

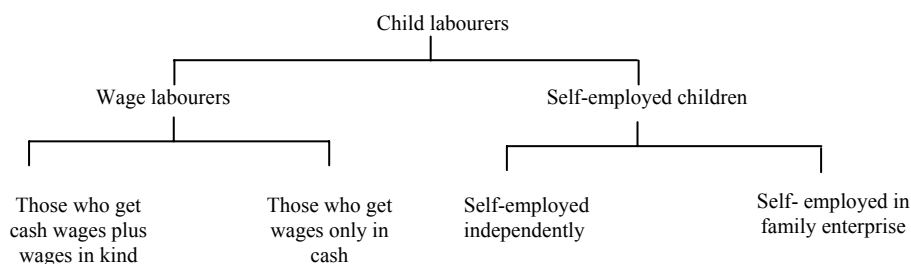
Trade Restriction, Adult Unemployment and Incidence of Child Labour: A Three Sector General Equilibrium Analysis

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This paper considers a competitive general equilibrium model of a small open less developed economy suffering from unemployment problem in the adult labour market on the one hand, and from the existence of a child labour market on the other hand. It shows that trade restrictive policy may not be effective in curtailing child labour incidence. Moreover, it will aggravate the urban adult unemployment problem.

I Introduction

The term 'Child Labour' is often used as a synonym for 'employed child' or 'working child'. Although a precise definition of child labour is very difficult, it may be defined as that segment of the child population which participates in work, either paid or unpaid, working with the parents either inside family occupations or outside. Any work done by children that interferes with their full physical development, the opportunities for a desirable level of education and needed recreation are called child labour (Stein and Davis 1940). On the basis of this definition, we can say that two types of child labour are prevalent- (1) those children who assist their parents or family members in their work, and (2) those who work outside their family for remuneration, either in real terms or in cash, which help them to level up or supplement their family income. We can distinguish alternative forms of child labourers visible in the following way:



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