

# Occupational Health and Safety of the Working Children at the Dhaka City's Transport Sector in Bangladesh

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## Abstract :

*While Bangladesh has observed rapid economic growth in recent decades, child labor lies as a great matter of concern that impedes the human development process. Child labor in the transport sector requires more considerable attention to the health and safety issue. This research paper aims to explicate the occupational health hazards and safety of child labor in the transport sector in Dhaka City of Bangladesh. As reflecting on an empirical study, the research has been carried out following qualitative methods, and paper is mainly developed based on primary and secondary data. The principal findings of this research reveal the underlying determinants of child labor, the nature of child labor in the transport sector, and related health complications. Abject poverty, inadequate social protection measures, poor implementation of laws play a vital role in continuing child labor. Every responsible agent should come forward to take the necessary measures and its reformation to mitigate this problem.*

**Key Words:** child labor, occupational health hazards and safety, poverty, transport sector.

## 1. Introduction

Children are not only essential assets but also the future of a nation for which the society ought to provide them ample opportunities for their proper educational, physical, psychological, and social development. Child labor is recently a global concern estimated around 168 million, considering half of this proportion about 85 million involved in hazardous work as the consequence of the contexture of an unequal society as well as poverty especially in Asia, Africa, Latin America, and Middle East countries (ILO, 2012).

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In Asian and the Pacific regions, there is the most significant number, almost 78 million, which is 61% of the world child laborers. Sub-Saharan African regions comprise 59 million child workers and 31% incidence of child labor. Latin America and the Caribbean regions have approximately 17 million and 7% occurrence of child labor to some extent. Moreover, a large number of children are engaged in the hazardous transport sectors in many countries such as India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh, Thailand and Philippine. (Humphries, 2010)

Thirty-seven million occupational accidents happen each year globally, of which ILO quantifies the death of 2.3 million children laborer as a result of accidents in workplaces (ILO, 2006). In developing countries like Bangladesh, the reality of child labor is an impassioned matter that evokes the fetish of misuse and soaks. In Bangladesh, poverty is an enormous problem with a massive number of poor people. Driving by poverty, many children get engaged in various forms of child labor in both the formal and informal sectors<sup>12</sup> to support themselves alongside their families. In Bangladesh, a myriad of labor is constituted by the child, and they tend to confront congenial health-related implications leaving them dangerously vulnerable<sup>3</sup> to psychological and physiological hazards (Hossain, 1999).

Bangladesh government has already intertwined with numerous initiatives nationally and internationally as ratified several Conventions to deal with child labor after joining the ILO in the year of 1972 (Tarequzzaman & Kaisar, 2008). Despite having several effective measures, in 2002- 2003, the Second National Child Labour Survey (NCLS), initiated by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, reported 14% of children engaged in different working sectors in Bangladesh. The transport sector is huge hazardous and risky, where many children are working in great difficulties and danger without any occupational health and safety measures. Child labor cannot be entirely eliminated due to socio-economic acceptance, such as poverty, inequality. For that

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<sup>1</sup>Formal sector: Formal sector refers to the sector which encompasses all jobs with reasonable hours and regular wages and is identified as income sources on which income taxes must be paid, namely factories and industries, commercial organizations, communication and transport, ship breaking, etc.

<sup>2</sup> Informal sector: An informal work situation means the person doing the work has little or no job security, does not have a contract and might not have the same employer for more than a few weeks or months namely agriculture, livestock, fishery, domestic work, brick kiln, pulling off the rickshaw, day laborer, etc.

<sup>3</sup>, here the term vulnerability means susceptibility to physical and emotional injury

reason, at least occupational health and safety requirements may be the possible solution to abate the danger and health complexities of working children. Therefore, the research aims to identify the disclosure to health jeopardy faced by these working children and unsafe environments in the transport sector, along with its influence on their health and beneficence issues. Above all, the objectives of the research are as follows-

- a) To define the underlying causes of child labor and the impacts of unsafe environment on the health of Working Children in the transport sector.
- b) To identify health complications and hazards over the working children in the transport sector.

### **1.1 Operational Terms:**

At present, "Child Labour" is an immense barrier to the development context of Bangladesh. Existing pieces of literature have been taken to stimulate the essence of child labor practice and visualize previous ideas with related aspects.

#### **i) Child:**

There is no consensual definition of a child in Bangladesh. Various Acts define Children differently. According to the United Nations Convention on the right of the child in 1989 and the ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labor in 1999 (No.182), a child is defined as an individual under the age of 18 years (Hossain, 1999, p. 82). For instance: according to the mines Acts, 1923, the child is one who has not completed his fifteen years (Hossain, 1999, p.83). The Factory Act, 1995, has shown child as a person who has not fulfilled his sixteen years' age (Hossain, 1999, p. 85).

#### **ii) Childhood and Child Labour:**

A better childhood enables a person to develop capabilities<sup>4</sup>needed to become a functioning<sup>5</sup> agent. Child labor harms the mental and physical growth of children. According to UNICEF, child labor refers to doing any works for several hours by a child. Such type of works needs to be restricted as these are considered to be harmful to a child (UNICEF, 2012). The IPEC defines

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<sup>4</sup> (Capability is something that a person has the ability to do

<sup>5</sup> (Functioning refers to the actions or purpose for which a person is prepared for performing to achieve wellbeing

child labor, and their working despoils them from their childhood, potentiality, and homage, and that is pernicious to their bodily and subjective development (IPEC, 2010). Ahmed and Ray (2014) mentioned in their study that child labor is responsible for ill health and malnutrition of children due to fewer safety concerns in a working environment that causes various types of injuries and chronic diseases.

### **iii) Occupational Health Hazards :**

In general, hazards are termed as any sort of physical circumstances or conditions that would likely have a probability of causing human injury and loss of property and environment (Ali, 2008). Occupational can be described as the hazards or perils which go along with the work at any point in time. Hazards can be classified into chemical, biological, physical (Amfo-Otu, Richard, 2016). Any kind of working station encompassing such conditions can be identified as unsafe for the workers. Hence, this kind of unsafe or unprotected condition may raise the risk of injury in the workplace. (Amfo-Out and Richard, 2016)

### **iv) Poverty**

Poverty has different meanings to a different state of people around us. It has a multidimensional existence and application in our society. Broadly we can say poverty is the absence of financial resources and services for an individual or community to live a decent living standard. Economic poverty leads to a shortage of economic resources where a household fails to attend the basic necessities of life. (Mowafi& Khawaja, 2005). There are various thresholds or determinants of poverty applied by various regions and people around the world to measure their people's poverty.

### **v) Transport Sector**

The transport sector acts as one of the key contributors to economic growths and conversion of any region. The economy and society depend entirely on the transport sector for the movement of people and goods. It enables and enhances the chances to do business and promotes diversification and integration of people from various corners (European Bank, 2019). Transport sector acts as an essential physical network for the sustainable development of the society as well as regional, national and worldwide collaboration. From a social point of view, an efficient and effective transport sector helps the people enjoy public services like health, education, business, etc. with a wide range of implications in our lives, both socially and economically. (EU Publications,2016).

## 2. Literature Review :

Child labour in the transport sector has emerged as a significant social challenge due to the increasing urbanization process. Moreover, children are typically working in the transport sector in urban areas due to the migration of poor people from rural areas, mainly because of poverty. Children below 18 years of age, assisting in the operation of public and private transportation services, are considered child labour in the transport sector (ILO, 2006). The children of low-income families working in this sector are found in all types of vehicles such as bus, mini-bus, trucks, etc. and few of them work in motor vehicle repairing industries where some chemicals are used without using any safety measures causes accidents and exposure to highly polluted environment. However, 38 number of jobs are identified in Bangladesh that comprises 3.4 million child workers in the country of which a total of 1.28 million are marked as potentially hazardous (Hussain, 2018)

Bangladesh is counted as a source of more than five percent of the working child population around the world. A number of the jobs that these children are involved as considered to be hazardous, and this will not only bring their health at risk but also have numerous negative impacts on them. (Ahad& Chowdhury, 2018). Some communities overlook the risk of children's involvement in hazardous work, and even somewhere, it has been integrated as a part of their culture and hopes of the family (Zaman et al. 2014). Another reason for the children's involvement as labour by the employer is that- as they are cheaper, more acquiescent and less demanding regarding the working environment. (Zaman et al. 2014).

Occupational injuries and diseases can lead to active and productive people suddenly becoming disabled, inactive, and less productive. Later, this leads to the harmful health conditions of human beings, which is related to the exposure to hazardous health factors in the working environment (Leigh et al., 1997). For example, a better work environment can enhance productivity and profitability in this regard (Robertson et al., 2011). Children have been working in such factories or shops in a very unhealthy condition for long hours with low payment and ill-treatment by the owners. However, it seems the concerned authorities have forlorn the grave situation of child labour or pretended not to see. (Ullah,2017)

According to Tasnim, Rahman, and Islam (2015), the breakneck and morbid performing environment of the transport sector may cause severe physical and mental complications of working children such as a) Nervous System b) Gastrointestinal System c) Respiratory Tract d) Urinary System e) Skin. Health and safety in any workplace are considered significant concerns and deeply linked to the wellbeing of working children. According to the United States Bureau of International Labour Affairs, Bangladesh government has achieved reasonable progress in eliminating the despicable forms of child labour, and they launched a \$35 million, a 3-year project to abolish hazardous child labour by detecting and rehabilitating 100,000 child labourers("2018 Findings on the Worst Forms of Child Labor," 2018a). It is the responsibility of international organizations, government, non-government organizations (NGOs), and civil society for proper policy initiatives to eliminate the existing child labour situations in a positive direction. The Constitution of Bangladesh, considering articles-14 and 15 denotes the protection of children's rights and the rights of social security. In 1989, The United Nations Convention on the Right of the Children(UNCRC), Bangladesh had already upheld and constituted Article 24 (Health and health services). This is required with many programs and policies to promote health and safety issues as well as eliminate child labour (UNDP, 1989). Bangladesh has also ratified the ILO Convention (No. 182) on the "worst form of child "labour adopted in 1999. A Five-year National Plan of Action for Children (1997-2002) was also formulated in 1990 defines child labour according to age limitation (Tarequzzaman&Kaisar, 2008).

Moreover, The ILO Convention on Occupational Health Services (No. 161) and the ILO Recommendations on Occupational Health Services (No. 171) were adopted in 1985 (Carter, 2010). In the Convention, the following definition was given that the term occupational health services refer to a required and all responsible functions associated with the employer, worker to secure a convenient, safe, and wholesome working environment. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has taken up The National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010, which provides a framework to eliminate all sorts of child labour by 2015, focusing on different targets as well as health and safety issues as follows.

*“Health and Nutrition Objectives: Formulating separate action plan both for a workplace and home within the purview of the National Health and Nutrition Policy and ensuring its implementation to provide sufficient physical and mental healthcare facilities and adequate nutrition for working children.”*

Today child labour appeared as one of the most social and controversial challenges. Furthermore, child labour is not entirely eliminated due to inefficient & lack of proper applicability of policies, laws concerning economic and social dilemmas, and even the occupational health and safety is not strictly maintained to some extent.

## **Theoretical Framework**

The theoretical framework serves the motive of the study with concern relationships among variables of the study and plays an essential role in guiding the entire process of the study. The ecological theory developed by Uriebronfenbenner (1979) provides the basis to understand the situation of child labor and its impacts on health issues regarding the perspectives of child development. Generally, the theoretical argument refers to the context of child labor in improving cognitive<sup>6</sup> and developmental outcomes for children and their families from poor background regarding education, health, nutrition, and parent’s status (Green, Richard, & Potvin, 1996). The development of children requires a correlation between environmental and health factors. Moreover, this theory denotes the five categories of child development aspects, such as micro-systems, meso-system, exo-system, macro-system, and chrono-system (Green, Richard, & Potvin, 1996). Micro-system refers to the institution or groups that enhance child development, such as family status, school, religious institution, and neighborhood. Meso-system creates an interconnection between the micro-system for which exo-system indicates the social linkages. Macro-system and chrono-system is the indicator of environmental perspectives such as socio-cultural context (Donald & Lolwana, 2010). According to ecological theory, the environmental factors of child labor such as unsafe and risky working environment, a long working hour under pressure, child-abusing, no caregiver, lack of education, and health

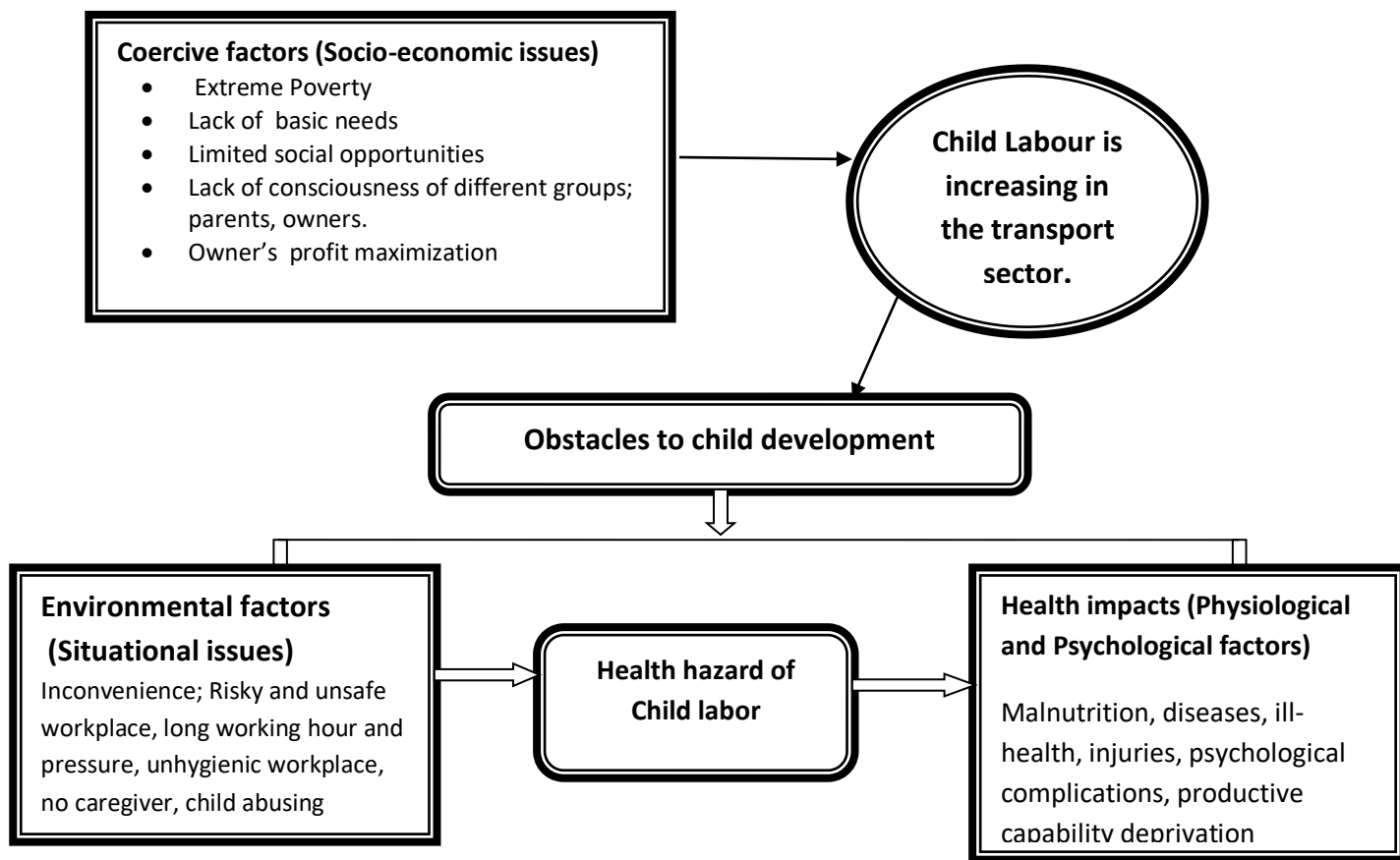
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<sup>6</sup> Cognitive refers to the psychological process involved in acquisition and understanding of knowledge, the formation of beliefs and attitude, and decision making

facilities have adverse impacts on the health aspects such as physical and psychological problems. A broader view of health behavior takes into account the influences of family, community, and society, which includes within the environmental perspectives.

Moreover, to identify the real scenario of child labor considering the health and safety issues, ecological system theory addresses the motive of this research for which the researcher is supposed to construct a theoretical framework considering the broader aspects as follows.

**Figure 1: Theoretical Framework**



*Source: Developed by the author based on the ideas of Uriebronenbenner (1979) cited in Green, L. W., Richard, L., & Potvin, L. (1996): Ecological foundations of health promotion.*

Due to extreme poverty, such as low income or unemployment of parents, inadequate basic needs are the primary reason behind child labor. Even children are being used under hazardous work for profit maximization of the employer concerning the Production. As a result, child laborers are despoiled of their rights, and they become low human capital for the country. In



that case, ecological system theory denotes that child labor is a significant obstacle to child development by identifying the relationship between the environmental and health aspects. In this framework, the environmental factors have adverse effects on the children's health, for which children are continuously confronting the physical and psychological problems in the long run.

### **3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY :**

This write up has been developed to investigate the health and safety issues of child labor in the transport sector, reflecting as an empirical study, and the research is qualitative. Both primary and secondary data has been used to conduct this research.

For Primary data collection, purposive sampling is used to reach the respondents. Tools and techniques are; focused group discussion (FGD), observation, and in-depth interviews. Two focus group discussions have been done with parents of child labor and child laborers, where each group contained ten members. In-depth interviews included doctors, NGO workers, university teachers, and media personnel as experts. The number of total respondents is 40. This research has been conducted at Gulistan and Farmgate area of Dhaka city in Bangladesh. Different journals, books, articles, and websites articles have been used for secondary data.

### **4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION:**

#### **4.1 Major Causes of Child Labour:**

##### **i) Poverty:**

Poverty is a curse for any nation that has forced many families to send their children to work at an early age. The prevalence rate was the highest in slum areas at a total rate of 16.5 percent (ILO, 2004). Bangladesh is an overpopulated country in the world, where a significant portion of its people is living below the poverty line. Poverty and underdevelopment force child labor, which has adverse effects on the health of the children (Rena, 2009). It is a crucial matter in the society that reduction of poverty can be a perfect solution to eliminate child labor (O'Donnell et al., 2005).

**ii) Natural Disasters Induced Migration:**

Migration and the unexpected situation is also contributing to an increase in the supply of child labor. Bangladesh is a land of chronic natural calamities; floods, cyclones, and riverbank erosion render many people homeless and helpless every year (Krueger, 1996). The low-income families have little capacity to cope with any kind of disaster and limited rehabilitation process for those situations. Therefore, they are forced to migrate from rural to urban areas for their survival. As the social security system for the poor is inadequate, children of such families have to engage in the transport sector working to earn money.

**iii) Employers Profit Motive:**

Children do not know about trade unions; they easily accept long hours of work. Children are also well-reputed to follow orders accordingly. In the transport sector, employers have a common tendency to hire children as they can be maintained for a meager wage that adults are not willing to do the job.

**iv) Violation of National Laws and Skimpy Enforcement:**

In Bangladesh, where précised child labor laws exist, but labor departments and labor inspection offices are often underfunded and understaffed, or courts may fail to enforce the laws. Similarly, allocating few resources for the enforcement of child labor laws or regulations are often violated. For example, the transport owners systematically control the situation of child labor, which makes it difficult to monitor who is performing. In this case, Khanam (2005) discussed that child labor has been increasing at an alarming rate facing complications in Bangladesh due to the existing ineffective application of laws and policies.

**4.2 Working Situation in Transport Sector:**

The findings of this study have unpacked the pattern of the working environment at the Dhaka City transport sector in Bangladesh. The study findings from primary data collection, including forty working children in the study areas, show the relevant issues and various dimensions such as working hour, wage rate, health diseases, educational status and working environment for making a proper assessment of the health and safety situation of child labor as follows.

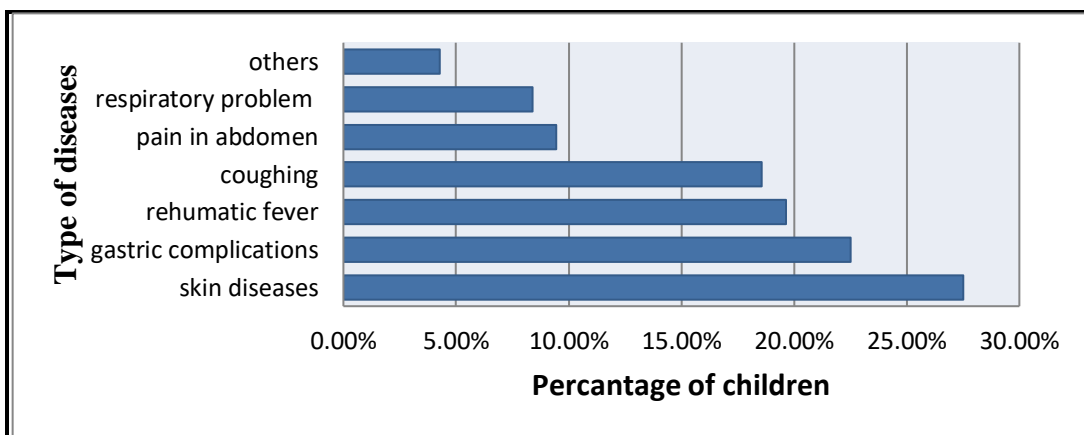
**i) Health and Safety Status:**

The child laborers are continuously working that is proved based on the research findings presenting no occupational health and safety measures in the working place of children. They are suffering from various diseases, as one of them said:

*“I have to suffer one or two days each week from fever, coughing, and severe skin diseases problem too because of working in the transport sector. Most of the other workers like me have the same problem. The appearance of these types of diseases has become an almost regular event in my life.”*

Due to unhygienic and unsafe environment, they likely suffer from numerous health complications as follows.

**Figure 2: Health Diseases Suffered by Working Children**



*Source: Based on field data*

This figure shows that working children are suffering from various health diseases, which is a deadly barrier to their future development. The findings indicate that the most common type of diseases were skin diseases (26.50%), gastric complications (22.04%), rheumatic fever (17.64%), coughing (19.57%), pain in the abdomen (9.46%), respiratory problems (8.39%) and others (6.29%).

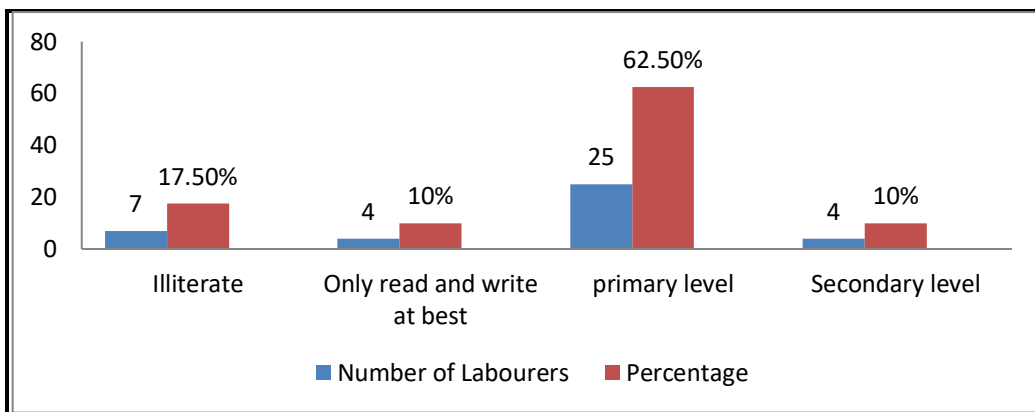
**ii) Educational Background:**

It is unfortunately discovered from the interview of the poor child laborers in the study area that most of them could not continue their study due to several reasons. Besides the cost, reluctance towards schooling is can also be taken as an essential variable behind working in the transport sector. One of the working children said:

*“I never went to school. My father was a day laborer. So our family condition could not bear out me the chance of going to school. If I were educated like other boys of my age, I could have done better in my work and future career.”*

Different categories of the educational background of working children around forty respondents have been encountered from the research findings as follows.

**Figure 3: Educational Background**



Source: Based on primary data.

The study presents that most of the child laborers (62.50 percent) claimed of having completed their primary schooling, though only 10 percent claimed of having passed the secondary level of education. Among the remaining 17.50 percent were illiterate, and about 10 percent could only read and sign their name.

**iii) Working hours:**

In the working place, the children are working for long hours, which have adverse impacts on their physical health and mental development, and there is no fixed working hour presented in the following statistics.

**Table 1: Working Hour (daily)**

Hour	Number of Labourers	Percentage
6-8	-	-
8-10	4	10.00
10-12	12	30.00
12-14	6	15.00
14-16	7	17.50
16-18	11	27.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Source: Based on field data

These statistics present that the majority of respondents worked for 10-12 hours, which was 30 % of the estimated child laborers in the study area. Sometimes, many children worked forcefully for 16-18 hours by their employers. It is a matter of great sorrow that, most of the working children worked more than 8 hours. However, the study findings show that 17% of workers were working for 14 to 16 hours, 15 % working for 12 to 14 hours, and 13% working for 8 to 10 hours.

#### iv) Wage Rate:

The working children do not get proper wages in proportionate to the long working hours. Above all, compared to adults, children are more reliable workers. They can be trained from a young age, and they are most likely to work for a long time. The owner of the transport sector explained that-

*"We are businessmen with a minimal amount of capital. We employ children because older workers do not want to perform these tasks. Here the children are best suited. These children are highly efficient; they can be easily trained and easily controlled. Also, they do not bargain in terms of wage."*

The employer and owner of the transport hire children at a low wage rate for their advantage following as.

**Table 2: Total Wage (daily)**

Wage/daily(Tk)	Number of Labourers	Percentage
40-60	10	25.00
60-80	24	60.00
80-100	4	10.00
100-above	2	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>100.00</b>

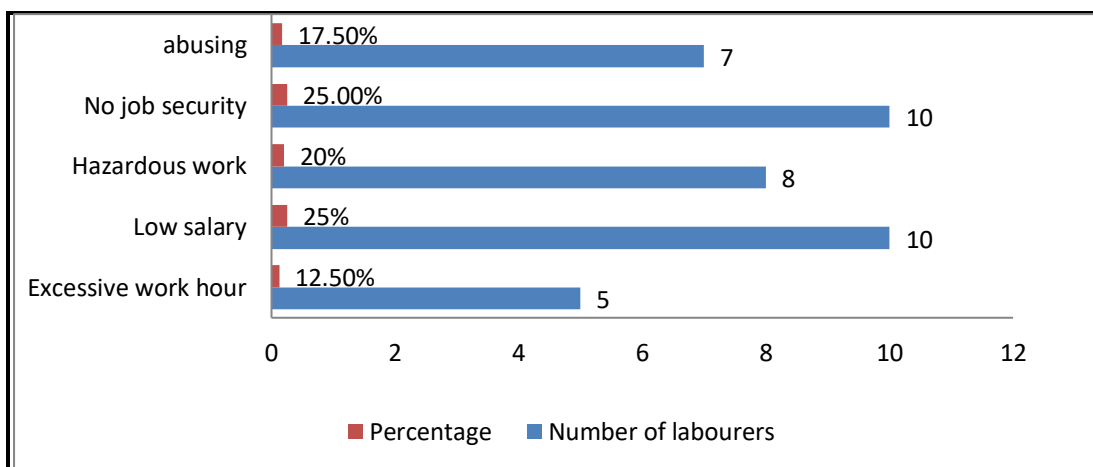
*Source: Based on primary data.*

The findings of the study present that a considerable number of child laborers (60 percent) got daily payments within the range of taka 60-80; only 5% of the respondent received a daily remuneration of taka 100 above, 10 percent received wages between 80-100 taka. In contrast, some child laborers received wages between 40-60 taka.

**v) Dissatisfaction of Child Labourers :**

This study presents that 40 percent of laborers felt dissatisfaction because of the low salary with the duration of the working hour. Even 27 percent of children had no job security, 20 percent of children did hazardous work, and 12.50 percent of children worked for a long time. They were found suffering from environmental hazards and victims of a minor injury. The working children were tortured mostly by drivers, managers, and senior co-workers in the transport sector

**Figure 4: Categories of dissatisfaction in the working environment**



Source: Based on field data

**4.3 Health Impacts on Working Children**

Child laborers typically suffer from severe health problems in the transport sector working in bus, auto-rickshaw, truck. where there is a lack of safety equipment and using some toxic chemicals in case of repairing motor vehicles. Ahmed and Roy (2014) discussed that children’s health is directly related to their future economic prospects, and hazardous jobs are subject to acute physical injuries to illness. As a result, the child laborers become the ultimate sufferer of this circumstance in the context of the health perspectives. It is revealed that working from a childhood period harms the children’s physical growth and mental development, which has also put adverse impacts on their future potentiality (Hixon, 1993).

**i) Physical Health Impacts:**

The study findings consider that several types of direct harms and accidents occur due to working in the transport sector. The carbon emitted from the vehicles is very harmful, and the children work hazardous tasks using the different toxic elements of vehicles as it can damage different parts of the body. As a result, ultimately, working in such an environment has enormous adverse impacts both directly and indirectly on their physical health. In this case, one employer said that

*“We involve the children in a garage or bus or tempo<sup>7</sup> as a helper. When they work in a garage, we sometimes provide gloves also. However, the quality of these gloves is not very high. Nevertheless, we do not generally force children to wear these gloves or plastic. Not everyone likes to work wearing gloves as well as rubber boots and glasses. Therefore, accidents and injuries happen in working place.”*

From the complex reality of the working environment, it has been found that the children working in the workshops of the transport sector have a very husky voice, an increase in pulse rate, a temporary rise in blood pressure, fever, skin diseases. According to the health condition of child labor, one doctor stated that:

*“In the long run, physical harms of lead poisoning are much dangerous. Long term effect includes loss of appetite, vitamin deficiency, skin diseases, depression, loss of sexual drive, liver damage, huskiness of their voice, heart ailments, nerve and brain damage along with loss of memory.”*

The children usually do not receive any sort of medical care for their fever or other diseases. They have to buy the medicine on their own as their parents are careless and unable to provide health care opportunities. They do not consult with doctors due to the unafford ability of the high fees. As a result, they usually used to go to the local drug store, taking medical treatment that not added any proper benefit to cure diseases. One of the dispensary owners stated that:

*“Child laborers come to the dispensary to buy medicine. They usually buy medicine for fever and also take bandage for injury. Generally, I provide them different sorts of paracetamol and pain killers as their primary treatment.”*

**ii) Impacts on mental health and wellbeing:**

Working in the transport sector does create not only adverse effects on physical health but also causes psychological problems for the child laborers. Firstly, the most common physiological problem is that the children get lonely as they do not get any family care and guidance. Even,

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<sup>7</sup>. The tempo is a medium type vehicle that is used to go to the nearest place.

some child laborers have no family for which they work for shelter. Secondly, work pressure is another reason for keeping the children into stress due to long working hours from day to night. Finally, working children have to manage the survival expenditure of their families. Most of the parents of the children do nothing but force the children to engage in work. Therefore, they have to think about their family's survival constantly. The doctor talked about the psychological implications of the workers as follows:

*“The children working in the transport sectors are suffering from psychological immaturity, and they are dangerously affected by abnormal psychological growth. They are also deprived of the special care and nurture that would be required for their upbringing.”*

**ii) Long term health impacts on working children:**

In this part, the adverse health impacts on deprivation are discussed to identify how children are formed as low human capital without any occupational health and safety requirement in the transport sector. As a result, the health status of these working children is in great danger affecting the children growth in the long run. Improper occupational health and safety protection has negative effects on health, which further damaged the working ability and their ultimate human productivity in the present as well as in the future. Above all, the process of deprivation that may increase harmful effects for those working children who will become parents and their health problems will directly or indirectly affect their children's health. This intergenerational transfer of health-related complications will ensure that this future generation faces not the same but similar problems in life. As a result, human capital development will be challenged for a developing country like Bangladesh.

**5. RECOMMENDATIONS AND CONCLUSION :**

Bangladesh is a democratic state where its constitution incorporated “equality of opportunity” for all citizens. On the contrary, opportunities are unequally distributed where the lower class people and their children deprived of their rights. Child labor in the transport sector still a significant problem in Bangladesh is a visible scenario of city dwellers. Thousands of children are working in a hazardous situation where their fundamental rights and dignity are simply ignored, their productive capacity is becoming limited, and thus their overall development is



being challenged. In this situation, the poor children remain as non-functioning citizens of the country, and the concept of sustainable development is controversial due to these obstacles. It is essential to understand the issue of child labor that is economically unsound in all respect, perilous, and harmful. Thus, emphasis should be placed on more effective implementation of existing policies and legislation, including adequate monitoring and appropriate measures. It is imperative to explore a multitude of approaches in order to eventually reach the coveted goal of eliminating child labor and protective measures for improving occupational health and safety. In this case, it can be possible through the cooperation and assistance of government along with NGOs, civil society, and the citizen of the country considering comprehensive strategies that could be effective for the progress of occupational health and safety as well as alleviation of child labor in the transport sector.

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