



UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
International General Certificate of Secondary Education



DEVELOPMENT STUDIES

0453/02

Paper 2

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INSERT 2

2 hours

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

This Insert contains Figs. 5A, 5B, 6, 7 and 8 for Question 3.
Anything the candidate writes on this Insert will not be marked.

This document consists of **5** printed pages and **3** blank pages.



Tables of statistics obtained from the Internet

Type of employment	% of total child labour in Bangladesh
Agriculture	62
Services	19
Mining/manufacturing	14
Transport	3
Construction	2

Fig. 5A

Age of child	% of children working in Bangladesh	
	Boys	Girls
5	0.7	0.8
6	0.7	0.8
7	1.1	0.8
8	3.1	1.3
9	4.9	2.3
10	11.4	3.2
11	13.1	5.8
12	48.4	18.6
13	52.4	22.8
14	56.1	26.8

Fig. 5B

Extracts from a journal of the BRAC University, Dhaka, Bangladesh (published 1998)

A study took place at a **garment manufacturer in Dhaka**, the capital. The factory employed 1000 people. About 20% of them are child workers. Most of them are girls between the ages of 10 and 14. They work from 8 am to 4.45 pm. A skilled worker earns about 1,800 taka (\$40) a month; unskilled workers can expect 800-900 taka (\$18-\$20) a month. Work spaces are cramped and ventilation and lighting are bad. Most child workers were unwilling to talk to the investigators but some complained of eye strain and threats from their supervisors that they might lose their jobs.

Another study took place on the outskirts of Dhaka. The field study was conducted at **building sites in the Narayanganj district**, 12 kms from Dhaka. Children from the ages of 7 to 16, of both sexes, were found working there. In one case the investigators found a five-year-old at work. The child workers are placed around heaps of stones, where they have to break about 10 square metres of stones per week. Workers earn about 40 taka (less than \$1) a day. With that money they have to buy essential equipment: a hammer; an umbrella (as a shield from the sun); a water-can; and rubber gloves. The working day starts at 7 am and can continue until 10 pm.

Fig. 6

A questionnaire which the student has given to child workers

Section 1 (Personal Questions)

- 1 Name of the respondent
- 2 Sex of the respondent Male Female
- 3 Age
- 4 Total number in your family

Section 2 (Lives and Living Conditions of the Working Children)

- 1 Are your parents alive?
 - Both alive
 - Father alive only
 - Mother alive only
 - None alive
- 2 With whom do you live?
 - Alone
 - With father/mother
 - With brother/sisters/relative
 - With friends
 - With co-workers
 - With employer
 - With others
- 3 Did you ever attend school?
 - Yes, currently attending
 - Yes, but not continuing at present
 - Never attended school

Section 3 (Jobs and Working Environment)

- 1 What is your occupation?
- 2 How many hours do you usually work in a day?
- 3 How many days do you work in a week?
- 4 What is your daily/monthly income?
- 5 How is your relationship with the employer? Good Fair Not good
- 6 Does your employer treat you badly? Yes, regularly Yes, occasionally No
- 7 Do you take any type of safety precautions while you work? Yes No
- 8 What sorts of safety precaution do you usually take?

Fig. 7

Interview with a child who works as a domestic servant in Bangladesh

Interview with Yasmin

Q: How old are you?

A: Fourteen

Q: Why are you working here as a domestic servant?

A: My family can't afford food and clothing for me.

Q: Did you have any education before you started working here?

A: Up to 2nd grade, then my family couldn't afford any food or clothing for me.

Q: What is your father's job?

A: He works in a rice field, cutting, sowing, husking, and watering.

Q: What work do you do here?

A: Clean clothes, clean the house, prepare meals and look after the young children.

Q: How long will you stay here?

A: Until my father and mother can afford to look after me, or until I get married.

Fig. 8

