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Status of the Life Style of Child Laborers: A Statistical Analysis

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ABSTRACT

Bangladesh is a major problem country. Like all third world countries, this country is plagued with problems. The main reason for all these problems is overpopulation. Due to this, all levels of society have to face this problem. Setting back the infrastructure of society and weakening people and people's lives. Due to the increase in population, people are facing problems with food, clothing, and shelter everywhere. Today, with the birth of a child, the pressure of the economy, the full family with children and the dream of building a life do not become true. So, they are forced or forced to join various workers and stand in the nation in danger. The main goal of our research is to draw the attention of socially conscious people to get rid of this danger. Unfortunately, many people do not know what child labor is and What are the problem and solutions? Through my research, the life style of child laborers can be highlighted and information about children can be made known.

Keywords: Children, Statistical analysis, Labor, Overpopulation, Conscious people, and Life style.

INTRODUCTION:

Currently in the context of Bangladesh, the lifestyle of child laborers is a threat to the future life of a child. Children are the future leaders of the nation. As the seedling is hidden in the seed, so the potential race is hidden in the heart of children. The country that shines first is the one where the children have access to modern education in a beautiful environment (Senser, 1994). Millions of children around the world are not getting opportunities. Deprived children can never establish themselves as desirable citizens. Billions of dollars and pounds are being spent every day on the welfare of children or many people are establishing themselves as social workers but the problem is not being solved. Finally, some of the value social science has to offer through this research impacts on this problem. Moreover, there is a need for research on child labor in all parts of Bangladesh apart from Chuadanga city (BIDS, 1992; Hossain and Islam, 2022).

In Bangladesh, where 4.7 million kids between the ages of 5 and 14 work, child labor is a widespread problem (Ahmed and Quasem, 1991). Of the child laborers who are working, 83% work in rural regions and 17% work in cities and asbestos, bitumen, tile, and shipbreaking production (BGMEA, 1994). Bangladesh passed a labor law in 2006 that made 14 the legal minimum age for employment (Berlau, 1997; Stack-house, 1996). However, because 93% of juvenile laborers work in the informal sector, including tiny factories and workshops, on the streets, in home-based companies, and in domestic work, it is practically hard to implement such labor regulations in Bangladesh (Brazilian Embassy in Washington, 1996; Hossain, 2020).

Despite the fact that child labor is common in Bangladesh, laws prohibiting it have grown in number (Burra, 1995). Depending on the country, location, culture, organization, and government, many things are considered child labor. From a Western perspective, childhood is seen as a carefree time when a person lacks the maturity necessary to become an adult (Canada and the World Backgrounder, 1997; Islam *et al*., 2022).

In Bangladesh, a study conducted by UNICEF and the ILO (Berlau, 1997) attempted to track down some of the children who had been released from the garment industry to see what happened to them after their employment was terminated. In most of these families, the contribution of the children meant the difference between destitution and survival (Chawla, 1996: 16). While these are generally acceptable criteria, there remains a substantial grey area in which it is more difficult to legislate and for which appropriate policy will depend very much on local circumstances and perceptions (Stalker, 1996; Rahman and Mia, 2022).

Objectives of the Study

1) To be aware of the socio-economic life of child laborers in the reading city, Chuadanga;
2) Raising awareness of child labor through research.

Area of my research

The area I am researching is Chuadanga District Municipality. This includes the old city. There are a Government College, Municipal Government College, Women's College. Eighteen secondary schools above the city have elementary kindergartens. Besides, the largest madrasa in the district is Dhaka Aliya Madrasa and several institutions are included in it. Residential and residential hotels flow along the city of Chuadanga. Based on which the city has developed. On both sides of it there is a flower shop pharmacy and hospital.

METHODOLOGY:

Survey method

A very important role of social research is survey. To tell about something by investigating or finding it or observing it. Survey means to measure something on a surface. Surveys can be of various types; for example, land survey, opinion survey etc. I used opinion polls for my research. I was able to collect data through survey method. So, I used survey method in my research.

Statistical methods

With the help of statistical method, I have collated the collected data of my research. I explained and analyzed it. Statistical approach is very important. Able to do theoretical analysis through statistical methods. They were not possible through any other method.

Data collection techniques

Data collection is an important aspect of any research. Primary data collection is another very important subject in social research. This data can be collected through various techniques. Among these various techniques I have chosen the questionnaire technique for my research.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:

After the completion of the data collection and data processing for the research, the data obtained has to be analyzed. Questionnaires were collected from 40 children about my research topic “Lifestyle of Child Labourers”. After collecting separate data, it was analyzed. There the data about age, educational qualification, occupation, monthly incomes etc. were analyzed and presented.

Age

Age is a very important factor in any research, especially social science research. Because I think age includes direct and indirect aspects of the person. I included in this study all the children in my study who were under 14 years of age.

Table 1: Age Table of Respondents.

Age	Participants	Percentage
7-9	04	10
9-11	05	12.5
11-13	13	32.5
13-15	18	45
Total	40	100

From the above **Table 1** it is seen that all those below 14 years of age and engaged in various occupations are child labourers.

The above **Table 2** shows that out of 40 respondents 52.5% are educated and 47.5% are illiterate. Therefore, it was seen that there are more educated workers here.

Table 2: Information Regarding Educational Qualification.

Educational Qualification	Participants	Percentage
Illiterate	19	47.5
Educated	21	52.5
Total	40	100

Table 3: Information Regarding Profession.

Profession	Participants	Percentage
Motor worker	05	12.5
Nut seller	03	7.5
Cobbler	02	5
Molasses seller	02	5
Jhalmuri seller	06	15
Vegetables seller	01	2.5
Working girl	02	5
Leaves seller	01	2.5
Dhupi	01	5
Fish Seller	01	1.5
Paper Seller	02	5
Fisher	01	2.5
Handicraft	02	5
Rickshaw puller	01	2.5
Tap	01	2.5
Milk seller	01	2.5
Mill worker	02	5
Worker in tea stall	03	7.5
Broken brick	02	2.5
Total	40	100

The above **Table 3** shows that most of the 40 child laborers are 15%, Jhalmuri vendors are 12.5% motor workers and the rest are engaged in various occupations. Therefore, most of the jhalmuri sellers are child laborers, it appears in my research.

The above **Table 4** shows that most of the 40 child laborers are 21% draw 1000-1400 taka monthly, and 12% draw 500-900 taka and 7% draw 1500-1900 taka monthly. Most of the child laborers draw 1000-1400 taka monthly.

Table 4: Information Regarding Monthly Income.

Monthly Income	Participants	Percentage
500-900	12	30
1000-1400	11	52.5
1500-1900	07	17.5
Total	40	100

Table 5: Information Regarding Monthly Their Father's Profession.

Father's profession	Participants	Percentage
Day laborer	23	57.5
Farmer	03	7.5

Rickshaw puller	10	25
Unemployed	02	5
Fisherman	02	5
Total	40	100

From the above **Table 5** it can be seen that most of the 40 child laborers have fathers 57.5% are laborers and 7.5% are agriculturists and the rest are engaged in various occupations. Therefore, the father of most of the child laborers is a laborer.

In the above **Table 6** it can be seen that 60% of the fathers of most of the 40 child laborers earn Rs.1200-1800 and 22.5% earn Rs.1800-2400 and the rest earn less than that. There-fore, the monthly income of most people is 1200-1800 taka.

Table 6: Information Regarding Monthly Their Father's Income.

Father's income	Participants	Percentage
0-500	02	5
500-1100	05	12.5
1100-1800	24	60
1800-2400	09	22.5
Total	40	100

Table 7: Information Regarding Daily Working Hours.

Daily working hours	Participants	Percentage
0-5 hours	12	30
05-10	23	57.5
10-15	05	12.5
Total	40	100

From the above table it can be seen that 57.5% of the 40 child laborers work 5-10 hours per day and 30% Work 0-5 hours and 12.5% work 10-15 hours. Therefore, most child laborers work for 5-10 hours a day.

In the above **Table 8**, 5% of the children who are involved in the various professions for 5 to 2 years, less than 5% of the time and 3% 2 to 3 years are involved in various occupations. Therefore, most child workers are excited to change their profession.

Table 8: Information Regarding Working Duration.

Daily duration	Participants	Percentage
Less 01 year	12	30
01-02 years	24	60
02-03 years	04	10
Total	40	100

Table 9: Information Regarding Reason of Entering Profession.

Reason of entering profession	Participants	Percentage
For money	10	25
Poverty	23	57.5
Pressure of father	05	12.5
Willing	02	5
Total	40	100

From the above **Table 9** it can be seen that 57.5% of the 40 child laborers came into their profession because of poverty, 25% came to earn money and the rest came into their profession. Therefore, most child laborers come into their profession because of poverty.

Table 10: Information Regarding Reason of Family Crisis for Unemployment.

Family crisis for unemployment	Participants	Percentage
Yes	40	100
No	0	0
Total	40	100

From the above **Table 10** it can be seen that 40 child laborers became unemployed because of poverty. Therefore, most child laborers come into their profession because of poverty.

From the above **Table 11** it can be seen that 92.5% of the 40 child laborers will not get education if they stop working and 7.5% will get education if they stop working. As a result, most of the people will be deprived of education even if they stop working.

Table 11: Information Regarding Educational Privileges Because of Entering Profession.

Educational privileges	Participants	Percentage
Those who get	03	7.5
Those who don't get	37	92.5
Total	40	100

Table 12: Information Regarding Child Labor as a Crime.

Child labor as a crime	Participants	Percentage
Known	16	40
Unknown	24	60
Total	40	100

In the above **Table 12**, 5% of the child laborers are not aware of the child labor crime and 5% are aware. Therefore, most child laborers are unaware of child labor laws.

CONCLUSION:

To sum up it can be said that all those below 14 years of age and engaged in various occupations are child labourers. Out of 40 respondents 52.5% are educated and 47.5% are illiterate. Most of the 40 child laborers are 15%, Jhalmuri vendors are 12.5% motor workers and the rest are engaged in various occupations. Most of the 40 child laborers are 21% draw 1000-1400 taka monthly, and 12% draw 500-900 taka and 7% draw 1500-1900 taka monthly. Most of the child laborers draw 1000-1400 taka monthly. Most of the 40 child laborers have fathers 57.5% are laborers and 7.5% are agriculturists and the rest are engaged in various occupations. Therefore, the father of most of the child laborers is a laborer. 60% of the fathers of most of the 40 child laborers earn Rs.1200-1800 and 22.5% earn Rs.1800-2400 and the rest earn less than that. 57.5% of the 40 child laborers work 5-10 hours per day and 30% work 0-5 hours and 12.5% work 10-15 hours. 5% of the children who are involved in the various professions for 5 to 2 years, less than 5% of the time and 3% 2 to 3 years are involved in various occupations. 57.5% of the 40 child laborers came into their profession because of poverty, 25% came to earn money and the rest came into their profession. 40 child laborers became unemployed because of poverty. Therefore, most child laborers come into their profession because of poverty. 92.5% of the 40 child laborers will not get education if they stop working and 7.5% will get education if they stop working. As a result, most of the people will be deprived of education even if they stop working. 5% of the child laborers are not aware of the child labor crime and 5% are aware.

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CONFLICTS OF INTEREST:

The authors declared no prospective conflicts of the interest with respect to the research.

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