



ABSTRACT

Name of the institution: De La Salle University – Dasmariñas

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Title: The Push Factors and Effects of Child Labor on Pedicab Driving:

A Study on Child Pedicab Driving in Anabu, Imus, Cavite

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OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY:

The general objective of this study is to know the push factors and effects of child labor on Pedicab Driving particularly on Anabu, Imus, Cavite.

SCOPE AND LIMITATION:

This study included nine male respondents, all of them residing at Anabu IF, IIB and IIC Imus, Cavite. These respondents were chosen through purposive sampling method. The demographic profile, the push factors, the health status and the self-concept of the pedicab drivers were measured in the self-made interview guide. This research was limited only to the answers obtained from the child pedicab drivers whose age ranged between 16 and below. This research could not be generalized because it was designed for case study.

METHODOLOGY:

The researchers employed case study as research design. The case study method showed the quantity of the data based on interview conducted by the researchers through the self-made interview guide. The respondents in this study were nine selected male pedicab drivers aged 16 and below, currently residing at Anabu IF, IIB and IIC. The analyses were based on the answers given by the respondents and were content-analyzed by the researchers per case.



CONCLUSION:

The child pedicab drivers were underage to work. They belonged to poor and large families. Their parents had low educational attainment, resulting to less opportunity to find work. Having underemployed or unemployed parents made these children compensate for their lack of work. Poverty was the main cause of child labor. The ordinal position and role in the family was a great factor in realizing the responsibility to their family. Aside from supporting the needs of their family, another reason why these children work were – to be able to support their schooling or the schooling of their younger siblings. Pedicab driving negatively affected the health of the children. Their current health problems might have been seen as mild and curable today, but these problems were recurring and in the longer run, could produce serious effects. Their work greatly affected their self-concept, too. In a positive way, they became responsible and industrious. They perceived pedicab driving as an immediate but hard way to earn money for the survival of their family.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The researchers suggested the following:

1. Those future researchers pursue this study by interviewing the family of the child pedicab drivers; specifically their parents, to further determine the explicit facts and information about the lives of the child pedicab drivers from the point of view of their parents.
2. Those future researchers broaden this study not only in Imus, Cavite but also in other parts of the country, to emphasize the prevalence of child labor in the Philippines and the occurring serious problems of the child laborers.
3. That Additional information regarding the literature must be sufficient for enough bases as well as a bigger number of respondents.
4. That the Barangay Health centers and the DSWD provide specific programs for the child pedicab drivers. This could be an awareness program which would tackle how to prevent and lessen certain health problem on their work and where could these children seek help when they encounter problems and issues.



5. That the Local government of Imus provide livelihood programs for the parents and/or the other members of the family. As a result, they would have stable source of income for the family and these child pedicab drivers would stop working and focus their time and energy on their studies.

