clerk, 10 respondents (4.80%) work as delivery man and 16 respondents (7.69%) work as other such as domestic worker, run errand, trishaw driver and apprentice. Most of the factory workers need to work with machines and coolie need to carry heavy things at their workplace.

According to the survey, the working students have less working hour than child labour because they usually work after school or before school. However, they are working at night time over 6pm and have to trade off their play time or their leisure time with income. Mostly they don't have any agreement or contract to work but some respondent have verbal agreement with brokers to work 6 month at least. Some young workers have health certificate registers to work in factories.

According to the survey result, 90 respondents (43.27%) need to carry the heavy things at workplace and 84 (93.33%) respondents rest after carrying heavy things one time but 6 respondents (6.67%) do not rest. 118 respondents (56.73%) do not have to carry the heavy loads. The government has already drafted the hazardous work list of occupations in which children are not allowed to work for safety reasons.

There are also the respondents working at the workplaces with dust, smokes, flames, and gases, noisy and shadowy places. It is found that 13.46% of respondents answered working in the dust, 32.69% of respondents give answer as noisy place, 1.92% of respondents need to work with insecticides and chemical and 1.92% of respondents need to work in shadowy places. Moreover, 104 respondents (50.00%) respond that there are no dusts, flames, gases, insecticides and chemicals, noisy, shadowy places and enough air at their working place. However, most of the respondents like working.

In this survey result, 44.23 percent of respondents receive day off, 11.53 percent get casual leave, 25 percent of respondents get place to live from their employers, 28.84 percent of the respondents get food supports, 20.19 percent get clothing and 25 percent get the overtime fees. But 17.30 percent of respondents do not get the any of it. Some employers support health expenses but not money. Some employers placed the medicines at their work places. The work benefit that most of the respondents get is weekly day off however about one fifth of the respondents do not get any benefits.

**Table (4.11) Monthly Income of Respondents**

No	Income (Kyat)	Number of respondents	Percentage (%)
1.	<50,000	10	4.81
	50,000-100,000	106	50.96
	100,001-150,000	42	20.19
	150,001-200,000	28	13.46
	>200,000	22	10.58
	<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source: Survey Data (2020)**

The monthly incomes of respondents are shown in table (4.11). It is found that 50.96 percent of the respondents has been paid between 50,000 and 100,000 MMK per month, 20.19 per cent of the respondents were paid between 100,001 and 150,000 MMK per month and 10.58 percent of respondents were paid more than 200,000 MMK. For adult labor, many children frequently replace them. Employers like them because they are relatively cheap and docile and the widespread use of child labour will lead to lower wages for all workers. According to new minimum wages law 1/2018, for all employees who work in Myanmar must get Kyats 4,800/day for 600/hour (with eight working hours). And the minimum wages is same for the child labour.

**Table (4.12) Distribution of Wages**

	<b>Statement</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
9 (1)	Need to pay your salary to your family directly from owner.	Yes	36	17.31
		No	172	82.69
9 (2)	Do you use your salary for yourself?	Yes	108	51.92
		No	100	48.08
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100.00</b>
9(3)	Do you use your salary for family expenditure?	Yes	202	97.12
		No	6	2.88
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100.00</b>
9(4)	Do you save money?	Yes	70	33.65
		No	138	66.35
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100.00</b>
9(5)	Do you use your salary to attend school?	Yes	32	15.38
		No	176	84.62
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source: Survey Data (2020)**

The results in Table 4.12 show that 36 (17.31 %) out of 208 children answered their employees paid to their parents or guardians directly, 172 (82.69 %) respondents

need to pay wages to their parents themselves and 32 (15.38 %) of respondents used their salary for education fees and 202 people used it for household expenses and family living. Only 6 respondents (2.88%) did not use their salary for family expenditure. About half of the respondents use their salary for themselves and most of the respondents do not save money.

**Table (4.13) Living Condition of Respondents**

No	Statement	Category	No of respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Where do you live?	Home	136	65.38
		Shop	40	19.23
		Hostel	32	15.38
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100.00</b>
2	With whom?	Parents	132	63.46
		Custodian	16	7.69
		Shop owner	32	15.38
		Friends	28	13.46
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source: Survey Data (2020)**

It is found that 136 respondents (65.38%) go to work from home and some are living in shop or hostel with owner or friends. 132 respondents (63.46%) live with their parents and 16 respondents (7.69%) live with their custodian. 32 respondents (15.38%) live with their shop owners and 28 respondents (13.46%) live with their friends.

### **4.3.3 Consequences of Child Labour**

The respondents are asked the following questions in Table (4.14) and Table (4.15) in order to find out consequences of child labour such as mental and physical health situation of respondents and quality of life.

**Table (4.14) Mental and Physical Health Situation of Respondents**

No	Particular	Category	No. of Respondents	Percentage (%)
1	Health problem at workplace	Injury	32	15.38
		Broken leg/Arm	0	0.00
		Pain in joints	34	16.35
		Burns from heat/Fire	12	5.77
		Fatigue	62	29.81
		Other	12	5.77
		None	100	48.08
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100</b>
2	Do you experience any of the following?	Being Shouted or scolded all the time	70	33.65
		Being beaten or hurt	0	0.00
		Being Humiliated	10	4.81
		Sexual assault	0	0.00
		None	134	64.42
3	Do you like working?	Yes	170	81.73
		No	38	18.27
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100.00</b>
4	The things you don't like at workplace	Carried Heavy Loads	18	8.65
		Unhappy	16	7.69
		Afraid	10	4.80
		Want to go back school	2	0.96
		Don't like work nature	6	2.88
		Low wages	10	4.80
		Tired	8	3.85
		Being Scolded	16	7.69
		None	122	58.65
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100</b>
5	Do you have Future Plan & Dream job?	Yes	194	93.27
		No	14	6.73
		<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Survey Data (2020)**

In order to obtain a confident analysis of the health status, surveys need to be carried out to examine whether the respondents suffered any injury and illness over the last 12 months. The data are presented in Table 4.14.

According to the result of health problem at workplace, 32 respondents (15.38%) got injury, 34 respondents (16.35%) suffered pain in joints, 12 respondents (5.77%) were burnt from heat/Fire, 62 respondents (29.81%) feel fatigue and other were dizzy or other related health problem. According to the data, 29.81% responded that they felt so tired. And 100 respondents (48.08%) haven't got any health problem. According to the results of the survey, the respondents seldom get heavy injuries like broken legs or arm at their workplace.

Table (4.14) shows that 70 (33.65%) of respondents being shouted or scolded all the time and 10 (4.81%) respondents respond as being humiliated. 134 respondents (64.42%) had not occurred all of above. 81.73% like working because they got money and can support their family but 18.27% don't like working. There are things they don't like at workplace in which 8.65 % of respondents don't like to carry heavy loads, 7.69% are Unhappy and 4.80% feel afraid. Some children at Construction site said that, they were afraid to work at high, some children afraid to got accident when they are working with machine and some children answered as car accidents. 2.88% respondents respond don't like work nature as they need to fire the glue bottles, cutting stones and working with iron.

According to the survey, 194 respondents (93.27%) have their dream job and future plan as they want to be owner, teacher, designer, singer, artist, football player. Some respondents answered as they want to support their family to be wealthier and some respondents want to go back school. Although some respondents have dreams, they have no exact plan to fulfill their dreams. However, 14 respondents (6.73 %) do not have future plan and dream job.

### **Quality of life**

Quality of life is characterized as the perception by individuals of their role in life within the context of the culture and value systems in which they live and in terms of goals, ambitions, standards and concerns. Therefore, WHOQOL-BREF is based on a four domain structure as physical health, psychological, social relationships and environment. An assessment of the respondents' life, health, their feeling and relationship of respondents are shown in Table (4.15)

**Table (4.15) Quality of Life**

<b>No</b>	<b>Statements</b>	<b>Not at all (%)</b>	<b>A Little (%)</b>	<b>A Moderate amount (%)</b>	<b>Very Much (%)</b>	<b>An extreme amount (%)</b>	<b>Total (%)</b>
1	Do you get the kind of support from others that you need?	4.81	26.92	55.77	10.58	1.92	100.00
2	How satisfied are you with the support you get from your friends?	-	10.58	31.73	46.15	11.54	100.00
3	How satisfied are you with your personal relationships?	-	3.85	26.92	58.65	10.58	100.00
4	How satisfied are you with your gender?	0.96	2.88	6.73	63.46	25.96	100.00
5	How satisfied are you with the conditions of your living place?	2.88	10.58	25.96	51.92	8.65	100.00
6	How satisfied are you with your mode of transportation?	-	5.77	13.46	71.15	9.62	100.00
7	How safe do you feel in your daily life?	0.96	5.77	50.96	31.73	10.58	100.00

8	How satisfied are you with your access to health services?	-	3.85	35.58	50.00	10.58	100.00
9	How available to you is the information that you need in your day-to-day life?	14.42	41.35	34.62	8.65	0.96	100.00
10	How well are you able to concentrate?	-	8.65	55.77	26.92	8.65	100.00
11	How much do you enjoy life?	-	2.88	45.19	35.58	16.35	100.00
12	How satisfied are you with your ability to perform your daily living activities	-	1.92	27.88	57.69	12.50	100.00
13	How satisfied are you with your sleep?	-	25.00	18.27	47.12	9.62	100.00
14	How satisfied are you with your health?	-	2.88	22.12	56.73	18.27	100.00
		Not at all	A little	A moderate amount	Very much	An extreme amount	Total

15	To what extent do you feel that physical pain prevents you from doing what you need to do?	19.23	54.81	23.08	0.96	1.92	100.00
16	How much do you need medical treatments in your life?	31.73	50.96	16.35	0.96	-	100.00
		Very Bad	Bad	Neither Bad nor good	Good	Very Good	Total
17	How well are you able to get around?	-	1.92	10.58	70.19	17.31	100.00

Source: Survey Data (2020)

According to the survey results, the question numbers (1-4) are asked from environmental perspective. It is found that most of the respondents get little supports from other (55.77%). Nearly 30% of respondents did not get supports from other. Mostly they feel happy when they get help from other but 10.58% didn't get any help or support and they are not satisfied with it. Most of the respondents satisfied with their personal relationships and only 3.85% don't like their personal relationship. Most of the respondents answered they satisfied with their gender and 0.96% of respondents want to be boy and other 2.88% of respondents do not satisfied with their gender. Mostly girls want to be boy, opposite sex because they feel like they are weaker than boys.

Most respondents are satisfied with the their living place but 2.88% of respondents and 10.58% of respondents feel unsatisfied with their living condition because they are using public toilet and poor sanitation. 71.15% responds neither satisfied nor dissatisfied, few respondents, 5.77%, don't satisfy with transportation

because they live far away from work and use two or three steps of public transportation to get there. 50.96% of respondents feel safe moderately in daily life, 5.77% of respondents feel safe a little and 0.96% of respondents do not feel safe at all. Most of respondents satisfied with access to health services. 35.58% of respondents respond neither satisfied nor satisfied, 3.85% of respondents answered dissatisfied because they need to pay a lot of money for quality healthcare system. The result for the availability of the information that you need in your day-to-day life is 14.42% of respondents did not get at all, 41.35% of respondents get a little information and 34.62% of respondents get information moderately. Most of the respondents don't have any knowledge about the protection and rights of children and also did not get information related with opportunities for working.

As shown in table (4.15), the percentage of respondents who can concentrate moderate amount is 55.77%. Most of the respondents are satisfied their ability to perform daily living activities. It means they get satisfied with their daily performance. But 20.19% of respondents are not satisfied with their capacity for work. It is found that more than half of the respondents satisfied or very satisfied with their sleep. And 25% of the respondents dissatisfied with their sleep because they need to get up early to go work. About three fourths of the respondents satisfied or very satisfied with their health and only 2.88% of the respondents do not satisfied with their health. About 54.81% of the respondents said that physical pain prevents a little from doing what they need to do. However it depends on the intensity of the pain. It is found that most of the respondents do not need much medical treatments in life. According to the result, most of the respondents are good or very good to get around however 10.58% are neither bad nor good.

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION**

#### **5.1 Findings**

The survey was conducted to examine the child labour situation in Insein Township. Their income is not enough for the whole family living and their education is low to get the secure job and they are in the circle of low skill with low wage jobs. Household poverty is the main driving force behind child labor. According to Myanmar's custom, children want to look after their parents and they think that they also have duty to support their families because the family is poor. They also believe that they got good deeds from supporting their families. Some respondents need to work because they have no main income supporter. The families send the children to work instead of sending them to school. Children might decide to work, because they know that their family needs their income.

According to this study, respondents are dropping out of school to work. Some respondents responded that they are not going to return to school because they have to work for family living and for their younger siblings. Some respondents want to go back school and don't want to work. In addition, there are differences between migrated children and child labour. Most of the migrated child labour left their family, work alone within strangers, lack of adult's protections, as well as lack of education and training opportunities. Some children want to play with their friends and don't want to work. The key drivers of migration were rare job opportunities, low income, un-favored for rural works, low return from agriculture, inaccessible educational services and family matter.

Although the law prohibit for child labour from working in hazardous works, most children are engage in hazardous works because the respondents need to work for family living and to give debt. According to the survey results, that the respondents' ages are between 10 and 17 years old and work in shops, factories, construction sites, car workshop and others. Most young children work typically low-

skilled and tedious work for long hours. Some children perform repetitive physical tasks that involve carrying heavy loads, working with machines and working in dangerous environments. Even the nature of job is not hazardous but their working conditions are often exploitative. In current ages, most of the respondents are good in health and some respondents have health problem as dizzy, sick and fatigue but it could be facing long-term mental and physical pain.

To conclude, most participants responded that they are not going to return to school, that they have to continue to work for their living. The finding suggested that income is the most important for their life. According to the survey results, it is found that most of the respondents hardly ever get supports from other. However, they are satisfied with their personal relationship and gender issues. It can be concluded that the respondents get on well with the environment even though there are few people to help them.

It is found that most of the respondents satisfied with their living places and most of the respondents do not feel safe in their daily life. Furthermore, they rarely get the information that they need. In addition, most of the respondents don't get opportunities to join training programs. The respondents seem to be satisfied with their environment but this may be consequences of not getting the information that they need in their daily life. The survey finding suggests that most of the respondents can concentrate in their jobs and can accept their bodily appearances. In addition, most of the respondents are content with their life. From their psychological perspective, most of the respondents are in decent conditions. According to the survey data, physical health of the most respondents is in good condition because they are still young. However, some respondents feel pain in joints, got injured and fatigue because of the strenuous works.

## **5.2 Recommendations**

Based on the findings, the following are recommended. Currently, Myanmar does not have a list of hazardous work prohibited to children under age of 18. Therefore, the adoption of the list of hazardous work will be important step in enforceable legal framework among employers, parents and children.

. The effective way to reduce child labour is free education. Parent who does not have enough money for school fees may use this as an opportunity to educate their children. Basic education initiatives programs and ensuring minimum wage, housing, universal health care to the citizens must be there to ensure prevention of child labour.

Unlike child labour, light forms of jobs will help children build skills besides those which are established through school education. Part time jobs should be supported for the young workers to get both education and income. Creating part time jobs for the children is needed which can in turn provide some income for the living.

In addition, decent work employment is the main themes for eliminating of child labour by awareness raising, communication for behavior change and promoting free education, capacity development programs and training. Focusing only on the matter of child labour is not enough. Establishing demand for qualified and trained people by creating skill-based learning centers, vocational training centers, and technical training institutions increases knowledge and leads to the development of skilled and educated staff in the labor market.

Moreover, employers must comply with child right laws and other relevant laws, provide young workers with safety training, implement all standards of safety requirements, and be strict in providing a safe workplace and all the protective equipment required. Hence, awareness raising, communication for behavior change, compulsory education and quality of education are essential strategies to pursue to prevent child labour and provide suitable alternative. Not only the strategic plan for education, the strategic plan for social growth, poverty reduction and the plan for rural development and a plan for the reduction of natural disasters are needed.

Government should create employment opportunities as alternative solution which can reduce unemployment and increase family income. The government does not have a clear policy on and responsibility for child labor safety and welfare. Reducing poverty requires governments to recognize and reach out highly for poor people and get them out of poverty by taking concrete steps. Moreover, Referral System provides suitable supports and alternatives to children with reducing dropout school rate and engaging in hazardous workplaces. It would be beneficial if those poor families were provided for their income generation.

In order to reduce child labour, the government should amend laws and regulations relating to child labour, coordinate with private sector and NGO and try to improve the awareness and knowledge of public on child labour. Furthermore, night schools should be opened to be able to provide education for the children who need to work in the day time. Most of the child labours get low income till they are adult. They cannot improve their skills to become professional because they couldn't get much information and knowledge easily. The government should support technical and vocational education and training centers in effective manner. By doing so, the skills and knowledge of the children will be improved and they may get the opportunity to work in better work environment with better salary.

As described above, there are various problems with the current laws in Myanmar related to the protection of children from child labour. The Minimum Wage law establishes no specific reference to young workers. There is no specific minimum wage for children's employment. However, it can be regarded as the same for the child labour. Some sectors do not fall under existing labor laws. To address the problem of child labour in Myanmar, multispectral approach is necessary. It has to be collaboration of education, multimedia, economic other than labour laws alone. National peace treaty is very important to tackle the problem of child soldiers and children working in the hazardous conditions such as ruby mines in the conflict areas. It is not an easy goal to set but is very important to completely eradicate child labour and meet sustainable development goal.

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[https://www.who.int/occupational\\_health/topics/childlabour/en/](https://www.who.int/occupational_health/topics/childlabour/en/)

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/myanmar/publication/myanmars-urbanization-creating-opportunities-for-all>

[www.mol.gov.mm](http://www.mol.gov.mm)

# **APPENDIX (A)**

## **A Study on the Causes, Consequences and Quality of Life in Child Labour**

I am Thet Su Nady and I am currently doing Master of Public Administration (MPA) at Yangon University of Economics. I would deeply appreciate it if you would answer the attached questionnaire to provide required data to complete my thesis. Your name and anything about you will not be disclosed and I will use the information only for the research. So, please help me by making your choices openly and correctly. I sincerely thank you for taking your time to complete the questionnaire.

### **Survey Questionnaire**

#### **Section (1) Demographic Factors of the Respondents**

##### 1. Gender

- Male
- Female

##### 2. Age

- Age 10-12
- Age 13-15
- Age 16-17

##### 3. Number of family member

- 3-5
- 6-8
- 9 and above

##### 4. Number of children in the family

- 1-3
- 4-6
- 7 and above

##### 5. Breadwinner

- Father
- Mother
- Grandparents
- Uncle / Aunt

6. Marital status

- Single
- Married
- Divorced

7. Home town

- Yangon
- Other

8. Religion

- Buddhism
- Christianity
- Islam
- Hinduism

9. Education

- literate
- Illiterate

10. Current education

- Attended school
- Not attended school

**Section 2 Attending school and school dropout respondents**

Attending School Respondents

1	Where did you study currently?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Public school</li><li>• Monastic education</li><li>• Informal education</li></ul>
2	What grade are you in?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Primary level</li><li>• Secondary level</li><li>• High school level</li><li>• University</li></ul>
3	Have you ever dropped out of school?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Yes</li><li>• No</li></ul>
4	If yes, Why?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To support family</li><li>• Other</li></ul>

## School Dropout Respondents

1. Drop out level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Primary level</li><li>• Secondary level</li><li>• High school level</li><li>• Monastic education</li><li>• Informal education</li></ul>
2. Reasons of drop out school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To work for family living</li><li>• Not have enough money to attend school</li><li>• To help household chores</li><li>• Not interested to study</li><li>• Have difficulties to keep up with the lessons</li><li>• Being bullied by the classmates</li><li>• Other</li></ul>
3. Working age after dropping out of school	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 10</li><li>• 11</li><li>• 12</li><li>• 13</li><li>• 14</li><li>• 15</li><li>• 16</li><li>• 17</li></ul>

### Section 3 The Condition of Family of the Respondents

1	Are you migrating?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Yes</li><li>• No</li></ul>
2	If Yes,	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• With the whole family</li><li>• Alone</li></ul>
3	Why do you migrate?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• To work</li><li>• To study</li><li>• No work at hometown</li><li>• Financial problem</li><li>• Other</li></ul>
4	Any problem which can cause family into financial trouble?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Natural Disaster</li><li>• Lost assets</li><li>• Disease</li><li>• Fire from work</li><li>• Fire</li><li>• Debt</li><li>• Lost family member</li><li>• Other</li><li>• None</li></ul>
5	Source of family income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Father</li><li>• Mother</li><li>• Brother/Sister</li><li>• Self</li><li>• Uncle/Aunt</li><li>• Grandparent</li><li>• Other</li></ul>

## Section 4 Workplace Situation of the respondents

### 1. Type of employment

-----

### 2. Workplaces

Restaurant     Teashop     Shop     Construction material shop

Construction     Coolie     Car parts     Street vendor

Factor     Other -----

### 3. How many days do you work in a week?

-----

### 4. How many hours do you work in a day?

- 4-6 hours
- 7-9 hours
- 10-12 hours
- 13-15 hours

### 5. How much do you get from work?

Daily Income     -----

Weekly Income     -----

Monthly Income     -----

### 6. How do you distribute your wages?

6 (1) Need to pay your salary to your family directly from owner.

Yes                       No

6 (2) Need to pay your salary to family by yourself?

Yes                       No

6 (3) Do you use your salary for yourself?

Yes                       No

6(4) Do you use your salary for family expenditure?

Yes                       No

6 (5) Do you save money?

Yes

No

6 (6) Do you use your salary to attend school?

Yes

No

**7. Why do you work?**

- To work for family living
- To give debt
- Not interested to study
- Not have enough money to attend school
- To help household chores
- Other

**8. Who make the decision to work?**

- Parents
- Self
- Custodian

**9. Have you ever changed jobs?**

Yes

No

**10. If yes, what kind of job?**

- Factory
- Beer/Restaurant
- Car Spa
- Tea shop
- Domestic worker
- Garment factory
- Mason
- Other

**11. How many years have you been working?**

- Under 1 year
- 1year- 2 years
- 3years-4years
- 5years-6years
- 7years-8years
- 9years-above

12. **Do you carry heavy thing in workplace?**
- Yes       No
13. **If yes, have you ever rest after carrying heavy things one time?**
- Yes       No
14. **How many hours do you need to carry?**
- 1 hour -2hour
  - 3hour-4hour
  - 5hour-6hour
  - Above 7hour
15. **Have you ever work with hazardous things in workplace?**
- Yes       No
16. **What kind of things?**
17. **Do you get any Health problem at workplace?**
- Injury
  - Broken leg/Arm
  - Pain in joints
  - Burns from heat/Fire
  - Fatigue
  - Other
  - None
18. **Work Place Situation**
- Dusts
  - Flames, Gases
  - Insecticides and Chemicals
  - Noisy
  - Shadowy Places
  - Do not have enough air
  - None
19. **Do you get any in work place**
- Being Shouted or scolded all the time
  - Being beaten or hurt
  - Being Humiliated
  - Sexual assault
  - None

20. **Do you have any worker registration?**  
 Yes  No
21. **Do you have agreement or contract or health certificate for work?**
- Yes
  - No
22. **What kind of agreement or contract or health certificate?**
- 6 month
  - 1 year
  - Health certificate
  - None
23. **Work benefits**
- Day off (weekly)
  - Casual leave
  - Place to live
  - Clothing
  - Food
  - Bonus
  - Over time fees
  - Health expenses
  - None
24. **Do you like working?**  
 Yes  No
25. **The things you don't like at workplace.**
- 

**26. Future Plan & Dream job**

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27. Where do you live?
- Home
  - Shop
  - Hostel
28. With whom?
- Parents
  - Custodian
  - Shop owner

## Section 5 Quality of Life

No	Statements	Not at all	A little	A moderate amount	Very much	An extreme amount
1	Do you get the kind of support from others that you need?					
2	How satisfied are you with the support you get from your friends?					
3	How satisfied are you with your personal relationships?					
4	How satisfied are you with your sex life?					
5	How satisfied are you with your sleep?					
6	How satisfied are you with the conditions of your living place?					
7	How satisfied are you with your mode of transportation?					
8	How satisfied are you with your ability to perform your daily living activities					
9	How satisfied are you with your capacity for work?					
10	How satisfied are you with your access to health services?					
11	How satisfied are you with your health?					
		Not at all	A little	A moderate amount	Very much	An extreme amount
12	To what extent do you feel that physical pain prevents you from doing what you need to do?					
13	How much do you need any medical treatment in your life?					
14	How well are you able to concentrate?					
15	How safe do you feel in your daily life?					

16	Are you able to accept your bodily appearance?					
17	How available to you is the information that you need in your day-to-day life?					
		Very Bad	Bad	Neither Bad nor good	Good	Very Good
18	How much do you enjoy life?					
19	How well are you able to get around?					

**Thank you for your participation!**

## APPENDIX (B)

### Child Labour in Myanmar (from 17-7-2019 to 23-7-2019)

No	State/ Division	age 14-16			age 16-18			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	Kachin	–	–	–	286	82	<b>368</b>	286	82	<b>368</b>
2	Kayar	30	3	<b>33</b>	122	47	<b>169</b>	152	50	<b>202</b>
3	Kayin	54	26	<b>80</b>	265	105	<b>370</b>	319	131	<b>450</b>
4	Sagaing	91	14	<b>105</b>	421	187	<b>608</b>	512	201	<b>713</b>
5	Tanintharyi	18	20	<b>38</b>	146	187	<b>333</b>	164	207	<b>371</b>
6	Naypyitaw	99	25	<b>124</b>	227	181	<b>408</b>	326	206	<b>532</b>
7	Bago	155	32	<b>187</b>	697	431	<b>1,128</b>	852	463	<b>1,315</b>
8	Magway	113	9	<b>122</b>	201	62	<b>263</b>	314	71	<b>385</b>
9	Mandalay	346	280	<b>626</b>	974	779	<b>1,753</b>	1,320	1,059	<b>2,379</b>
10	Mon	39	6	<b>45</b>	228	85	<b>313</b>	267	91	<b>358</b>
11	Rakhine	38	12	<b>50</b>	39	59	<b>98</b>	77	71	<b>148</b>
12	Shan	539	265	<b>804</b>	798	544	<b>1,342</b>	1,337	809	<b>2,146</b>
13	Yangon	131	65	<b>196</b>	461	693	<b>1,100</b>	592	704	<b>1,296</b>
14	Ayeyarwaddy	247	66	<b>313</b>	548	697	<b>1,245</b>	795	763	<b>1,558</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,900</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>2,723</b>	<b>5,413</b>	<b>4,085</b>	<b>9,498</b>	<b>7,313</b>	<b>4,908</b>	<b>12,221</b>

(Source: Factories and Labours Department)