

SOCIO ECONOMIC STATUS OF CHILD LABOR AND ITS CONSEQUENCE OF THE ECONOMY:
CHILD AS A TRANSPORTATION HELPER

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Abstract

The most common scenario in Dhaka city is to see child as working-child. Most of the city dwellers are experienced of child labor situation in Dhaka city. Children here engage themselves in risky and hazardous work which plays a significant role in the economic development through their earnings, whereas they were supposed to be engaged in education. The present study aimed at visualizing the socio-economic status of the child-labor as transportation helpers and their contribution to the economy. Children who are working as transportation helper in Dhaka city are considered as the population of the study and 100 of them have been randomly selected from different areas of Dhaka city as the sample of the study. The study administered a structured questionnaire along with an observation technique and an informal interview to collect primary data. The study also drew information from the existing literatures, internet, news paper and various reports regarding child labor to clarify the socio-economic status regarding child-labor. The major findings of the study were financial incapability of family, relocating from rural to urban areas, assisting family financially, and family breakdown which were the major causes of child-labor. The study also found child-labor playing significant role in both the economy and family by earning money. The study concluded that most of them who had to give up their basic education are now the income generating source for their families and they live in a very miserable situation with the shortage of basic facilities and amenities.

Key words: Child, Transportation helper, Dhaka city, Contribution, Economy.

1.0 Introduction

Child labor most common phenomenon and widely viewed scenario in most of the developed and developing countries. Bangladesh is one of the best places to see child as a working child. Social practices and economic conditions somehow accept child labor enormously in Bangladesh. For many families they generate income as fuel to run their families. The definition of the term child labor varies depending on various social context and human perception. Scholars all over the world defined the term in different way. Child labor is a factor that impedes on a child's ability to successfully transition into adulthood.

Economically child labor defined as any economic activity undertaken by children under the minimum age for admission to employment. (DeBrenna L. Agbényiga, 2011). The term child labour refers to when children is working in any type of work that is dangerous and harmful to children's health or the work hinders their education. Child labour refers to low wages, long hours, physical and sexual abuse (Moyi, 2011). According to Edmonds and Pavcnik (2005) child labour is viewed as a form of child labour abuse, when children work in bad conditions and hazardous occupations. Bhat (2010) asserts that the definition of child labour is not simple because it includes three difficult concepts to define, which are "child", "work" and "labour". He claims that the term of childhood can be defined by age but in some societies, people cease to be a child at different ages. However Weston (2005) argues that any work children do, can be damaging to their health because the work can be abusive, exploitative or hazardous and it can influence their health. Omokhodion and Odusote (2006) argue that any work that children does outside home is classified as child labour. According to them working outside home is usually exposed to environmental hazards which may affect their health and safety. The definition of child labor differs among societies, for example in Africa and Asia they do not consider the work of fifteen years old person as a child labor, and they view child labor as a good task that children learn skills from work.

The world renowned organizations responsible for making legislation for human rights and better human treatment in all over the world widely varies in the meaning of child labor A child, according to the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) 1989 refers to a person under the age of eighteen. The World Bank assumes that child labour can do serious threat to long-term national investment. Furthermore, according to UNICEF the problem of child labour can have

more bad consequences besides all the concerns of investment or its relation to economic activity (ILO, 2013; Weston, 2005). ILO argues that child labour is difficult to define. It depends on the type of the job and, if the age is under eighteen and if the job intervenes the children's education and development (ILO: 2004). The onset of puberty occurs at different ages for different people. Therefore in the Article 1 of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (No. 182) defines a child who is under the age of eighteen years (Bhat, 2011).

UNICEF (2008) Child labour is work that exceeds a minimum number of hours, depending on the age of a child and on the type of work. Such work is considered harmful to the child and should therefore be eliminated.

- Ages 5-11: At least one hour of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week.
- Ages 12-14: At least 14 hours of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week.
- Ages 15-17: At least 43 hours of economic or domestic work per

According to the Bangladesh Labour Act 2006 (Act XLII of 2006) defines the “child” and “adolescent” on the basis of age. Section 2(8) of the Act defines a person who has attained the age of 14 but is below the age of 18 as an ‘adolescent’ and section 2(63) defines a person not attaining the age of 14 as a ‘child’. According to this definition, the labour provided by a child would be known as ‘child labour’.

1.1 Child as a transportation helper

Therefore the study had taken an attempt to define Child as a transportation helper and defined as those between the ages of 7 to over 15 years but below 18 years of old and who are engaged in employment either permanently or temporarily of daily transport services and responsible for collecting fair, calling passenger, washing vehicle etc, and who may or may not stay with their parents, father, mother or relatives, and live in slums or poorly equipped rented house, who left school previously and earned a specific sum and contribute to the family for its survival and who are sometimes verbally abused by the driver and passenger.

1.2 Child labor scenario in Bangladesh

According to the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS 2002/03) the second National Child Labour Survey (NCLS), there are 4.9 million working children 2 — 14.2 per cent of the total 35.06 million children in the age group of 5-14 years. The total working child population between 5 and 17 years old is estimated at 7.9 million. The proportion of boy and girl child workers, in the age group of 5-17 years, is 73.5 per cent and 26.5 per cent, respectively; The total number of working children aged 5-17 years in rural areas is estimated at 6.4 million as against 1.5 million in urban areas; as many as 93.3 per cent of all working children in the age group of 5-17 years operate in the informal sector. Agriculture engages 4.5 million (56.4 per cent children), while the services sector engages 2 million (25.9 per cent), and industry, 1.4 million (17.7 per cent); A total of 1.3 million children are estimated to be working 43 hours or more per week. More boys than girls are engaged in this form of child labor across all age groups. Among children aged 5-14, about five million, are economically active. According to the International Labour Organization there are about 3.2 million child laborers in Bangladesh. Certain groups of children are more likely to work than others, for instance boys comprise about three-quarters of all working children. In slums almost one in five children aged 5-14 are child laborers, and of these, only 25 per cent attend school 2. Rapid urbanization means that more children will move into urban slums and be compelled to (UNICEF Child labor in Bangladesh)

1.3 Rationale of the study

Children are the future of a nation and it is the moral responsibility for every nation to provide all the basic facilities and amenities to the children to make them a complete man. Unfortunately a large numbers of children are deprived from their basic facilities which make them bound to engage in various risky and hazardous work for their survival along with their families. Being a transportation helper is an assiduous task required enormous physical labor and long hour to work and it is related to uncertainty even the risky work is not readily available and verbal and physical abuse and harassment are sign of gift. The innocent children are facing such difficulties not to be happy or intentionally rather to follow doctrine of necessities. The situation has snatched their right to attend school and play. An attempt should be made to address them appropriately and bring them into the light. The study was a simple attempt of big continuous process.

2.0 Literature Review

This part of the study apprehensively investigate the related literature in home and abroad in order to bring some light to find out the field of contribution for the researchers and assist them to draw some valid and acceptable conclusion.

Banu, N. Bhuiyan, S and Sabhlok, S (1998) Demonstration marches protesting against child labour began on each of the continents in January 1998 to culminate in Geneva when the International Labour Organization meets to take up the issue. Meantime, the extent of child labour in a country is being taken as an indicator of how far that country has fallen behind developmentally. Why do poor parents send their children to work? Will employers be able to resist the threat of consumer boycotts and trade sanctions or will they have to reconsider their child labour employment practices? High economic stakes are at risk and the lives of hundreds of thousand children are involved.

Khanam, R (2004) in her study showed that the education of parents significantly increased the probability that a school-age child will specialize in study. Empirical results further show that if the father is employed in a vulnerable occupation, for example, day-labour or wage-labour, it raises the probability that a child will work full time or combine work and study. The presence of very young children in the household increases the likelihood that a school-age child will combine study with work. The significant and positive gender coefficient suggests that girls are more likely than boys to combine schooling with work. The children who are sons and daughters of the household-head, as opposed to being relatives living in the household are more likely to specialise in schooling or combine schooling with work.

Khanam (2006) found that the trend and incidence of child labor has been increasing in Bangladesh even though child labor is on a declining trend in other South Asian countries, which she explained with the irrelevance or inadequacy of existing child labor laws in Bangladesh. The study suggested that a combination of policies would be appropriate for reducing child labor, which include employment generation schemes that lead to economic prosperity for the household, compulsory schooling for children, school enrolment subsidy, improving school infrastructure, the quality of education, flexibility in school schedules and adult literacy campaigns that increase community or social awareness, especially of the adult female.

Kalam, I. M. S (2007), was prepared study in the light of the findings of a practical survey project that was conducted out of the desire to know about the situation of the most unfortunate as well as deprived but most important segment of the country's population. Being the capital of the country the child labor situation of Dhaka would certainly serves as an indicator of the whole country. The paper produces the findings on different important differentials of the child labor, such as- causes of child labor, causes of rural-urban migration, hours of work and provisions for leave, income expenditure and savings, educational background and some other important related topics.

Tariquzzaman and Kaiser (2008) in their study aimed at analyzing how and what factors have contributed in changing the patterns and perspectives of child labor over the last 15 years. Based on an in-depth research of 120 child laborers and 40 employers of child labor in a Dhaka slum and a rural community in the poor northern district of Nilphamari they articulate the employers' perspectives on child labor, with particular emphasis on understanding what factors have caused them to change their own practices over time. In this regard, they addressed four main issues: (i) why employers depend on child labor; (ii) how the types and forms of children's employment are believed to have changed over the last 15 years; (iii) factors that employers believe have contributed to these changes; and (iv) how employers are adapting to the changing situation with respect to the employment of children.

Uddin, M. N ,Hamiduzzaman, M and Gunter, B. G(2009) Based on a survey conducted in Sylhet city, the study found that child workers are suffering from different physical and psychological problems and that more than half of them receive their medical assistance from local health care providers who have no recognized qualifications. The study maintains that working from an early age impedes the children's physical growth and intellectual and psychological development, which then also has negative effects on their long-term health and earning potential.

Meerza, S. I. A and Bacher, B (2011) The study mainly focused on the current socio-economic condition of those people who were child labor in their childhood in this study, economic indicators are income and employment status. On the other hand, level of education, health status and role in case of decision making in the society are studied as social indicators. According to the study, socio-economic condition of child workers in their adulthood is not very satisfactory.

The research study found that person who was not child worker in early stage of his/her life have higher probability to enjoy better socio-economic condition than that of person who worked as child worker in past.

Hossain M. J and Rahaman Sk. H (2011), Child labor, a sheer reality in Bangladesh like many other developing countries, is one of the major socio-economic problems in the country. Studies revealed that one in every six children in Bangladesh was working children. The gravity of the situation led my initiative to study on “Prevalence of Child Labor in Harmful Work” in the work area at Dhaka, Khulna and Kurigram. The study looked into one of the key aspects of child protection – prevalence of harmful child labor using the definition of children and harmful labor. The study also generated baseline information on major characteristics of child labor including income and household dependency on work/income from the children.

Hossain M. A (2012), Found many child laborer miss out on their right to education and fall a victim to hazardous work because they do not have the time to go to school or to study. In this study total no of 560 child laborer were interviewed by the author during June 15 to July 14 in 2010 in Rajshahi city corporation in Bangladesh. The study data showed that duration of working hours and hazardous working environment are negatively correlated with school attendance, smooth live hood , physical and mental development of children.

Aktar .S and Abdullah A .S. M (2013) The study tried to present the socio-economic scenario of child labour in Bangladesh which has in recent times attracted concerted attention not only in Bangladesh but also all over the globe Indeed, child labour is recognized as a considerable part of the existing labour market and by the present write-up this statement has been upheld through a number of case studies. The article attempted to search out the ways how child labour can be decreased gradually and at the end of the paper these ways have been presented as suggestions or recommendations.

3.0 Objective of the study

The study followed by the objective below

To visualize the socio-economic status of the child-labor as transportation helpers and their contribution to the economy

4.0 Research Methodology

4.1 Rationale of the selection of the study area

Dhaka is the capital city of Bangladesh having huge number of population. People from different parts of the country come for their necessities as a result the city never sleeps, always busy with the maintenance of these new as well as existing people. The buses tempos and Legunas (locally called) are most extensively used vehicles for public transportation. These vehicles enormously used child as their helper for various activities like collecting fair, calling passenger, washing vehicle etc. In Dhaka city most of the people are experienced that child are calling them for riding buses tempos or Legunas. In Dhaka city almost every area is available with bus tempo or Leguna having using child labor. Because of easy availability, close to residence and familiarity with the respondents the study choose Mohammadpur, Zibatola, Dhaka Uddan, Firmgate, Gabtoli, Mirpur, Mohakhali, Gulsan, so that establishing a mutual co-operative relation with the respondents with facts and essential information can be procured.

4.2 Nature and sources of Data

Primary and secondary data had been used in this study. The primary data were collected by field survey where as the secondary data were collected through different studies, bureau of statistics and also widely used online journals, blogs and website for getting current information.

4.3 Research Design

The study considers descriptive research design to conduct the survey. Descriptive research design is made to describe the socio-economic condition and major problems associated with them. By the descriptive research design the causes pertaining to the recent situation or problems were brought out.

4.4 Universe and Sampling:

The study considers all the child labor working as transportation helper as the population of this study. The respondents have no specified time of working because of their continuous nature of work. They do not know when they are back to home. They have to go here and there with their respective vehicle. So, it was very difficult to make definite time and place to meet them.

Therefore, accidental sampling procedure within non-probability sampling was chosen because of their mobile nature and uncertainty. In this sampling method any child labor who were in favorable condition and free was selected as sample of the study to get information. 100 transportation helper child labors were randomly chosen as the sample of the study.

4.5 Data collection Technique

The data had been collected using the following techniques:

4.5.1 Structured Interview:

For the collection of reliable data and information from the transportation helper, interview was used. This method helps to the researcher to collect primary data and information. The questionnaire was prepared to obtain the socio-economic condition, demographic background, working condition, health & hygiene etc. of the transportation helper.

4.5.2 Informal Interview

By the structured interview it is not possible to collect all the information about the respondents. Therefore, establishing a co-operative and mutual friendly relation with the respondents' data of internal feeling and emotions were acquired by an informal interview.

4.5.3 Observation:

To know more detail about their attitudes, behavior, actual condition, living wags, family environment etc, and the non-participatory observation method had been taken into consideration.

4.5.4 Case Study:

This method is very useful to reach in depth of problem. By the case study method, the study identifies their background, what was the cause, which made them to adopt such occupation, far from native place. In this regard, a few case studies have been conducted to get more information about transportation helpers' as well reliable information on their past and present situation of them, which helps to know the reason that pushed them to become a transportation helper.

4.6 Data processing and Analysis:

For the analysis of data SPSS 17 has been used. Since both qualitative and quantitative data are gathered through interviews, questionnaire and observation, the data are analyzed descriptively. Primary data are edited firstly following secondary data and they are being interpreted by using tables, numbers and percentages.

4.7 Time frame of the study

Timelines are important in evaluating the feasibility of the study. In order to get sufficient number of respondents and adequate amount of information the study was carried on from February 2014 to July 2014. The time was basically consumed for data collecting and gathering.

5.0 Analysis of findings

The study analyze the result below through different charts and percentages

5.1 Demographic profile of respondent

Table1: Age of the respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Below 6 years	2	2.0	2.0	2.0
	6-10 years	22	22.0	22.0	24.0
	10-15 years	51	51.0	51.0	75.0
	Above 15 but not 18 years	25	25.0	25.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field survey 2014

Interpretation: Table-1 shows that between 10-15 years old child is working highly as a transportation helper. And the amount is around 51%. Transportation owners are preferred this aged child as helper because of their physical fitness and docility. Rest of the portion child is working as transportation helper is around 22% child at age 6-10 years and 25% between 15 -18

years old. Child between age 6-10 years old generally physically immature for this purpose and above 15 years old child are not so submissive in behavior and they charge more wage for their work that's why most of the time these two categories are not ideal as a transportation helper to their owner.

Table: 2 Parent's occupation

Father's occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Rickshaw puller	34	34.0
Day labor	36	36.0
Auto driver	6	6.0
Unemployed	17	17.0
Died	6	6.0
Others	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0
Mother's occupation		
Housewife	21	21.0
Maid servant	49	49.0
Garments worker	24	24.0
Hawker	6.0	6.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field survey 2014

Interpretation: According to the Table-2 the highest percent of respondent's father's occupation is day laborer and rickshaw puller that are respectively 36% and 34%. Rests of the respondent's fathers are auto driver, unemployed and some are died. As the study is based on Dhaka city and most of the people are migrated from different districts and started their first work as day laborer and rickshaw puller. Both of the jobs generate very low wages and to survive with whole family with this low income it is not enough. As a result their child needs to work to raise family income. As it is costly to lead life in Dhaka city so most of the time respondents mothers also need to work for income. And according to above table 49% transportation helper child labors mothers are working as a maid servant at different houses and 24% mothers are working as garments workers.

Table: 3 Family statuses of respondents

Family bondage	Frequency	Percent
Stay with father	17	17.0
Stay with mother	39	39.0
Stay with parents	42	42.0
Stay with relatives	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0
No. of family members		
Below 4 members	31	31.0
4-6 members	64	64.0
6-8 members	5	5.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field survey 2014

Interpretation: Table -3 shows that family bondage of this class is not so strong only 42% respondents stay with their parents and rest of 58% families are broken. Among them 39% respondents stay with mother and 17% stay with father. Table 3 also states that 64% of the respondents' family consist 4-6 members. And 31% respondents have below 4 family members and only 5% respondents have 6-8 members. This clearly indicates that some unemployed people are the family member of the respondents; as a result they do not have any option to avoid working.

Table: 4 Educational conditions of respondents

Educational status	Frequency	Percent
Never attend school	17	17.0
Pre primary	39	39.0
Primary	42	42.0
Secondary	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0
Reasons of not attending school		
Loss of interest in studies	19	19.0
Financial incapability	31	31.0
To take care family	14	14.0
Poor academic performance	35	35.0
High cost	1	1
Total	100	100.0
Willingness to attend school		
Yes	60	60.0
No	40	40.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field survey 2014

Interpretation: Table-4 shows that most of the respondents have got primary and pre-primary education respectively 42% and 39%, and surprisingly only 2% got secondary education. In Dhaka city all the schools hike relatively high fees from students and it is tough for a transportation helper child to maintain this high cost due to their financial incapacity. And 31% respondents are not attending school because of these reasons. 36% respondents drop out from school because of poor academic performance. Loss of interest in studies and taking care of family is some other reasons of not attending school. The respondents were asked “would you like to attend school again?” Some of them were surprised to have such question and expressed a depth interest about education. Above table dramatically shows that 60% respondents want to attend school again who left school previously or did not get chance to attend school before.

Table 5: Residential and Living status of respondents

Residential status	Frequency	Percent
Native	28	28.0
Migrated	70	70.0
Floating	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0
Living status		
Slum	35	35.0
Rented tin shade house	61	61.0
Garage	4	4.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field survey 2014

Interpretation: Table -5 shows that 70% of the respondents are migrated from other districts. And only 28% are from Dhaka city. Still Dhaka is the hub of all occupation people from different remote areas and from different corner of the country come in Dhaka to get a chance to earn money. This is normal tend of rural people to become urban migrant and relocate them. The table 5 above also shows that within their wage 61% of the respondents can live in a rented tin shade house which has very little space and poor living quality and 34% of them have to live in slum with their family and 4% has to live at garage.

Table: 6 Basic facilities and amenities

Drinking water	Frequency	Percent
Get pure drinking water	34	34.0
Get water but not pure	54	54.0
Don't get water	12	12.0
Total	100	100.0
Sanitation		
Hygienic	22	22.0
Moderate	42	42.0
Not Hygienic	36	36.0
Total	100	100.0
Treatment		
Medicine shop	46	46.0
Govt. hospital	52	52.0
Private clinic	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0
Electricity use		
Use	83	83.0
Don't use	17	17.0
Total	100	100.0
Gas use		
Use	34	34.0
Don't use	66	66.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field survey 2014

Interpretation: From table-5 it is found that 61% respondents are residing at tin shaded houses and maximum of these area are highly crowded and next highest 35 % of respondents are living at slum which condition is almost same or sometimes worse. The facilities that they get from these areas are very poor. The above Table-6 shows that only 34% respondents get pure drinking water where as 54% of them get water but not pure. As a result many of the respondents often suffer from water related diseases. 12% of them are completely deprived from pure drinking water facilities. They need to fight regularly to collect little amount of water. Quality of sanitation facilities is also very poor. Only 22% respondents can use hygienic sanitation facilities where as 78% are deprived from this. As a result the respondents suffered from poor health condition. The respondents are often suffering a lot from various diseases because of unavailability of different facilities and the unhygienic environment where they live. But there income does not advocate them to take better treatment. According to the above table it shows

that maximum respondents like to take treatment from government hospitals. 83% of respondents are getting the electricity facilities which are analogically better. But 66% of them do not get the chance to use gas facilities.

5.2 Work profile of respondents

Table: 7 Work and its condition of respondents

Previous occupation	Frequency	Percent
Hotel worker	32	32.0
Garbage collector	40	40.0
Hawker	14	14.0
Work at shop	11	11.0
Work less	3	3.0
Total	100	100.0
Years of working		
Below 1 year	24	24.0
2-3 years	48	48.0
3-4 years	28	28.0
Total	100	100.0
Working hours		
Below 6 hrs	19	19.0
6-10 hrs	35	35.0
10-12	45	45.0
Above 12	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0
Working days		
3 days	6	6.0
4 days	30	30.0
5 days	33	33.0
6 days	31	31.0
Total	100	100.0
Motivation of work		
No option	28	28.0
Extra income	70	70.0
Easy to get	2	2.0
Total	100	100.0
Willingness to work		
Yes	39	39.0
No	60	60.0
No comment	1	1.0
Total	100	100.0

Source: Field survey 2014

Interpretation: Table-7 states the previous occupation of respondents where 40% were Garbage collectors, 32% were hotel workers, 14% were street hawkers and 11% were worked at shop previously. This result surprisingly indicates that the child workers under this survey are previously engaged in many works. They are new in this particular task but not the sector. Table 7 unexpectedly expresses the truth about child working hours, as it indicates 45% respondents work around 12 hours per day and 35 % respondents work 6-10 hours per day. They are paid hourly basis so as much they work as much they earn. So without considering anything regarding physical condition and health they work. To know their eagerness to work they were asked “would you like to continue your work?”. Table: 7 shows that 60 % of them replied they are ready to leave the work because of problems associated with the job and its risky nature and 39% replied they like to continue as they do not have any option. Table 7 also shows that most of the respondents engage themselves in that particular work without having any option. Some of them engaged as it provides some extra income comparative to other work. The driver of the vehicle provides three times food and gets tips in addition to income and they are paid daily basis these are also the source of their motivation to be a transportation helper.

5.3 Income profile of respondents

Table: 8 Income of the respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid	Below 200	19	19.0	19.0	19.0
	200-400	48	48.0	48.0	67.0
	400-600	33	33.0	33.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field survey 2014

Interpretation: Table-8 shows daily income of respondents and it indicates 48 % respondents income is around 200-400tk. And their monthly income range is 6000-12000 tk. 33% of them earn 400-600tk daily. And 19% earns below 200tk daily. Which is really very poor to survive with family in Dhaka city as life is expensive here. It is almost impossible to maintain minimum basic needs of a family with this income when the child is only earning member of their family.

So child workers remain vulnerable. They do not afford to take nutritious food neither able to go to doctor or take medicine in case of illness. Child workers are the portion of regular labor in our society. As the quantity of child labor increases day by day so with their poor income they contribute a good amount in our economy. It's true that child labor diminished the possibility to earn better in long run. But in short they have a huge consequence in our economy. The result also supports the statements of Mike Davis

Mike Davis (2004), in his article “planet of slums” stated that,

‘A recent study of slum children in Dhaka, for instance, discovered that “nearly half of boys and girls aged 10 to 14 were performing income generating works, and only 7 percent of girls and boys aged 5 to 16 years attended school. Dhaka has the largest number of child laborers in Asia (about 750,000), and their earnings provide half the income in poor. Female headed households and nearly a third in male headed families.’

Table: 9 Descriptive Statistics of income generates by respondents

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Daily income:	100	1.00	3.00	2.1400	.71095
Valid N (list wise)	100				

Source: Field survey 2014

Table-9 shows the descriptive statistics of income of the respondents. The mean value of it is 2.14 that means almost all of the respondents have the average income of tk. 200-400 per month (the scale is, 1=below 200, 2=200-400 and 3=400-600). This means the respondents monthly income in a range of 6000-12000tk. As a child worker it is huge for them and for their family having education or without education and any specified skills. This part of employment and income is not considered properly in national income calculation but it has huge consequence on the total economy of the country.

5.4 Problems of respondents

Table 10: problems faced by respondents

Problems	Percentage*
Problems with passenger	56
Verbally abuse	79
Physically harass	42

Table 10: problems faced by respondents

Exploited by driver	23
Not permanent	90

Source: Field survey 2014

*Percentages will not add to 100 because many of the respondents are experienced of more than one problems (all are rounded figure)

Interpretation: From Table-10 it is found that 79% respondents agree that they are experienced of harassment by their owner verbally and 21% says that their master often slapping them for mistakes. Child workers are mentally soft and any harassment effect badly on them. So the Child workers are passing a very tough childhood which they do not deserve. According to the above table 68% respondents say that they often faced problem by passengers. Passengers with different aged, different mentality and different behavior use these transportations. Some of them try to deceive the respondents by giving them less money. Sometimes some of them behave roughly with them and verbally abused them and sometimes they raise hand over them. So overall they are physically assault, verbally abused and become the victim of exploitation by the owner or driver or passengers.

5.5 Respondents happiness and future plan

Table11: Happiness

	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid Strongly agree	27	27.0	27.0	27.0
Agree	32	32.0	32.0	59.0
No comment	10	10.0	10.0	69.0
Disagree	5	5.0	5.0	74.0
Strongly disagree	26	26.0	26.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field survey 2014

Interpretation: Table-11 shows that with limited wages and limited facilities to survive 27% respondents strongly agree and 32% of the respondents agree that they are happy in this profession whereas 26% strongly disagree that they are not happy.

Table12: Future plan

	Frequency	Percent	Valid percent	Cumulative percent
Valid Driver	67	67.0	67.0	67.0
Owner of vehicle	33	33.0	33.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field survey 2014

Interpretation: Table 12 shows that as the respondents start their life with assisting the driver and don't get proper educational facilities so most of the respondents want to become a driver in their future. 33% respondent's future plan is to be an owner of vehicle.

6. Conclusion and Recommendation

Child labor is a burning issue for most of the developing countries. The densely populated Dhaka city is also a safe field of child labor. Children are the victim of some unavoidable causes and result is child labor. Because of low wages rate the driver and contractor choose them enormously. As it does not require any specific skill and it is easily available, moreover generates more income and made daily payment so children choose it without hesitation. These age minor people need to engage their work from early morning to night only for their survival. The task is basically risky and hazardous in nature. They had given up their basic education. Live especially with their mother in slum or rented house with the shortage of basic facilities and amenities. Sometimes they are verbally abused and physically harassed. Because of their working environment they are easily accustomed with some bad habit. In so many cases they are the prime income generator for their families. Despite the fact that they earn very little amount but it is something like life blood for their families and it plays a great consequences of total economy of the country. But they are not happy at all in their profession and they have a dream to go to school again. If they need to continue the profession they will be liked to become a driver or owner of their vehicle. The world is in the ultimate stage of civilization now. Protections of human rights are getting utmost importance from every nation of the world. Some renowned organization voluntarily along with government cooperation and assistance working to

reduce the level of child-labor from every sector and provide the remediation, and if necessary financing the remediation, to ensure child right to live freely with effective education and better environment. The child labor in any sector is not bare able any more they should get the right to live as a child. This is the ongoing curse; all the concerned parties should come forward to eliminate it now.

Recommendations

Based on the literature and practical observation and findings the study likes to address the following issues as recommendations which might be helpful to change transportation helper child labors life.

The study found respondents need to work more than the normal working hours so working hours should be reduced by the drivers.

The study found that most of the respondents don't get pure water, live in different dwells slums, rented house, or garage of the Dhaka city. So the govt. should ensure supply of pure drinking water through situating pure water supply plant for those dwellers.

Most of the respondents do not have proper sanitary system for their own; government should ensure at least minimum level of sanitary system to them.

Government and NGOs should offer charitable medical campaign and establish dispensaries for free medical checkup and medicine in their areas.

Introduction of mass education program is desirable for the improvement of the present educational status of child labor; they should be given night shift education facilities with technical education and arrange comprehensive publicity for making the child-labor aware of the necessity of education and in the school more facilities such as stiffen, free book, food, Tiffin etc. may be introduced to encourage them to school.

Moreover people perception should be changed towards them.

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