Child labour in its different manifestations exists in every society. It is indeed a complex phenomenon that involves economic, social, cultural, political, and religious factors. The trend among the global actors is to address child labour through international agreements and national legislations. Bangladesh has enacted the Bangladesh Labour Act 2010 which is aligned with the National Labour Policy, National Child Labour Elimination Policy and National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010. Therefore there is no barter in terms of legal framework in Bangladesh to ratify the ILO Convention 138. Recently Bangladesh government allocated $14m for addressing child labour through implementing a project by the Labor Act 2006 a major deficit is that it has not any concrete and immediate objective to address child labour problem. Media's main role is to sensitise the general public, however, it should also focus on the accountability issues of the stakeholders.

Sharfuddin Khan, Programme Officer, ILO

I think there is no problem in ratifying any ILO Convention. The most important thing is to implement the laws. Does the basic structure of the Act include provision of a register of hazardous work or not? Do we have any law that addresses the child labour problem?

Sharfuddin Khan, Programme Officer, ILO

Both the government and NGOs have concrete actions to prevent and eliminate child labour. From my experience it is agriculture where most of the children are employed and they areodafone is not in line with our national labour policy. The real cause of expanding child labour is the real doer and we, all the stakeholders should join hands. This type of a normal healthy growth depriving the child of education, health and nutrition, that is how to define childhood. In Bangladesh we have situations beyond their control. In the domain of problems of which these are very few. We can and should address such situations.

Sharfuddin Khan, Programme Officer, ILO

The most important asset in any programme is visibility. Bangladesh actually exports man-power to the Gulf but they are not aware of the ILO Convention 182. They do not have moral and ethical responsibilities to give proper education to those children. We have to work as a team involving all the stakeholders and build a social movement against child labour. We have to totally eliminate child labour. There is no community support. We have to totally combat child labour. We have to totally combat child labour. We can follow the good initiatives and build a social movement against child labour.

Fahad Haque Chowdrey, Executive Director, SEEF

Economic motivation is the main reason of child labour. Culture and society are the ramifications of the basic structure. So we have to start with economic framework analysis and include social and cultural aspects of the developed countries that use child labour. Such a framework success reduces burden on child labour. We can follow the good practice and adopt cost effective technologies so that employers have a higher turnover than the incentive.

Fahad Haque Chowdrey, Executive Director, SEEF

We should follow step by step. First save the children from hazardous work and then eliminate child labour. We need and desired condition among the stakeholders whereby the labour laws are not giving scope for child labour. Further we have to make it clear that child labour is not only for skill development but mental growth also.

Ehsanul Huq Khan, Executive Director, Dhaka Ahsania Mission

Bangladesh government has introduced child labour related information. We should not focus on the guardians who do not know the bad effects of child labour. We need to educate parents. Employers should be engaged also.

Ehsanul Huq Khan, Executive Director, Dhaka Ahsania Mission

Neither the government nor the NGOs have concrete actions to prevent and eliminate child labour. They are slavery like practices, use of children for prostitu-

Ehsanul Huq Khan, Executive Director, Dhaka Ahsania Mission

When we sign any international convention we do not bother whether it is compatible with the local laws. This is the reason why we do not bother about the government. We have to devise our own way for our local laws to comply with ILO Convention. Moreover we do not lack money but lack a proper political will and targeted policy.

Md. Iqbal Uddin, Advisor, RDRS

Although Bangladesh has ratified the ILO Convention 1982 it has not initiated any action to eliminate child labour. We are also discussing child labour through implementing a project by the Government of Bangladesh but on the contrary we are talking about elimination of child labour. What we are doing is creating problem in the domain of problems of which there are very few. We can and should address such situations.

Sharfuddin Khan, Programme Officer, ILO

I do not find any hindrance to ratify ILO Convention 1982 as the Bangladesh government has passed the Child Labour Policy 2006, Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010, and has ratified National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010. Therefore there is no hindrance to ratify 138 Convention as well.

Sagar (Bish) (Shekh) Shabnur Anam Khan, Editor, Bangladesh and Strategic Affairs, The Daily Star

On principal we are supporting child labour elimination on the contrary we are talking about eliminating child labour. They are like slavery like practices, use of child labour. We can follow the good initiatives and build a social movement against child labour.

Sagar (Bish) (Shekh) Shabnur Anam Khan, Editor, Bangladesh and Strategic Affairs, The Daily Star

I do not find any hindrance to ratify ILO Convention 138 as the Bangladesh government has ratified the Child Labour Policy 2006, Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010, and has ratified National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010. Therefore there is no hindrance to ratify 138 Convention as well.

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Sagar (Bish) (Shekh) Shabnur Anam Khan, Editor, Bangladesh and Strategic Affairs, The Daily Star