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# HAZARDOUS WORK LIST

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## Bangladesh

**A government order issued on 13 March 2013** identifies 38 processes/activities hazardous for children. In 2012, the Tripartite Coordinating Committee had recommended 36 processes/activities, but later the Ministry of Labour and Employment revised it to include two additional sectors based on comments received from various ministries. <sup>1</sup>

The disallowed jobs for child labors are as follow:

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| 1. Manufacturing of Aluminum products                                 | 21. Rectifying or blending or spirit with alcohol                                    |
| 2. Automobile Workshops   | 22. Manufacturing of Jarda and Quivam  |
| 3. Battery Recharging   | 23. Manufacturing of pesticides  |
| 4. Manufacturing of Bidi and Cigarette                                | 24. Iron and steel foundry and casting of iron and steel                             |
| 5. Brick or Stone breaking  | 25. Fireworks  |
| 6. Engineering Machine including lathe-machine                        | 26. Manufacturing of jewelry and imitation ornaments or bangles factory or goldsmith |
| 7. Manufacturing of glass and glass products                          | 27. Truck or Tempo or Bus Helper   |
| 8. Manufacturing of Matches   | 28. Stainless steel mill, cutlery  |
| 9. Manufacturing of plastic or rubber products                        | 29. Bobbin factory   |
| 10. Salt refining   | 30. Weaving worker   |
| 11. Manufacturing of soap or detergent                                | 31. Electric Mechanic  |
| 12. Steel furniture or car or metal furniture painting                | 32. Biscuit Factory or bakery  |
| 13. Tanning and dressing of leather                                   | 33. Ceramic factory  |
| 14. Welding works or gas worker mechanic                              | 34. Construction   |
| 15. Dyeing or bleaching of textiles                                   | 35. Chemical factory   |
| 16. Ship breaking   | 36. Butcher  |
| 17. Manufacturing of leather footwear                                 | 37. Blacksmith   |
| 18. Vulcanizing   | 38. Handling of goods in the ports and ships   |
| 19. Metal Works   |  |
| 20. Manufacturing of GI Sheet products or limestone or chalk products |  |

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<sup>1</sup> International Labour Organization, "Compendium of hazardous child labour lists and related legislation for Bangladesh," 8 December 2014  
[http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS\\_382487/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/ipec/Informationresources/WCMS_382487/lang--en/index.htm)

Sections 24 and 25 of the **Bangladesh Factories Act**<sup>2</sup> also prohibit some kind of dangerous occupations for children. As per section 24(2), no child is to be allowed inside a factory to clean, lubricate or adjust any part of machine while that part is in motion, or to work between moving parts or between fixed and moving parts, of any machinery which is in motion.

Section 25 prohibits young persons to work on dangerous machines unless they have been fully instructed as to the dangers arising in connection with the machine and the precautions to be observed, has received sufficient training to do so and is under adequate supervision/

Section 45 of the Bangladesh Factories Policy lists the following as dangerous machinery: power presses other than hydraulic presses; milling machines used in the metal trades; guillotine machine; circular saws; and plate printing machines.

Section 83 of the **Bangladesh Factories Rules, 1979**<sup>3</sup> lists the following as hazardous operations:

1. manufacturing of aerated water and processes incidental thereto;
2. electrolytic plating or oxidation of metal articles by use of electrolytes containing chromic acids or other chromium compounds;
3. manufacture or repair of electric accumulators;
4. glass manufacture;
5. grinding or glazing of metals;
6. manufacture, treatment or handling of lead, lead alloys or certain compounds of lead;
7. generation of gas from dangerous petroleum;
8. cleaning or smoothing of articles by jet of sand, metal shot or grit or other abrasive propelled by a blast of compressed air or steam;
9. liming and tanning of raw hides and skins and processes incidental thereto;
10. feeding of jute, hemp or other fibres into softening machines;
11. lifting, stacking, storing and shipping of bales in and from finished goods godowns of Jute Mills;
12. manufacture, use or storage of cellulose solutions;
13. manufacture of chromic acid or manufacture or recovery of the bichromate of sodium, potassium or ammonium;
14. printing presses and type foundries wherein certain load processes are carried on;
15. manufacture of compressed hydrogen or compressed oxygen;
16. manufacture of pottery;
17. manufacture of rayon by the viscose process; and
18. manufacturing processes and incidental thereto carried out in such works as the Chief Inspector may specify in writing.

*Last Update: May 2016*

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<sup>2</sup> Bangladesh Factories Act, 1965 (No. 4 of 1965).

<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/47346/65073/E65BGD01.htm>

<sup>3</sup> Bangladesh Factories Rules, 1979. <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/natlex/docs/WEBTEXT/50617/65128/E79BGD01.htm>