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National Development Requires Women's Empowerment alongside Good Governance

By Mustain Billah & Dr. Prosannajid Sarkar

Begum Rokeya University, Bangladesh

Abstract- The purpose of this paper is to examine the necessity of good governance and women's empowerment for national development of Bangladesh. The study finds that establishing women's right on land and natural resources, fair wage, especially for women workers and women leadership and participation in decision making in every steps will be ensured alongside good governance and finally this will make sure the national development.

Keywords: *good governance, women's empowerment, women's right, women leadership and national development.*

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National Development Requires Women's Empowerment alongside Good Governance

Mustain Billah^α & Dr. Prosannajid Sarkar^σ

Abstract- The purpose of this paper is to examine the necessity of good governance and women's empowerment for national development of Bangladesh. The study finds that establishing women's right on land and natural resources, fair wage, especially for women workers and women leadership and participation in decision making in every steps will be ensured alongside good governance and finally this will make sure the national development.

Keywords: good governance, women's empowerment, women's right, women leadership and national development.

I. INTRODUCTION

The ultimate meaning of democracy is 'people'. The summary of the accent delivered by Abraham Linkon in the year 1863 was that the first and ultimate meaning of democracy is 'people'. Democracy doesn't divide such important issue named as 'people', although an imperceptible societal thought has divided people into two parts across space and time of which one is male and the other is female. Not only people have been divided in every case like state, society and family etc, much discrimination has been made among them also. As a result, the contemporary state, society or the family cannot assure the equalization of one with another.

Our country, Bangladesh has been able to be advance in pace in all development index, at the same time, she has been successful in decreasing the discrimination between men and women. The people here are advancing toward development by deleting the identity labeled as men or women. According to Amarta Sen, the Nobel laureate economist, in spite of absence of developed infrastructure and political stability, Bangladesh has succeeded to gain such economic growth because of women empowerment only (An Uncertain Glory, India and its Contradictions 2013).

a) Objective of the Study

- To develop an understanding on perspectives, issues and concerns connected with good governance as well as women empowerment which make sure the national development.

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II. LITERATURE REVIEW

The word *governance* derives from the Greek verb κυβερνάω [*kubernáo*] which means *to steer* and was used for the first time in a metaphorical sense by Plato (Kjaer, A.M. 2005).

The World Bank defines governance as: "The exercise of political authority and the use of institutional resources to manage society's problems and affairs" (World Bank, 1991).

"Governance presumes a perspective on politics and government, a way of thinking about how things happen in a polity" (March, J.G. and Olsen J.P, 1995, pp. 7).

Good governance is an indeterminate term used in international development literature to describe how public institutions conduct public affairs and manage public resources. Governance is "the process of decision-making and the process by which decisions are implemented". The term governance can apply to corporate, international, national, local governance or to the interactions between other sectors of society. The concept of "good governance" often emerges as a model to compare ineffective economies or political bodies with viable economies and political bodies. The concept centers around the responsibility of governments and governing bodies to meet the needs of the masses as opposed to select groups in society. Because the governments treated in the contemporary world as most "successful" are often liberal democratic states concentrated in Europe and the Americas, those countries' institutions often set the standards by which to compare other states' institutions when talking about governance. Because the term good governance can be focused on any one form of governance, aid organizations and the authorities of developed countries often will focus the meaning of good governance to a set of requirement that conform to the organization's agenda, making "good governance" imply many different things in many different contexts.

Empowerment is a strategy to help the disadvantaged and the marginalized to gain power to change the quality of their lives. This requires active participation in decision making process. Women are one of the target groups for such an empowerment strategy as a means to realization of Good Urban Governance, which "strives to eradicate all forms of exclusion" (UNCHS, 2000a, p. 198). This would also

enable carrying out an inclusionary and participatory planning approach. Their contribution can change the urban management through reduced corruption (Barry, Honour & Palnitkar, 1998). Women are more concerned with environmental issues, sustainability, education, quality of neighborhoods, and basic services.

In the process of empowerment, women have experimented various ways to gain control of their lives. In a comprehensive study, Hainard & Verschuur distinguish three different strategies so that woman can gain power in three different parts of the world. It seems that the Iranian case is best fit with the strategy of "appropriating power in a subtle manner without setting themselves explicitly and openly against the social norms in force, which are obviously favorable to men. This is "the strategy of non-competition with the men folk, of non-contestation of customs" (Hainard & Verschuur, 2003, p. 481).

In the 90's, the government of Bangladesh has started taking positive steps in making development policies for women and implementing these policies because of the impacts of fast women's movement and active programmes of NGOs in the country, and the global agenda for gender equality in Beijing conference. As a result, a silent revolution starts regarding women empowerment which World Bank called it 'From Whisper to Voices' in 2008.

Eliminating poverty was the first effort to empower women in Bangladesh. In the 80's, taking loan from the micro-credit programme of Grameen Bank, the rural women found the effective way of earning to deal poverty. Later, BRAC and other NGOs have also been playing vital role in eliminating poverty through their micro credit programmes. 26 million poor people have got their effective ways to earn by taking loan from the micro credit programmes of Grameen Bank, BRAC and other organizations. (Source: BRAC). More than 97% of those people are women whose endeavors and hard working reduced the rate of poverty by 1.7 % in 2010 from 1991. The recent Global Hunger Index shows that Bangladesh is ahead of most countries of south Asia including India and Srilanka in eliminating hunger, poverty, and malnutrition. Alongside eliminating poverty, the women of Bangladesh realize the importance of education for their children also.

III. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

This study is descriptive in nature and based on secondary data as well as author's perceptions. Secondary information's have been collected from related journal and books for this study.

a) Descriptions

Continuous successes like Unthinkable advancement in women education within little period of time, bringing gender equity in primary education, and the presence of girls more in number than boys in

secondary school has reduced the fertility rate of women by more than 50% and declined the death rate of child by 72%. It not only has set an example to be followed but also has got recognition of United Nations as 1st along with Cambodia in achieving the MDGs. According to the Human Development Report (2011), the education rate of female, aged between 15 to 24, is 78% whereas this rate of their counterpart is 75%.

Naturally, the next step of these women who are the craftsmen of the unthinkable transformation in Human Development index was to change their fate by taking sustainable livelihood. To achieve this goal, they haven't confined themselves only in the activities of earning by taking micro credit loan, they also have taken initiatives to enter the very competitive wage labour market alongside men. In this connection, dealing with the barrier of familial and societal views was the main challenge for women.

Basically, women started entering into the institutional wage labour market in 80's. Many researchers have shown that in spite of having capability to enter into the institutional labour market, the participation of women of Bangladesh is low (36%) due to social restriction in compare with other countries in south Asia, however the rate is increasing every year because of the necessity of livelihood.

It is to be noted in this regard that women labourer are given priority in those non agriculture institutional sectors where cheap labourers are needed for the repetitive tasks requiring long working hour. As a result, more women labourers are seen in ready-made garments, frozen shrimp, handicrafts, and tea industries which are main sources of our export earnings. So, the lion's share of our export earnings is a contribution of women's labour.

Regardless of gender, women employment in the mainstream labour market is not yet socially recognized, though the multidimensional development of non agriculture sector has been seen during last two decades. Consequently, only one of every five women gets the opportunity to enter the non agricultural sector. Though Bangladesh is more advanced in industrialization than in agriculture, women's participation in non agriculture sector has reduced to 14.1 percent from 19.1 percent which is a major obstacle to women empowerment. The corporate sector shows the same scenario in this connection. Only 14 officers are women among 87 who are working at the executive level in the 10 largest multinational companies situated in Bangladesh. There are only 44 members are women among 515 members in the board of directors of 41 government, private and specialized banks in the country. Among the 515 secretaries and additional secretaries in the higher level of government administration, only 15 persons are women.

Reasonably, the position of Bangladesh in the global statistics is noteworthy regarding the proportional

rate of participation of male-female in political power which is the most important determinant for establishing gender equality. According to the Gender Gap report, 2013 published by the world economic forum, the position of Bangladesh ranked 75th among 136 countries in reducing gender discrimination which denotes 11 step progresses in last 10 years. However, Bangladesh ranks eighth in the world as regards women's empowerment in politics only because of two female political leaders who have been periodically in power as the head of the government since 1991 and because of 20% increase of women's participation in the parliament. But, in practice, it is seen that the political culture of taking position for women rights has not been developed as most of the women parliament members are not elected directly and democracy is not in practice within the party and in the leadership.

Overall analysis of major developments in more than two decades shows that the progress of the country regarding social transformation is not so much satisfactory in compare with the achievement of economic growth and human development. Generally, the society contains the patriarchal values and applies it in attitudes, though 50% of the total population is women. The majority of people see the women empowerment as exception, not as a part of mainstream. Women of Bangladesh, driving by self confidence are winning Himalayas, going to war by joining army at one hand and expending more hours than man in unpaid household work, at other. They are playing a vital role in industry, business, administration, and politics. In spite of these, they don't dare to protest boldly against familial and social discrimination and they fail to choose an alternative option in life freely. So, alongside men, women couldn't achieve empowerment in parallel. As an important driving force to the economic growth of the country, women, though have achieved the independence in mobility and visibility, women-friendly norms and policies have not been established in social views and behavior.

From the historical analysis, it is seen that the incitement of women progress occurred after 1947 because of the movement for equal rights of women by female leaders Sufia Kamal, Noorjahan Begum and others which later built the platform for NGO based women movement.

However, we see that violence against women has increased by 15% in the country which is rapidly growing up in human development index due to the socio-economic contribution of women. Violence against women in public is getting social acceptance by breaking the human rights of women by means of rape, sexual harassment and by issuing Fatwa. Bangladesh ranks 3rd in the world regarding child marriage where the this rate is 66% and school going girls are forced to get married, even after Bangladesh has achieved the top position in women education in south Asia. Though

Bangladesh is having many potentialities she cannot open all the windows possibilities because of slower pace of women development. Even after four decades of independence, the effective culture of challenging the discriminating patriarchal views has not yet been established in the country. Besides, misinterpretation of religion and some discriminating laws are trying to confine women into social barriers.

To bring the harsh path of women empowerment in parallel alongside men, gender equality has to be ensured in the eye of the law in every spheres of life. In this regard, complete approval of CEDAW charter and its implementation is a pre condition. At the same time, to change the patriarchal structure, equal participation of women in every step should be obvious and mandatory which will encourage women to achieve their rights. To keep the economic growth sustainable and long lasting which is praised by the world, we have to build strong socio-economic base by eliminating gender discrimination and through establishing liberal democracy and good governance. Then, the rate of economic growth and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will increase, and women, being half percent of the population, will be able to take decision according to their will in every step of life in the state and their family by achieving self regulation. As a result, there will be structural and qualitative change regarding the relation between men and women. The empowerment of women in parallel alongside men will bring the potentials of the country in reality.

When the MDG was proposed at the millennium summit of the United Nations in the year 2000 with a view to ensuring the security and giving the priorities of poor people around the world 189 countries (now 193) and 23 international organizations promised to work for achieving the MDGs. On the whole, the achievements of the MDGs are not less. Generally, the MDG emphasized on the development of living standard along with human resource development, infrastructural development, and human rights development including social, economic and political. Emphasis was given specially on development of nutrition, health care, and education. Infrastructure referred to modern information and communication technology along with pure drinking water, electricity, and development of environment. The aims of human rights development were to empower women, reduce violence against them, give freedom to express opinion and to give equal rights to get government job, and secure their property rights. The purposes of these aims were to increase the ability of a person and to develop capability of his life.

There is a long history of freedom of women in Bangladesh. Starting from the direct participation of women in the war of independence to the progress in empowering women in the country is praiseworthy. The base of women movement has been established firmly because of the strong administrative and legal structure,

and the awareness of civil society which has been playing an effective role in establishing women rights and creating women friendly environment. Bangladesh has signed the CEDAW charter from the very beginning to eliminate discrimination against women.

The global development model for the betterment of poor women is now being heavily criticized. The capitalist development structure and planning cannot ensure women's economic, social, cultural and ecological equity, and most importantly, her human rights. The world is now in much worse condition regarding politics, economic, ecology, food safety and poverty than any other times. This is creating inequality in power and wealth, at the same time increasing gender discriminations. Women need a new kind of development model which aims at lessening the inequality of power and wealth between rich and poor, and men and women. The basic principal of development should be ensuring sustainable environment for livelihood of the population.

The new development model, that is creating buzz around the world, has focused mainly on four topics.

Firstly, establishing women's right on land and natural resources. It is found that if women's ownership or control upon land is established, it will ensure food safety for the family and the populations, eradicate malnutrition, and bring sustainable agricultural system. In many countries, women's right on land is restricted by law, family law and marital status. We must remember that land is not only the source of income, it's ownership associated to social and cultural rights. The next planning of 2015 must ensure women's ownership and control over water, natural resources, ecological system, and most importantly 'over land. It is mentionable that the percentage of land grabbing by various commercial institute, of various small land owners, is rising alarmingly, for which eviction of families from homestead is also escalating. It is found in a worldwide research that, in developing countries, the governments and companies are holding 203 million hectares of land. We must have enough data on how much land is owned by women and small farmers.

Secondly, we must not forget about the workers' fair wage, especially of women workers. Without ensuring fair wage and standard working environment for the workers, poverty eradication is not possible. Sorrowfully, it is the truth that most of the female workers who are employed in garments sector, farming, household and domestic institute are working in appalling condition. The situation is deteriorating. All the issues of Growth centered development, profit and capital oriented business, increasing of demand for production, and cheap labour and cost of production have made burden upon women labourers. The wage of labourer doesn't increase, but the target of production increases every day. Because of poverty and debt they

are working overtime. As a result, the issues of the health and security of their own and of their family are being neglected. The country needs such a development strategy which can ensure a standard salary scale for a labourer, side by side, can give security to their family and society so that one can live with dignity.

The third thing includes peace, justice, and equality which are very important for sustainable development, especially when the question of the security and rights of women arises. These can have a negative impact on women rights if rule of law is not established or if the good governance is absent. Besides, the issue of violence against women has not been included in the development framework. This issue is clearly considered as violation of human rights which is an obstacle to other rights and development. Women are facing many challenges including homelessness, health related complexities, and insecurity.

Fourthly, women leadership and participation in decision making in every steps will be ensured. These should be practiced from family up to the higher level of government.

Gender equality is a fundamental right. Creating this equality is an actual and effective step for the development of a country. Sustainable development is very important to take the country in the middle income bracket. With a view to resisting violence against women and eliminating it, a strong and complete national plan is necessary.

We should not forget that ensuring accountability of a person or of an institution only cannot establish good governance. Ensuring citizen rights is mandatory to establish good governance in any country of the world. The issue of ensuring citizen rights does not depend on a certain determinant.

Good governance has eight major characteristics. It is participatory, consensus oriented, accountable, transparent, responsive, effective and efficient, equitable and inclusive and finally follows the rule of law (UNESCAP, 2007).

Establishing of democracy and implementation of fundamental human rights are pre condition to reflect the above eight characteristics effectively.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

It is, therefore, clear that good governance and women empowerment are closely interlinked. At the beginning, this write-up states Abraham Linkonk's classic statement that the first and ultimate meaning of democracy is 'people' of which 50% are women. Again, at the end, it has been seen that according to the UN standards, democracy and human rights are inevitable for good governance. The 'International Declaration for Human Rights' does not determine any indicators separating men and women. The same rights which are

for men have been recognized for women also. Additionally, many clauses of human rights have been taken into account to emphasize the rights of women so that a balanced society can be established by eliminating discrimination between men and women. To sum up, the three deferent contexts i.e. democracy, people, and human rights have merged into one stream named good governance. As good governance is not possible without women empowerment, so is national development without good governance.

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Conflict of Interests

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

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Groupthink Phenomenon in Youth-Gangs: An Illusion of being Invulnerable

By Sinan Çaya

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Abstract- In this article, groupthink phenomenon is defined. Its symptoms specified in the related literature are cited. Then, a typical youth gang is related to each of those specific symptoms. The result depicts a high probability that such a gang may fall into groupthink, indeed!

Keywords and phrases: juvenile gang (street gang); groupthink; cohesive; invulnerability illusion.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The following analysis pertains to delinquent gangs, which are essentially an aspect of urban life style in western societies. However, such gangs are getting more and more common in Turkish big cities also. As early as two decades ago a prominent avenue in Istanbul, Bağdat Caddesi, was shaken by juvenile gang terror. Many local press articles dealt with news stories involving high school students who carry knives and even guns and who engage in gang-fights.

When a "small, cohesive group" indulges in "errors and mistakes of judgment" by not acknowledging wrong decisions, it means that the group is in groupthink. Such a group "clearly underestimates the strength of the other side" (Huse & Bowditch 1977: 176).

President John F. Kennedy and his associates were known to fall in groupthink in the affaire of the Gulf of Pigs and Cuban crisis. Since nobody in the president's close circle wanted to oppose the generally accepted view and thus fall from favor; it is possible that even some keen-minded ones must have played along. The unsuccessful landing of the fugitive Cuba citizens with a view to overthrow the communist regime only proved to be a disaster and the story is widely employed as a classical example of groupthink in textbooks on behavioral and management sciences.

II. SYMPTOMS OF GROUPTHINK AND THEIR OCCURRENCE IN JUVENILE GANGS

Symptoms of groupthink are given by co-authors Wexley & Yuki (1984: 147-148) as follows:

- Illusion of invulnerability
- Rationalization of negative information
- Stereotyping of out-groups

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- Assumption of morality
- Self-censorship
- Illusion of unanimity.
- Mind-guards
- Direct social pressure

A delinquent gang is very cohesive, indeed, to begin with. As Neisser & Ridenour (1960: 17) put it "the sign of the delinquent gang is the almost blind loyalty between [among] its members".

Often the phony feeling of invulnerability is also there. Even the fearful name of the gang reflects this. The members' athletic capabilities must surely add to this feeling.

"Some delinquent gangs require trials of strength or endurance for admission" (Neisser & Ridenour 1960: 18). Cortés and Gatti (1972: 191) also confirm the association between superior physical built and potential aggressiveness.

Since gangs flourish predominantly in slum areas, lower class culture makes its play in the gang mentality. Here, as Miller (1968) puts it; virtues like toughness, smartness and trouble (1) are focal concerns.

In the case of a Turkish street gang, the trouble-seeking feature is probably even more exaggerated. This might be deduced from the following reasoning: A common trait of Turkish society is to be seen in the challenge motifs present in the folklore. As Tugrul (1969: 70) points out, in anonymous Turkish literature, many tales descending from the ancestors through the verbal culture involve some examination patterns for trying a person's capabilities like ordering accomplishment of difficult tasks (ordeals), testing one's loyalty, arranging bets or competitions to determine the best candidate etc.

An over-zealous trouble-seeker almost automatically ignores negative information or his mind processes it differently. The second item in the groupthink symptoms list is thus "fulfilled".

As for the third item, regarding "stereotyping of out-groups", here too, many aspects of gangs hold true: "As a consequence of 'toughness', higher class men (the opposing camp, the hostile party) are commonly characterized with effeminate labels". Moreover Miller (1968) — with a Freudian outlook — specifies that the lower class concern with masculinity lies in the fact that

many lower class males were reared by mothers in broken homes.

Here, too, a Turkish background in the "picture" must further compound the stereotyping of out-groups as being weak, cowardly and womanly.

Indeed, Turks, as a society, are very anxious to sexualize many concepts, to begin with, as Tezcan (1987: 163) determines in his work specifying parallel traits between culture and personality.



Figure 1 : AA youth gang " in action" (illustration of the Author —S.Ç.)

This national attitude is prevalent especially in football matches. The opposing team is invariably depicted as a female (2) entity.

[Before an imminent fight], "the rivals' evilness is strongly stressed in order to build up the warrior-spirit" (Strodtbeck 1968). Based on this point the morality of the in-group is established. The chief of the youth group or gang "represents the courageous masculine figure who imposes conformity (3) to a code of values" (Ajuriaguerra 1974). Thus, who can take on the role of the "devil's advocate" and counter the chief's opinion so easily? As Neisser and Ridenour (1960: 18) underline, "gang laws are no less firm for being unwritten".

Moreover; as for self-censorship, illusion of unanimity, mind-guarding and direct social pressure; none of these are lacking in the game, either!

III. CONCLUSION

The concept of groupthink occurs in a cohesive group whereby the members collectively underestimate the rival side, consider themselves to be stronger than they are and persist in this false idea mutually without opening their eyes to the reality. It is possible to see the basic symptoms of a groupthink phenomenon in juvenile gangs. In fact such symptoms perfectly match with those mentioned in the related literature.

When all those above-mentioned factors are all interwoven the groupthink phenomenon is inevitable in a youth gang! Obviously this groupthink nourishes the success illusion and aggravates criminal behavior in a situation where otherwise some form of deterrence could have easily function to discourage a possibility of indulging in some sort of unlawful act.

Notes

- a) In the movie "The Marathon man" (starring Dustin Hoffman and Lawrence Olivier) the following realistic episode is highly interesting:

The history student goes to a bunch of toughs. He asks them to rob his own house and to bring him his own revolver, in return. The chief asks: "Where is the catch?" The student answer: "It is dangerous" (The house is being watched by the ex-Nazi's men). The chief knowingly smiles. Danger is their business, anyhow!

- b) Especially the goal-keeper who could not prevent a score and then undergoes a remorse crisis by hitting his head against the goal posts resembles "an awkward virgin woman who could not protect her chastity" as it was described in a short story by the famous Turkish playwright Haldun Taner (1971, 2006: 144).

The author (1971, 2006: 146-147), in this story glorifying a Christian gentleman player of a humble football team, also draws parallels between a football team and a group of prostitutes held under control by the old mama: *Just like the mama sometimes subjects her girls to the magic smoke of a burning incense to avert the evil eyes over them and to motivate them; the club manager sometimes takes the team to visit the shrine of a famous saint in order to build up the members' team spirit and to boost their morale with the intention of increasing the match ticket sales.*

Many folk songs are also improvised by the cheer leaders and repeated aloud by the spectators in a manner to convey demeaning sexual messages onto the opposing football club.

- c) In a Turkish youth gang obeying the chief (even if he is a despotic one or an incompetent one) is maybe even more pronounced. This, too, follows from the long cultural historical traditions grounds. Obedience have always been a precious virtue in all walks of life. Leaders have always been blindly followed and cherished. In fact a Turkish saying says that "he who holds the seal is Solomon". In other words, he who happens to be at a top position any time under any circumstances whatever represents the prophet Solomon with the kingly stamp firmly held in his blessed hand. One must merely execute his orders whatever the consequences may come out to be.

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Reflections of Patriarchy Ideology in the Achievements and Challenges Faced by Women Migrants in Town

By Deodatus Katabaro Buberwa & Richard Kappia

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Abstract- Women migrants do find themselves at the advanced stages in their struggle to combat life in town. Such stages are what they recognize as achievements to them. However, as women, they do also face challenges. Looking at women achievements and challenges with a gender lens, requires narrowing the inquiry on how patriarchy ideology can influences the two.

This work serves to explain how patriarchy ideology determines what rural-urban women migrants regards as achievement; the challenges they face and efforts they make to release themselves from such challenges.

In-depth interview was conducted among the Gogo rural-urban women migrants in both Dodoma town and Dar es Salaam city. This aimed at enhancing the respondents to build up their life stories as regards their experiences within patriarchy system in their areas of origin, the way they negotiated through it and how it influenced their integration process in destination areas.

It was found out that for women migrants, acquiring whatever they missed within patriarchy system in rural areas is an achievement for them. However, women migrants are still surrounded by patriarchy system in town which becomes sources of challenges in their integration process in town. Moreover, the patriarchy ideology among women and the society at large in town, do affect they way women fight against challenges the face.

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It was found out that for women migrants, acquiring whatever they missed within patriarchy system in rural areas is an achievement for them. However, women migrants are still surrounded by patriarchy system in town which becomes sources of challenges in their integration process in town. Moreover, the patriarchy ideology among women and the society at large in town, do affect they way women fight against challenges the face.

This implies that patriarchy ideology has got its roots in every place where men are, be it in rural areas or in town. In order to eliminate its intended negative impact over women, much effort has to be directed toward educating men on the need of gender equality in society for their benefit and the society at large. Women will hardly find their right within a strong patriarchy system wherever they are.

I. INTRODUCTION

There are both achievements and challenges for rural-urban women migrants. Women migrants in town have what they realize as achievements for them. However, they do meet challenges in their doings. With reference to Todaro Migration Model, one has to assess women migrants' achievements in terms of what they expected out of the move from a rural area to an urban area. Thus, women migrants are pushed or/and pulled by their expectations about the area of residence and the area of destination. Women migrants in town do

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recognize achievements in life as they compare their present life style and what they missed or were hampered by patriarchy systems in rural areas. Before migrating, prospective women migrants had to compare their current income with the expected income at the destination. This being the case, an increase in income in town is automatically recognized as great achievement among women migrants. On the other hand, acquisition of employment by women migrants is an achievement in itself. This is also supported by an explanation that is given for rural-urban migration by Paul Knox and Linda McCarthy that rural residents that have lost their income move to urban areas for the search of a better existence.

The migrant wishes to find employment and to get access to modern infrastructure and other services that are not to be found in the rural area. These desires, according to Knox and McCarthy, are not drawn from a rational knowledge about employment opportunities or other opportunities; instead they are drawn from desperation and hope (Knox, Pau *et al*, 2005).

While on one hand migration can help to reduce poverty among women, it can propagate it on the other. According to theories of poverty, poverty may result from migration, both for the migrants in destination locations and the families left behind, often mostly affecting women and children. At the same time, female migration can indirectly help alleviate poverty by raising the productivity, education and health of the females and their families, all key to reducing inequality and poverty in the home. In several developing countries rural poverty indicated by low agricultural output and income push many migrants from rural areas towards areas with greater employment opportunities (Mbonile and Rugumamu, 2002).

Apart from achievements women migrants do face challenges in town. According to Lee (1966), on his Push-Pull Migration Model, both at the place of origin and the place of destination, there are positive and negative factors that encourage and/ or discourage people to live in that area. Challenges that women migrants meet are among the discouraging factors in their life in town.

Cathy (2008) points to the labor movement as an alternative pathway for addressing the needs of

women in the global economy while promoting gender equality. The sudden emergence of a global economy dominated by cheap labor led to the formation of new economic development strategies which have serious implications for women workers. Women migrants find employment in town which in turn provided them with a new sense of independence, autonomy, and individual resources. However, women may obtain “low-status” jobs through which they are unable to lift themselves out of poverty or provide for their families.

The global economy has produced not only the feminization of poverty but the “feminization of working poverty.” Although more women than ever participate in today’s workforce, the great majority occupy low-status jobs and are unable to lift themselves out of poverty. More women take jobs in the informal economy that lacks job security, benefits, or protection. Around the world, women are working in export processing zones, as domestic workers, as street vendors, or as suppliers at the bottom of a multinational supply chain. Cathy (2008) argued that grassroots strategies are needed to address problems related to the fact that women are used as a source of cheap labor as part of an economic development strategy, while labor standards around the world are declining.

Agencies like Department for International Development (DFID) are increasingly seeing migration as a potentially important livelihood strategy for poor women and men – and one which can provide development to both sending and receiving countries. And yet, if both women and men are to benefit from migration, a shift to a gendered human rights approach is needed which ensures that development policy and practice are not limited to the economic aspects of migration (remittances or diasporic investment for example), but that they address a broader development picture which includes culture, human rights and equality. This requires a much closer look at factors such as invisibility, lack of protection, illegal status, poor labour standards, violence and stigma. Such factors are critically gendered in terms of the different needs of men and women in relation to health, employment, resources, information, and power over decision-making.

II. METHODOLOGY

In-depth interviews were conducted with women migrants. Interviewing a sample of individuals was the method for data collection in this study. Individual in-depth interviews were carried in unstructured manner just guided by a checklist. Unstructured interview was applied because it provided a full freedom to the interviewer. This method was chosen as technique of data collection because it allowed the generation of life stories of migrant women. As migration has to do with personal choices that become incorporated in ones

history, the building of life stories became a panacea for entering into a personalized and intimate world of an individual in the issues related to the role of patriarchy ideology on reasons that lead her to migrate, what the person underwent in her migratory experience, and how the person has been struggling in order to promote her livelihood as a migrant. In depth interviews were employed to develop migrant life stories that could reflect the way a migrant woman experienced patriarchy system in her area of origin, the way she negotiated through it and how it influenced her integration process in destination areas.

Documentary review was done to collect secondary data. Documents related to research problem were reviewed. These documents included academic literature such as journals, books, research reports and maps. Also non academic reports such as consultancy reports, commissioned reports and guidelines were reviewed.

III. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

a) *Achievements of Women Migrants in town*

Women migrants do realize achievements which can be categorized as Modernity-related achievements; Economy-related Achievements and Culture-related Achievements.

i. *Modernity-related achievements of women migrants*

Much as, it has been seen that women settle with hardships in town, on the one hand, and they do not get involved in jobs that pay quite a lot, most of the women migrants feel that they have achieved quite a lot after they migrated. Some women think that they are more modern than before:

When would I stay in such a house? When would I learn how to use a gas cooker or talk to all these people I talk to? I can go to town the way I want and to places that I could never go to when I was in the village; ... now I can plan my life with my man, and not only to be told what to do by your father. ... Yesterday, for example, I took my child for immunization at the dispensary nearby here. ... In the village, this was not that easy. ... I am comfortable, and would like to stay here. (Life Story, Masaiti Dar es Salaam, April 2010)

Once in town women migrants find themselves a bit free from male domination and to have gained self-esteem. This in line with Boyd and Grieco (2003) that women may feel empowered by taking on labour participation in a new country and gain new skills with increased employment prospects on return, and gain kudos due to the remittances they are able to send back home. On the other hand, a change on the gender relations does take place as women migrate from rural areas to town. Patriarchal obstacles to women do get reduced as they get exposed to modern life. This supports Ellis, Conway, and Bailey (1996) who

hypothesize that migration may modify gender relations as “women gain experience in the labor market and exposure to new social and cultural environments.”

ii. *Economy-related Achievements of women migrants*

Many women migrants think that having a possibility of work that pays, however little, is an achievement because this is an opportunity that opens up to so many useful things in life:

I first got a job as a house girl; later, I went to work in a bar and later in a guesthouse. ... That is how I have learnt how to live in town because they disburse me. I have hired two rooms for myself and can pay for my children school fees at the primary and secondary schools; I can eat well, and can go to hospital. ... I have even some money to send to my mother at home using M-Pesa. ... (Life Story, Chasimba Dar es Salaam, April 2010)

Another woman migrant gave testimony of her achievements:

I have been able to acquire my own plot in Dodoma town from the money I get from my job here as a food vendor; I have my own life and I like my business. ... The husband I have, I got by myself: he saw me working as a housemaid, asked to marry me, married me, and gave me capital to begin my business of selling food. ... (Life Story, Kwa-Mwatano, Dodoma, April 2010)

Comparing the life women migrants used to have in rural areas and their life in town, women say they are now better off. A woman migrant commented:

It is not secret that I do not know how to read and write but that has not been a big hindrance in my development. See, I left many (women) in my rural home; here I am in control of fish selling business. I managed to buy this plot and built this house, and my children are going to school. Sometimes I think if I had gone to school, I would have been one of the important people in this country. (Life Story, Chasimba Dar es Salaam, April 2010).

Women migrants differentiate between the wages they would get in the village and what they get as migrants in town:

I am paid well here in Dar es Salaam compared to when I was back home in Hombolo. I used to earn like 2,000/- TZS for a work that I now earn 10,000/- TZS here in Dar es Salaam. ... The way I know is that the majority of women who have migrated to town are after a good wage here and they can get it in different ways. ... (Life Story, Chasimba Dar es Salaam April 2010).

This wage that this woman migrant gets in Dar es Salaam for the same work she does in the village is five times higher. It is from such wage proportions that they can have little savings for little investments and remittance back home.

Though women do face difficulties in their struggle to settle in town, they do not forget to remit

back home whenever they are in good financial condition. Majority of them said that they do see necessity for remitting to their parents and other relatives. Their need to remit is influenced by their remembering about the hard life they experienced in rural areas together with their relatives. They understand that parents are in poverty and they have been taking care of their children. Normally they remit money and clothes.

Ever since I left the village, I still remember the good deeds of my parents. So, I always feel responsible to send remittances to them. I know that I have to take care of my young sisters, so there is no way I can forget them. However, as a mother in town, it makes me very sympathetic with my parents' problem in the rural areas. ... (Life Story Chasimba Dar es Salaam April 2010)

And another woman migrant commented:

When I remember they type of life we lived in rural areas, I get to see the need to remit money to my parents, especially my mother. ... She was very good to me; she protected me; even she hid me when I was escaping to Dar es Salaam. ... (Life Story Kwa-Mwatano, Dodoma April 2010)

Culturally constructed roles that women play in their home villages do influence the way in which they maintain contact with rural areas. Mostly this is through investing in remittances. Women have been socialized to take care of other family members like the old, young and the sick people. Women say that while in rural areas they used to be close with many women around as friends or relatives. These friends and relatives sometimes live with their children they leave behind or keep their property. This closeness is maintained through remittance while they have migrated to town. Women say that as they become mothers they become more considerate and attach great significance to their mothers in rural areas. Of all others, the mother is highly remembered in form of remittances. Migration gives a woman ability and freedom to remit to parents. This is because migration is accompanied with separation or divorce out of which a woman gets to be free from the control of the husband. The patriarchy ideology that pushed women from rural areas to town has exposed them to economic development though through low paying jobs. Their expression of this development is also based on patriarchy ideology as they think of their mothers as best beneficiaries of their achievements in town through remittances. This was also found by Sorensen (2005) and Alvarado and Sanchez (2002) that women send home a greater share of their earnings in remittances and are also the greatest receiver of remittances. Remittances can be a vehicle for changing gender relations – winning respect for women who remit, and providing more resources and control of resources to women who receive them.

iii. Culture-related Achievements of women migrants

Rural-urban migration of the Gogo women changes women's cultural perspectives based on patriarchy in different ways. Different from the way they used to be dependent on their husbands in rural areas, some women in town have become respected people who can manage life independently. They have become more reasonable and courageous to take risk by investing. They have become understanding as regards life difficulties and how to combat them. They have known what modern life means and they are struggling for attaining that life through keeping their living environments clean and sometimes by building modern houses. They have also learnt how to value the exposure, as this woman migrant confesses:

I have been able to meet many people of other tribes apart from the Gogo. These have been good friends from whom I have learnt many things. Where I come from in Hombolo, I was confined to my village, meeting only my Gogo people and I only knew about the Gogo (Life Story, Chasimba Dar es Salaam. April 2010).

Gogo women migrants think of having the husbands of their choices as an achievement. This is reflection of the fact that they would not like to be given husbands, as the traditional Gogo custom has been. And they are happy too, when they have caring husbands, contrary to what they think about the Gogo husbands. A migrant woman originating from Mvumi Makulu said:

In fact, I thank God. After struggling for a long time, I later got a husband; ... We are in good terms, we care for each other. I do not have problems with him. By this time, I have a baby and there is a man who fetches water for me and my husband pays him weekly. In my rural home, if a man buys water for his wife, people will say the wife has bewitched him (Life Story, Kwa-Mwatano, Dar es Salaam, April 2010)

Women rural-urban migration has enhanced the women social capital in different ways. It has strengthened the social capital of some women by reducing conflicts as they are away from neighbors or relatives. They are also highly respected as they can remit to home.

While I am away, the closeness with my relatives has been strengthened as we cannot fall into conflict and we meet occasionally. When I get time to go home I go with presents for relatives, this make us to be in good terms to one another. If I had stayed in rural areas and do good business as I do here, even my relatives would have hated me because of jealousy and we would have been quarreling everyday (Life Story, Chasimba Dar es Salaam es Salaam April 2010)

With regard to patriarchy ideology, findings indicate that rural-urban migration has led to cultural changes in favor of women migrants. Women migrants

have been able to carry independent life expressed in terms of ability to invest alone, owning houses, and having husbands of their choice. Generally the economic and cultural related achievements of women migrants in urban areas have made them free from oppressive patriarchy gender relations. On the other hand migration has increased their social capital which they were denied by the patriarchy ideology in their rural societies. They no longer have conflicts with neighbors and their social capital has increased through remittance to relatives and friends in rural areas. This conform the report by United Nations International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) (2000) that, there is change in gender roles in the family caused by the migration of female members as most of the women migrants found that their experiences with migration had an empowering effect on them.

b) Patriarchy and the Challenges for Women Migrants in town

It should, however, not be thought that, life in Dar es Salaam has been so smooth for all women migrants. They have had quite a number of challenges. Although women migrants claim to have gained autonomy on their life, some problems have been encountered by some of them. Problems and success to migrants are vivid to migrants as Shortall, (2006) indicates that most of Turkish women migrants gained more freedom and improve their socio-economic status. The cost benefit analysis between women migrant interest and the actual situation in the destination area has categorically discussed not be the same. He found that while others had met their expectations others had fallen into mislabel life like forced labor, prostitution, racism and violation of human rights.

Some Gogo women migrants have ended up being prostitutes, as this woman migrant narrates:

Ever since I came in Dar es Salaam, things were not easy; I have struggle a lot. My aunt who brought me here passed away and was left alone to take care of myself. ... As I had escaped from home, I could not go back and decided to stay here. ... I worked in several bars; now I am working in one bar, but what makes me survive here in town is getting men who value me as a good woman.(Life Story, Chasimba Dar es Salaam April 2010)

A migrant woman, who once worked in a leather industry in Dar es Salaam, narrates her experience on redundancy discrimination. She says:

Employers do target women over men for retrenchment. This has hurt us so much; you cannot even bargain since there are many other women looking for the same job at even a lower payment. So, if you insist, you are fired and another one gets in to do your work: they fire you today

and tomorrow they employ another person. (Life Story, Chasimba Dar es Salaam April 2010)

Another bar attendant said:

....You see, here in Dar es Salaam, most of the people undervalue us. In our workplace, most people want to pay us low money because they know we women are stuck and worried people and we do not have money because we have to take care of our children. ... Sometimes you come to think that being a woman is a problem. ... (Life Story, Masaiti Dar es Salaam April 2010)

For those who are totally illiterate, life is not easy in town. They have been missing jobs that require reading and writing. Working as bar attendants or shopkeepers, for example, are not easy positions for illiterate women migrants. When they work as bar attendants, they get losses so frequently that their salaries are retained for compensation.

Some bar attendants have had nasty experiences of being given little salaries so that they surrender for sexual relations with their bosses. Other women have had bad experiences of having their agreements with their bosses changed for less payment. They face this problem in construction works where women themselves do not sign contract, but only men:

In construction works we do not have control over the right payments we are supposed to receive. It is men who make agreements on the total amount to be paid and they subcontract to other workers. In such circumstances, we get paid less than we are supposed to receive. (Life Story, Chasimba, Dar es Salaam, April 2010)

... Again, working as house maids is not of good payments because they assume you are given food and accommodation freely. But when you go for work in bars, for example, payment is based on the number of bottles you sell rather than the time spent while being there trying to serve or wait for customers.... (Life Story, Chasimba Dar es Salaam, April 2010)

Another reason given for low pay is that businesses are not profitable. For that matter, it is not possible to have enough money to pay workers. For house girls/maids, reasons can be very weird:

When working as a house maid my employer used to claim that she had to pay me lowly since there were table utensils that broke while I was handling them. So she had to pay me lowly so as to compensate. She did not consider that it might have happened so unfortunately. Sometimes it went to an extent of giving me little food as a punishment. All those led me to think of getting married and settle or run my own business. ... (Life Story, Kwa-Mwatano Dodoma, April 2010)

This woman received low pay because she was responsible for breaking the utensils in the house: she was compensating for the loss. Sometimes, however, in the households, housemaids are provided with little

salary so as to limit their smartness. Women have claimed that jealousy makes the wives of men to think that their husbands may fall in love with house girls in case they are paid good salaries and are able to keep themselves smart. These women employers give wages in pieces with reasons that their salaries are not yet out or their business are not doing well or that they are keeping the money for them.

Apart from lacking work skills, women do leave rural areas being financially bad. Traditionally, women do not own land and they are not free to deal with long distance business like going to far open markets. They are most of the time occupied by home responsibilities. By the time they decide to migrate to town, no proper preparation is done. They do start life in town as poor people and have to struggle hard in order to raise their status.

These findings reveal that Gogo women migrants have faced problems in town due to patriarchy ideology existing in their working environment. Women have ended up as prostitutes due to a tendency of appealing to men in case of economic hardship; they have unsecure job due to low skill as they were denied education opportunity as women; and men disvalue them as women by giving them low pay and abusing them sexually. Such findings conform Nigatu Regassa and Ansha Yusufe, (2009) that in most cases the intended pull factor for migration might not actually be reachable due to the poor skills and the overall negative attitudes of the community towards women. As a result, women who migrated from rural areas are forced to be engaged in activities such as housemaid, domestic works and other low paying and risky activities which ultimately expose them to various abuses such as sexual harassment, labor exploitation, rape, unwanted pregnancy, physical abuse and the like.

c) *Patriarchy and Migrant Women Coping Strategies*

Women being active actors do not succumb to the challenges posed by patriarchy in their destinations, particularly the little pay. This is because when they migrated financial gains were important, apart from other expectation, which could as well be met if they gained financially. For this matter, women engage in a number of strategies, namely: accepting little wage, changing jobs, and engaging in small businesses.

i. *Accepting Little Wage*

In most cases, women migrants accept the little wages they get. They fear to complain as this can make them lose their job without proper arrangements. One of the respondents said:

There is no alternative I can take. We need money and jobs are the only sources of money available. It is better to accept the little available otherwise we cannot live in this town. But while we get this little money, we do other things which your boss should not know. ... (Life Story, Chasimba, Dar es Salaam April 2010)

So, women have learnt not to refuse little pay, but they do other things, as will be seen below, for instance engaging in small businesses. Sometimes, some of the businesses are not that clear, for instance prostitution. When life is tough, women accept themselves as women in an inferior position. This is as Heering, et al (2004) put it that most of women migrants have hardly any education, and surely will end up in the bottom segments of the labour market in receiving countries, such as domestic work.

ii. Changing Jobs

While receiving little salary, women migrants make underground efforts for securing better jobs. When they get a better job than the former one, they do change the job without giving notice to their bosses. However, not all women manage to carry their own business in town, instead they accept little salary.

When I was not ready to carry out my own business, I kept on changing jobs whenever an alternative was available. But it is in most cases not easy to complain because the arrangements for job agreements are not so official and you cannot have the base to complain. We base on trust for payments from those who are in contact with the boss who give work or the contractors in building activities. (Life Story, Chasimba, Dar es Salaam April 2010)

Some of women have lost hope, in efforts they make toward combating life in town. They find their efforts as if they are only for survival and not development.

Almost there are no alternatives for me. If I had a house of mine, I would have left within a short time, otherwise it is not easy to leave and get another job in the short time, as I wish. But I have worked in several houses as a house girl due to changing the location after mistreatment by the bosses (Life Story, KwaMwatano, Dodoma, April 2010)

Due to patriarchy constraints some women migrants do remain poor and have lost hope in destination areas. This is in line with Kothari (2002) that migration can both reduce and perpetuate poverty. Nevertheless, the dominant perception of migration among policy-makers, academics and officials in India continues to be that migration is only for survival and that migrants remain poor. The image of the migrant continues to be that of a powerless, impoverished and emaciated person who is trapped in poverty.

The fact that patriarchy ideology lead to low pay to women and that woman are disvalued, women do keep on changing job. Bad relationship with the boss for domestic workers is a factor for changing job for women in town. This conforms ILO report (2008) that the best example where women migrant face problems is domestic work where, because of the highly personal relationship with their employers, psychological,

physical and sexual abuse is common. In some countries, women migrants are required to work unpaid overtime, their wages are with held and they do not enjoy weekly rests.

iii. Small Businesses

For those who manage to secure little capital they decide to do their own business. These businesses include fish selling, food vending, vegetable selling, local brew selling and selling bans and second hand clothes. Other migrant women join together and have a joint business like selling food at construction areas. Being in a group makes women migrants get small loans from micro finance institutions. Others have decided to deal with their own business, rather than getting employed.

IV. CONCLUSION

It may be concluded that rural-urban migration is an achievements in itself as regards women struggle to escape patriarchy constraints in rural areas. However, women migrants do not make significant achievements in town as they are constrained by the power of patriarchy ideology. They achievements that women demand to have attained are measured in terms of what they were deprived of by the patriarchy system in the rural areas. Women migrants are still facing challenges of patriarchy system in town and the measures they take as women are conditioned by patriarchy driven women capability to do so. Elimination of patriarchy systems both in rural and urban areas would be the great solution to most of women's problems as they struggle for development.

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Urban Criminality along the Course of History, with Special Emphasis on Istanbul

By Sinan Çaya

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Abstract- The city of Istanbul historically witnessed many cases of violence. The nature of the violence changed with times and its aggravation had seasons, while some violence was almost always present in some form or another. Being a cosmopolitan urban center, violence seems to be one of the “additives” in the city’s very essence and nature.

Keywords: city; cosmopolite; violence; juvenile delinquency; drug use.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The woman: “Did you see Paris?”

The man: “I lived there. There are tall buildings and pale-faced people”.

—From the French movie the Stranger based on Albert Camus’ novel—

The city first made its way to sociology by William J. Thomas’ work about the Polish families. Thomas, in turn, had a strong influence on Robert E. Park, who would later investigate Chicago and other major American cities. Those studies include themes like the social profile of immigrants, relationships of neighbors, forms of social control, juvenile delinquency, criminal organizations, homeless people, marginal people, ghettos, prostitution etc. (Meter 1992: 305-306).

According to Ibn Khaldun’s work (Muqaddama), sedentarized life in cities augments all sorts of vice, especially sexual and gastric voluptuousness (Ülken 1953: 567). In fact, well aware of this, the pioneering forefathers of today’s America, with their Puritan mentality, were first anxious to prefer and promote the rural life, simply as a reaction to sinful urban centers, as they knew them from Europe.

The city had always been a fascinating place for new-comers. Even those who first regard it with hostile attitudes, soon let themselves be lured by the city’s attractions and come to appreciate them. This was true for Emperor Gengis, too: It is true that Gengis destroyed the urban life of Khorassan. But soon he came to understand what a city meant and wanted to learn more about the topic. The Turkish savants, Mahmûd Yalawatch and his son Mas’oûd Yalawatch taught him the significance of cities upon his own request. Gengis later ordered those two savants to help his Mongolian governors in the administration of Boukhârâ, Samarqand, Kachgar and Khotan (Grousset 1951: 318-319).

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II. ISTANBUL AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE IN THE PAST

The magnificent city of Istanbul, once the Dersaadet of the Ottomans, always had a tinting of violence mingled with its politics. Many viziers got beheaded (1) by the hardened executioners, following the orders of the sultans. A still-in-use idiom deriving from those experiences refer to a vizier’s two different shirts: One for glorious celebrations and the other for capital punishment! The lacet of the deaf-mutes (2) was a potential danger already tickling the gorge of any newly promoted pasha or vizier (3) of the court.

Fratricide was often resorted to also, due to conflicts within the Ottoman dynasty. The internal struggles for the throne among brothers (it would be more appropriate to say half-brothers) after Bayazid the First was a historical lesson to bear in memory. The intact survival of the state appears to be a rightful moral excuse for indulging in fratricide. Mehmet the Conquerer would later legitimize fratricide (4) in written code to overcome disputes over the throne.

Sometimes the Janissaries revolted asked for heads. On one occasion (in 1622) they directly killed the their own sultan, Othman the Second ‘thereby nicknamed Othman the Young).

The Janissaries degenerated more and more and finally became a burden, let alone defending the state against external aggression. A reformer, Mahmud the Second later exterminated the Janissary Corps under artillery fire in 1826 and instigated a new army.

In Ottoman times convicted criminals were hung publically, like in many other countries (5). The famous plane tree in Chengelköy district (now giving shade to a fishermen’s coffee-house) is reputed to have served as gallows for many.

III. THE TRADITION OF BULLYBOYS

The bullies’ tradition in Istanbul is also worth mentioning. They emerged towards the later years of the Ottoman era, obviously due to weakness of the state control and the constantly winning over of corruptive ways. Sometimes they took on functions of informal justice providers.

They were the ones who let locks of hair slip out of their fezes and who walked around barefooted. The fez itself was tilted sideways. The jacket was never worn. Instead, it was overthrown on one shoulder. A flower was

stuck behind one ear. A dagger was openly displaced stuck into a thick woolen belt. Despite the naked feet, a precious stone ring was another sign of the bully. He was a character peculiar to Istanbul. Yet he was not an Istanbulite. He had his origins elsewhere. The first five squads of the pumpers (the first fire extinguishing unit) were under their monopoly. Black Cezmi of Kadirga area was one such pumper. He was born in 1840. Former he had been a coach rider. His first crime was killing a pasha's son. After several skirmishes he got caught on Istranca mountains in Thrace and put into the Sinop castle at an age close to twenty-five (Hiçyılmaz October 13, 1996).

A Suitable "Inn" for Outlaws

"The road to the city from the village is long but the road in the reverse direction is longer"

—An Ottoman saying from the a novel of Bosniac author Mehmed Selimović—

Istanbul has always been a cosmopolitan (6) city inhabited by settlers from almost all over the world. The Aksaray district, for instance, takes its name from the mid Anatolian town, from where settlers were brought to populate the Byzantium city with Moslems.

Obviously in a cosmopolitan setting a community feeling cannot prevail. The social control and sanctions / pressures get loose, allowing individuals to go their own ways. The competition reaches its peak, everybody trying to excel in his strongest aspects, whatever this aspect happens to be, criminal ways and abilities included.

With the advent of modern times gangsters (7) emerged in Istanbul. Organized crime flourished feeding upon smuggling, drug-dealing, ransom-collecting, gambling, prostitution etc.

Necdet Elmas (originally from Eregli province of Konya) is considered as the first metropolitan type of armed robber, who handled machine guns and drove cars. He committed a bank robbery in 1960. With his booty he took shelter in a house, threatening the family to play it cool. He eventually got caught and served a long sentence. In early 1970's he was accorded a short leave, when he took his sick father to a hospital before returning to prison.

In 1967 İrfan Vural, another gangster deserted the prison but he soon got shot in a skirmish with detectives. Newspapers gave wide coverage to the event and mentioned about his prospective intention to rob the covered bazaar with a hastily collected gang.

a) *Juvenile Delinquency, an Escalating Problem*

Youth offences constitute a big social problem in western countries. The offenders usually come from slum areas. Along with the urbanization (8) of Turkey, especially Istanbul must cope with this growing problem.

Since 1990's the problem is given special care in the media. Some high school boys are known to carry

knives, switch blades, brass knuckles and even guns. They are ready to engage in fights for a trifle. Wooing girls and other rivalry soon end up in fights. Some students collaborate with drug-pushers. Some set up gangs and squeeze ransom money from their peers.



Fig. 1 : An Istanbul bully-boy in the late Ottoman eras. He is whirling the tip of his mighty moustache and shouting out a typical fight-cry, on the street! He has a fez on his head. His unauthorized gun is stuck in his waistband. His jacket, with a flower stuck to its collar, just dangles from his left shoulder. The Speech-Balloon says:

–“He whose corpse is bound to stay without a candle-light!” (roughly meaning “my ominous, sinister, non-saintly opponent [can not ever defy me!]” (illustration by the author).

b) A Glimpse at the History of Young Political Violence

The involvement of masses of young people with politics came to Turkey mainly at the same time with the western world in late 1960's. From then on, political polarization and violence steadily augmented until the coup d'etat of 1980.

In mid-1990's political (along with criminal violence) gained a new momentum (9). Feverish political demonstrations broke out. An analysis of the incidents verify that mostly the second generation of squatters seem to lie behind.

For the first generation the arrival in the city represented an upward socio-economical movement as well as a geographical horizontal displacement. Back home their earlier life conditions had been worse. Besides, the city provided them with jobs like concierge duty in apartment buildings, janitor work in institutions, peddler's opportunity, construction workmanship and so forth. Besides, city-dwellers were more accepting and tolerant towards them; their numbers being smaller and there being need for such job-holders (10).

During their arrival times, Istanbul was able to absorb and buffer the new-comers by imposing upon them its city norms. Later on, the new-comers began to submerge the city, which itself began to resemble the “occupiers” more and more. Istanbul-born and Istanbul-bred citizens first resented this and slow by slow came to accept the fact.

This adventure had its parallel on a global scale just after the Second World War as Ansari (1975: 21-23) describes it: “The post-war era saw many new African and Asian states. Before, the traditional cultures of tribal and rural communities provided stability and continuity. The newly-emerging setup altered this quickly. The postwar world inherited an unbalanced economic structure in which wealth was most unevenly distributed. Under present conditions the material demands of individuals— especially of the younger generation— far exceeded the national potential of almost all Afro-Asian countries. The ever-increasing demands (and lack of acquisition) are nurturing a frustrated youth and [aggravating the generation-gaps]”.

IV. CONCLUSION

The saying "everything has its seasons" seems to be true. In 2000's the similar happenings declined. Nevertheless, as a big, cosmopolitan center Istanbul has always been way ahead of rural regions and other cities in producing and experiencing violence.

Notes:

- 1) The beheading at the capitol were carried out near the infamous executioners' fountain just outside the palace, and the employed sword was washed cleaned right there. Executions of shehsades (sultan's sons), the spill of their holy blood being forbidden, was carried out through strangling by silken bowstrings. This practice sometimes included other high-ranking officials, too.
- 2) The palace executioners were castrated blacks, mostly giant Nubidians. They had been deliberately rendered deaf and mute before taking up the profession, for the sake of secrecy. The graveyard of the dead executioners was also separated from all the other cemeteries.
- 3) Barber (1973: 54-55) vividly describes the one such incident, namely the execution of Ibrahim Pasha, the previously favorite grand vizier of Suleiman the First: "Ibrahim's vanity was growing and becoming dangerous. Roxelane's [Circassian Hurrem, the preferred concubine and later wife of the sultan) convincing talks had their effects on the sultan's decision. But Suleiman had given his word never to disgrace Ibrahim while he [Suleiman] lived. A legal counselor of the Dîvan [cabinet] said "cause him to be strangled while you are asleep; he that sleeps doth not truly live". On March fifteen 1536 the two men dined quietly (a common affaire for them until then). When Suleiman was about to retire he suggested that Ibrahim remain for the night in the adjoining room in the Seraglio. [He himself had taken a sleeping remedy to ensure a deep sleep].The next morning his strangled body was found at the Seraglio gate, but all the evidence pointed to a violent struggle between the Grand Vizier and the deaf-mutes. The walls of the room were splashed with blood that remained there for a century".
- 4) Barber (11973: 74-75) also gives an account of the most dramatic example of fratricide in the Seraglio: [As soon as Mehmet III ascended the throne at the age of twenty-nine, upon the death of Murad III] his dominant mother insisted that he [a weak-minded man] must invoke the related law. The sultan commanded his nineteen brothers to come and kiss his hand. The eldest was only eleven. As they trooped into the Throne Room, Mehmet III told them they had nothing to fear, he wished them no harm, but he felt that they should be immediately circumcised. The surgeons were waiting in adjoining rooms. And so were the deaf-mutes. Each boy was circumcised within a few minutes of his royal audience then taken to the next room and dexterously strangled. The next morning the corpses were laid out in nineteen small coffins. They were all buried with their father (the former sultan Murad III).
- 5) The idea of providing a lesson and deterring people from crime was prevailed for centuries all over the world. Obviously it did not serve the purpose. In England pickpockets were hung as late as the early nineteenth century and it is known that some pickpockets, ironically, were working among crowds watching those hanging scenes.
- 6) "Weber's concept of a city is clearest if we define a word that stands close to it, the term 'cosmopolitan'. A human settlement could be called cosmopolitan if, in the same place, a variety of styles of life and different sorts of individuals could coexist. Weber transposed this definition to the nature of the city itself" (Sennett 1969: 6).
Speaking of "variety", Yashar Kemal in a novel of his (The Birds are all Gone) refers to an interesting corner of Istanbul, Dolapdere: "This is the most stunning section of Istanbul, where the greatest variety and the richness of colors and sounds reign. This place is unique in the world. Labyrinths of streets, shanty brothels and rendezvous-houses and with all those still a virtuous virginal part is to be seen there. All losers, all those in the universe without a bit of luck come and take refuge there. In Dolapdere dignity, baseness, cruelty, friendship, love, hate are all unmeasurable".
- 7) A movie of late actor and producer Yilmaz Guney ("The Hopeless") depicts somewhat romantically a chief gangster, Firat, who is temerarious enough to fall in love with a young woman. In one episode he proposes to her: "You and I and my gun, can't all three of us get along? Do accept!" As he re-iterates his proposal the female response is always "impossible", reaching a higher pitch in each repetition until a last dramatic culmination point.
- 8) "The annual rate of urbanization in Turkey declined from 7.2% during 1965-1970, to 6.3% during 1970-1975 and to 4.3% during 1975-1980. It increased again to 5.1% during 1980-1985. The slowing down prior to 1980 can be interpreted as a result of increasing inflation rates and threatening insecurity in the cities caused by political violence" (Keleş 1989: 201).
- 9) The newspaper headlines in those years conveyed horrible events: A shop (Çetinkaya textile store) was a target an arsonists. Alewite versus Sunnite clashes ensued in squatting areas of Gazi and Ümraniye in Istanbul. The corpse of the doyen of business men

(Vehbi Koç) got stolen from his grave. A divorced man massacred ten people including his ex-wife and his ex-sister-in-law (while fortunately sparing his children). A business man was allegedly tortured in a luxury-hotel-room and was forced to sign false documents, giving up shares on the stock-market. An adolescent committed suicide under the influence of heavy-metal shows in imitation of Kurt Cobain, the singer of Group Nirvana. Drug dealers kept expanding their student markets. Three militants of a fundamentalist cell bombed the house of some travesties. Travesties' fights with police and journalists were reported. An allegedly Satanist girl killed herself. Opposing camps of students in a university dining saloon attacked one another with glasses and pitchers. Police beat students demonstrating against the Higher Education Board. A news headline said that the police projected its anger onto the students at a time when corruption of politicians was being questioned. Finally the headline of a newspaper said: "Turkey is getting mad!".

- 10) "As Gans points out, the poor may have a function in the society for the well-to-do layers. They willingly take on physically dirty, dangerous and low-paying jobs" (Ritzer 1983: 233). Bachmann and Leguennec (1996: 204) quote a former minister of social affairs in France: "Secret immigration itself has its own uses; if we apply international accords strictly, we may lack man-power".

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Child Labour in the Gambia

By Yahya Muammed Bah

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Introduction- Children are the pillars of the future of every society. Thus we need to research all aspects related to them, as what they are today, is what they will be tomorrow. For any child labor study to be of any essence it must be understood as part and parcel of the societal interaction in which children are the principal actors in the different stages. Essentially, child labor study cannot be separated from the human family.

Data on child labour are very scarce particularly in The Gambia and it is often difficult to measure the largely “hidden” work of children. The ILO has recently designed a new approach which has been piloted in four countries, including developing nations and the results used to generate global estimates.

At present, the worldwide record suggests that the estimate of children involved in child labour ranges from 300-400 million which is approximately 4% to 5% of 2.8 billion economically active persons. Furthermore, some 250 million children (aged 5-14 years) in developing countries that are economically active are working. Nearly half of them (120 million), this work is full time, while for the remainder it is combined with schooling or other “non-economic” services. But the number of “economically active” understates the full extents of child work.

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Child Labour in the Gambia

Yahya Muammed Bah

CHAPTER ONE

I. INTRODUCTION

Children are the pillars of the future of every society. Thus we need to research all aspects related to them, as what they are today, is what they will be tomorrow. For any child labor study to be of any essence it must be understood as part and parcel of the societal interaction in which children are the principal actors in the different stages. Essentially, child labor study cannot be separated from the human family.

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Furthermore, some 250 million children (aged 5-14 years) in developing countries that are economically active are working. Nearly half of them (120 million), this work is full time, while for the remainder it is combined with schooling or other “non-economic” services. But the number of “economically active” understates the full extents of child work.

In absolute terms, Asia (excluding Japan) has the most child workers – approximately 61% of the world’s total, compared with 32% in Africa, and 7% in Latin America. In all nations, available data suggest that more boys than girls participate in economic activity. But again these figures may understate the number of working girls as they are more likely to be involved in domestic work.

Child labour is said to be the engagement of a class of persons, known as children below age of 18 in activities that do not commensurate with their age therefore, resulting to physical; mental; moral, spiritual and social development impairment.

Worldwide, children undertake different activities to subsidize household income so as to ensure family survival and sometimes their own upkeeps. Some employers are claimed to employ adults on conditions that their children will be involved in assisting them

which has devastating effects on children’s academic performance (Bedwell R. 2003).

In some urban settlements the problem is growing at an alarming rate. Many children are found working outside their home environment for personal upkeep. Studies revealed that children are employed in places such as brick making, petty trading, construction, car mechanic workshop, metal workshop, tinsmithery and carpentry. Some of these sites are both hazardous and dangerous for their survival and development. Generally speaking in child labour, children are not only exploited but also cruelly treated and exposed to pathetic health conditions.

In Africa, in the past, children work within the family circle which was a mere process of socialization and through this they were trained to grow physically, emotionally and intellectually mature without any exploitation. Thus, children were dedicated various responsibilities according to the culture of a given community. In Ivory Coast for example such responsibilities are part and parcel of traditional education process. According to some activists, it was out of such circumstances that child labour is claimed to emerge in Africa where children were forced to work over and above their will in the name of socialization.

Child labour in Africa and The Gambia in particular to some extent is also a byproduct of development of capitalism imposed by colonial agents. Actually the pre-condition for the existence of capitalism makes it necessary for the existence of people who have nothing to depend upon for their livelihood except their labour power. In the efforts to maximize profit, capitalists seek wage-labour which is cheapest to spend on capital so as to extract the profit they desire. Consequently, children fall victim to this trap.

Most recent studies in Africa opined that child labour is still a major problem because of the number of children involved, the degree of the abuse and risk they run (ILO Magazine 2008). For example, The Gambia to date has a growing number of children engaged in various activities in the informal sector in its urban communities. These activities include work markets and transport in almost all urban settlements and growth centres. They often work long hours with very little or sometimes no pay. Many of them are exposed to various degrees of occupational hazards with no protection and insurance. Besides, Baquele (1998) observes that the whole increase in child labour has been absorbed in non-agricultural activities especially in urban and commercial centres. It is the most striking

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problem whereby children work on and in the streets of the urban areas in a variety of activities such as roasting maize, washing cars, selling different items, working in various kind of workshops; and sometimes begging.

Industrialization, urbanization and the escalating economic conditions are the causes for paid laborer in Africa and The Gambia in particular. These have stimulated a cry for cheap-labour and hence subject children to be vulnerable group. It is such basis that the family sends a child out to work in an attempt to escape from economic situations deteriorating daily. It is in this process that the family violates children's rights to grow and learn.

Although there are some laws formulated both at national and international level to criminalize the employment of children, yet they continue to work worldwide. Therefore, children work under the violation of both national and international laws. In view of these facts, more efforts should be initiated to curb the situation.

This study intended to assess and evaluate the interrelationship between child labour and academic performance in Lower and Upper Basic Schools. It covered Serekunda East and West which is a sample of Kanifing municipality.

a) *Statement of the problem*

Child labour is a worldwide social problem. It is both widespread and pervasive especially in developing countries, The Gambia inclusive. The problem has stimulated a considerable concern in relationship to children's school performance, bearing in mind that children are the base of future national development.

In the urban communities, the problem is increasingly shocking. Indeed child labour is becoming a common practice in most urban areas. Kingston (2006) observed that: "in urban areas today, one finds children working in different sectors ranging from tinsmithery, domestic work, street trade and brick making; washing and cleaning cars, selling food, selling newspapers, books and magazine, prostitution and repairing bicycles and cars. Some of these are self-employed and in some incidences parents send them to trade in the streets".

The above quotation reveals that children are used in some instances to supplement the household income in urban communities. This malady deprives doesn't only deny them regular class attendance but leads to truancy which affects the academic performance at last. The contention is, it is very difficult to reconcile school and child labour. More especially school demands a great deal of energy from the child and a well balanced psychological atmosphere. Consequently, engaging children in child labour deprives them necessary minimum time to rest. Hence these children lack a healthy mind capable of enduring rigorous academic exercises.

With this regard it is assumed that a pupil cannot serve two masters simultaneously. A child cannot be involved in child labour and at the same time continue to perform well in school.

Fundamentally, child labour hampers the physical, mental, moral spiritual and social development of a child which negatively influences the academic performance of the child and school at large.

Based on such parameters, I am of the opinion that if child labour is not properly diagnosed and given appropriate attention, it will undoubtedly persists to undermine children's academic performance. Finally it will deprive the nation of the most valuable and potential future resources.

It is under this trajectory where the present study sought to research the problem of child labour in The Gambia. More especially it attempted to analyze different forms of child labour and its adverse effects on academic performance. Beside, the study intended also to find out the attitude of children involved in child labour and schooling. Finally it attempted to suggest some alternatives which can be devised as strategies to curb the problem in Gambian schools.

b) *Objectives*

Given the research problem, the main objectives of this study were three fold"

- To find out the attitudes of children engaged in child labour towards schooling;
- To expose the impact of child labour on school academic performance;
- To document some tentative strategies to the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education which are applied in primary schools to perpetuate child labour?

i. *Hypotheses*

The study was guided by the following hypotheses:

- For majority of children schooling is a wastage of time than an undertaken for future prospect;
- Child labour is a causal factor for poor academic performance among many primary school pupils in Kanifing municipality;
- The introduction of different contributions in primary schools encourages the existence of child labour among school children.

c) *Significance of the Study*

Children are not only the tomorrow leaders but parents as well. Thus equipping them with necessary academic skills is a positive investment for future national development. The significance of the study stemmed from the followings:

- It will contribute to the stock of existing knowledge as sources of information for academia and other interested parties;

- It will act as an input for policy makers, thus new insight to improve their ability to design effective policies to curb the undesirable situation;
- It will provide a base for evaluating children's attitude towards the existence of child labour in their schools and how to change their attitudes.

II. DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

a) Child

Any person under the age of 18 years.

b) Work

Any activity that conforms to the laws, norms and values of a society or any activity meant to socialize or prepare a child to be a good citizen.

c) Child labour

The involvement of a child in any activity that harms his/her health, educational development or general well-being.

CHAPTER TWO

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

a) Area of Study

The study was conducted in Serekunda East and West. This area is densely populated with low income earners whose children are assumed to be susceptible to many forms of child abuse child labour included. The area has recently witnessed the proliferation of many informal and formal economic activities which act as a magnet for school children involvement in many activities to assist in family sustenance.

b) Sample and Sampling Technique

Due to the nature of the population studied, I employed the stratified and simple random sampling techniques. This was necessary as the aim was to collect information from strata of the society with at least a population of approximately sixty. That is 30 (thirty) children, 15 (fifteen) parents and 15 (fifteen) teachers.

c) Data Collection

Due to the sensitivity of child abuse in The Gambia, the most suitable and convenient method of data collection was the quantitative method through questionnaires. This method was found practical and effective. Focus group discussions were also held to complement the questionnaire method.

Table 1 : Children's attitude towards schooling and child labour

Respondent	Attitude	Frequency	Percentage
School children	Schooling	10	33%
	Child labour	20	67%
Total		30	100%

Source: Compiled by the author, 2009

Table 1 reveals that 20 (67%) of the respondents perceived child labour as worthy in their

d) Data Analysis

The data analysis process entailed two staged: the initial analysis was coding and table creation, preparation of variables by combining a number of codes, converting codes into variable or developing completely new variables. This was used to provide a summary of patterns that emerged from the responses of the sample. Inferential statistics on the other hand were used to provide an overview of the application of the resulting patterns to the population.

Tables are the favorite here because among other things they are easier to read and interpret, easier to note the magnitude of the phenomenon via the comparison of the presented data reduces explanatory and descriptive statements and above all facilitate the summation of items and detection of errors and omissions.

CHAPTER THREE

IV. DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF FINDINGS

The discussion was guided by the three hypotheses, namely:

- For majority of children schooling is a wastage of time than an undertaken for future prospect;
- Child labour is a causal factor for poor academic performance among many primary school pupils;
- The introduction of different contributions in primary schools encourages child labour among school children.

V. DATA PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

a) Hypothesis one

The research hypothesized that:

"For majority of children schooling is wastage of time than an undertaken for future prospects".

The purpose of this hypothesis was to find out whether children engaged in child labour considered schooling as important or not. The basic assumption was that children are no longer interested in schooling but child labour. The information was solicited from 30 (thirty) school children. The children's attitude towards schooling is summarized by table 1:

life. They strongly asserted that work is a determinant of humanity. For example, they mentioned the money

obtained from child labour assist them to meet their basic needs. Some respondents said that child labour was important since it enabled them to meet school requirements. They observed that child labour was a backbone of their future life. Therefore majority of the children engaged in child labour, 20 (67%) confirmed that school to them was not quite important. Whereas other 10 (33%) showed interest in schooling than being employed.

This negative attitude highly influenced their willingness either to attend or abscond studies. Such perception made children engaged in child labour perceive schooling as worthless.

Substantial number of respondents showed that if they complete school they would not gain anything. Believing that even if they have successfully completed their education, they wouldn't be employed; continuing with schooling was wastage of time.

To a large extent the findings concurred with what Roser (2006) discovered that:

"Children who are working in streets and attending school speak that it is a matter of proud to earn money and sustain personal desires".

However, 10 (33%) respondents viewed school as important for skill acquisition. the respondents stated that through schooling they would make their families have good future life. When asked why they engaged in child labour while they like school; most of them said that they were in need of money to meet both their school and family needs.

The study also wanted to know whether children were employed or doing their own petty business. Also the study was interested to investigate whether children are doing this business from their own personal interest or are externally motivated by parents or the like. Table 2 clearly illustrates their views.

Table 2 : Whether children work for family needs or personal desires, in wage employment or vending

Respondent	Attitude	Frequency	Percentage
Pupils	Family needs	10	33%
	Personal desires	20	67%
Total		30	100%
Pupils	Wage employment	4	13%
	Street vending	26	87%
Total		30	100%

Source: Compiled by the author, 2007

Table 2 shows that 20 (67%) respondents were doing child labour as the only alternative to meet their needs such as new dresses, shoes, transports fares, phones, games' fee, bites, drinks, soaps, and other small items like their colleagues at school as they found it difficult to ask money from their parents because sometimes it angered their parents even if the request was genuine. In a bid to meet their daily needs, they are circumstantially compelled to engage in child labour. Hence child labour as a form of income generating activity.

Other 10 (33%) of respondents indicated that they worked to subsidize their family income. For example, they mentioned that they were staying with relatives who can't always afford to support them financially.

The study identified that some of the children are either employed on wage basis or engaged in their petty business. Statistically, 4 (13%) of respondents were employed in small shops and private homes and worked after school or on weekend and holidays. However, 26 (87%) confirmed that they are street vendors. Most asserted that it is cheap business which can be started with mearge capital that they can use to procure things like stationary items (pens, pencils, rubbers, etc) and groundnut from the market and make cakes to sell in the streets.

To this end the findings confirmed the hypothesis which holds that for majority of children schooling is a wastage of time than an undertaken for future prospect.

b) Hypothesis two

The study also hypothesized that child labour is a

"Contributing factor for poor academic performance among many school going children"

The purpose of this hypothesis was to examine the effects of child labour on school children's academic performance.

The study assumed that child labour jeopardizes the future academic life of school children. To test this hypothesis, 60 respondents were interviewed including teachers and parents/guardians. Table 3 summarizes the responses.

Table 3 : Whether child labour adversely affect children's academic performance or not

Respondents	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Working children	Yes	24	80
	No	6	20
Total		30	100%
Teacher	Yes	15	100%
	No	00	00
Total		15	100%
Parents/guardians	Yes	14	93
	No	1	7
Total		15	100%

Source: Compiled by the author, 2007

Table 3 reveals that 24 (80%) of the working school children, 15 (100%) of teachers and 14 (93%) parents confirmed that child labour is detrimental to children's academic performance. All the respondents mentioned that, children spent most of their time vending items like groundnuts, ice cream, cooked potatoes, water and fish. Hence lacked the time for revision and doing assignments.

However, 6 (20%) working children and 1 (7%) parents rejected that child labour adversely affected pupil's academic performance. They strongly argued that time for child labour never coincided with schooling as they work after school hours. Besides they attend extra tuition since they have means to pay for it.

The study also showed that some children vending cigarette and selling illegal substance were tempted to use it. To some extents it made good number to develop smoking behaviors which is a potential threat to pupils' mental and psychological functioning. Such behaviors might not only lead to poor academic performance but also delinquency.

Study observed that 19 (63%) of the school going children were engaged in street employment from afternoon to night. 6 (20%) said they were engaged in child labour from morning to afternoon. Also the findings found that 5 (18%) engaged in child labour throughout the day. Their views summarized by table 4.

Table 4 : Time spent by working children in street vending

Respondents	Time on street vending	Frequency	Percentage
Children	2pm – 10pm	19	63
	8am -12pm	6	20
	8am – late night	5	17
total		30	100%

Source: Compiled by the author, 2007

The findings showed that school girls engaged in petty business up to 10.00pm were also vulnerable to all type of child abuse especially early sexual intercourse and early prostitution. This practice made some of them to get early and unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted infections.

It also revealed that children engaged in child labour usually absconded afternoon classes at the

expense of child labour. To a greater extent, this negatively affected their academic performance. For example, all children interviewed said that they have absconded studies at least twice per week. Also they said they absented themselves because they were extremely tired. Table 5 illustrates their perceptions about school attendance.

Table 5 : Relationship between child labour and truancy

Respondents	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Children	Yes	21	70
	No	9	30
Total			100%

Source: Compiled by the author, 2007

Table 5 reveals that 21 (70%) of the pupils engaged in child labour confirmed their businesses sometimes made them forgo studies. However, 9 (30%) never accepted that truancy is influenced by child

labour. For example they argued that child labour was done after school activities and not before.

A study by ILO (2007) reveals that:

"Work by children is no longer occasional; it is practice on everyday of the year for long hours, which is incompatible with school attendance".

The study findings indicated that poor school attendance marginalized pupil's academic competence. This concurs with Laboreh K. (2000) assertion that:

"A child who attends school irregularly is unable to learn the subject matter taught; he is always out of step, he cannot keep up with the others, which means that he will always lag behind".

The findings also indicated that 15 (100%) of the teachers in table 4 agreed that child labour is detrimental to academic performance. In showing how hazardous is child labour to academic performance, they cited pupils' poor performance in both weekly and monthly tests. Even their classroom participation was seldom or none.

The study identified that there are certain students who influence their peers not to attend classes

and studies regularly which contributed to poor academic achievement at school.

The negative impact of child labour on pupils' academic performance is greatly reflected in the final examination of grade six and nine.

c) Hypothesis three

The study hypothesis that:

"The introduction of different contributions in the primary schools encourages child labour among school children".

The purpose of this hypothesis was to investigate whether various contributions in primary schools can be a cause of child labour. It was assumed that, this mostly affected children from families with low socio-economic background. Thus it was concluded that if they continued to lack money for their education, child labour would continue to persist. 30 participants who included the parents and teachers were interviewed. Table 6 summarizes the responses.

Table 6 : The relationship between increased in school contributions and child labour

Respondents	Response	Frequency	Percentage
Teachers	Yes	13	87
	No	2	13
Total		15	100%
Parents	Yes	11	73
	No	4	27
Total		15	100%

Source: Compiled by the author, 2007

Table 6 shows that 13 (86%) of the parents were seriously hit by school costs and considered it some how a burden. The same was confirmed by 11 (73%) of teachers.

Therefore child labour was viewed by many poor families as the only alternative to subsidize their income as well as meet various school contributions. Guskul W. (1985) findings confirmed that:

"Contributions in many cases leave disadvantaged parents find such imposition as a burden, as it has been happening that a child who cannot afford school costs is

subjected to punishment, warning of discontinuation, etc".

However 2 (13%) of the parents and 4 (27%) of the teachers pointed out that, children engaged in child labour don't do so as an alternative to supplement household income but to find money for their own use. Furthermore they argued that many contributions are so meager they cannot justify child labour. Table 7 shows the different kinds of contributions existing in The Gambian primary schools.

Table 7 : Education related costs in the Lower and Upper basic schools

Type of contributions		Amount charged in Dalasis
1	School fees	D125.00
2	Uniform	D200.00
3	School batch	D50.00
4	Book fee/rental	D50.00
5	Study fee	D200.00
6	Saturday classes	D100.00
7	Afternoon classes	D200.00
8	School feeding	D30.00
9	School development fund	D5.00
10	Total	D960.00

Source: Compiled by the author, 2007

Table 7 shows that there are different numbers of contributions existing in The Gambian Lower and Upper Basic schools which can be easily mused together. For example, study fee, Saturday classes, afternoon classes, development fund, etc could have been combined with that of school fees. Thus findings doubted if all those contributions were really meant to improve school services and pupils performance.

Poor parents who have more than five children in schools for example, experienced problems in paying school costs, at times others had to drop out. This concurred with views of Tutts (1996) that:

"A large family is likely to draw near the poverty line and so makes it impossible for family to pay for school facilities such as fees, books and uniforms."

It is due to such circumstances Robert (1999) concluded that:

"Drop outs rates, truancy and absenteeism are rooted in socio-economic backgrounds of the pupils."

Some school environments appears tempting as some schools' campus or next had been nearly transformed into small markets. Indirectly the environment tempted children to find money to buy the available items. At worst it was noted that in some schools, teachers bring commodities and do encourage children to buy in cash or on load. Such unethical behaviors can compelled children to engage in child labour, so as to get money to pay.

CHAPTER FOUR

VI. SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

a) Summary

In recent years, child labour has received considerable attention and concern from a wide range of organizations and even individuals, since it continues to have significant impacts on children's physical, social, psychological and intellectual development. The findings revealed that the persistence of child labour has been caused and sustained by weak households' resource base to meet basic needs. The findings also identified that children involved in child labour, it consumes most of their school time and healthy condition which are necessary ingredients for learning which seriously affects their academic performance.

Furthermore findings showed that increased involvement of students in child labour has been necessitated by inter alia, changing life conditions, the unprecedented rise in the cost of living and the imposed introduction of cost sharing in many social services sectors. Today it is painful to see that many families struggle extremely hard to provide quality education to beloved children and as such disadvantaged parents are compelled to subject their children to child labour as

an alternative to pay for some services. To some extent such situation has been blamed by teachers' lack of time and skills on how to identify poor families and assist them accordingly.

The primary goals of the study were to examine the impacts of child labour on pupils' academic performance at primary level.

The study was guided by three hypotheses:

- *For majority of children schooling is wastage of time than an undertaken for future prospect.* The findings showed that 20 (67%) like child labour. They argued that child labour helped them to meet their basic necessities for life, while at school they gained nothing. However, 10 (33%) viewed schooling as important for future life. The findings therefore confirmed the hypothesis.
- *Child labour is a causal factor for poor academic performance among many school students.* The findings revealed that 24 (80%) children, 15 (10%) teachers and 14 (93%) parents agreed that child labour negatively affected students' academic performance. They argued that labour consumed most of students' time for studies. Whereas 6 (20%) children and 1 (7%) parents rejected the hypothesis. They said that child labour don't coincide with schooling timetable. The hypothesis was positively tested.
- *The introduction of different contributions in primary schools encouraged the existence of child labour among school children.* The findings confirmed by 13 (87%) parents and 11 (73%) teachers who asserted that increased in social services contributions including school seriously affected the low income families. Therefore their children had no other way than child labour. The other 2 (13%) parents and 4 (27%) teachers disagreed with the hypothesis. they argued that children engaged in child labour to meet their own personal needs. The hypothesis was accepted.

VI. CONCLUSION

Educating children is a very important undertaken for any national development. Therefore any abnormality in the process of delivery of such vital social service is very much likely to affect the future of both the nation and individual citizenry. Hence it is of paramount importance that parents of all walks of life are able to ensure that their children acquire quality education with minimum burden.

Children the future of any nation should be protected from any form of abuse rather than being subjected to hazardous activities such as child labour which seriously compromises their social and intellectual development.

VII. RECOMMENDATIONS

In light of the findings, I wish to make the following recommendations:

a) *To the government*

- The government should continue encouraging and supporting small income generating activities for under privileged families, via grants if not soft loans to alleviate poverty in the families;
- It is essential that government starts looking into families' contributions in educating their children with a view to reducing these contributions and supporting and continuing to assist poor families who cannot afford to them;
- Review the idea of "cost sharing" in view of the present socio-economic conditions;
- Ban or reduce teachers' participation in businesses that are conducted within the education sector;
- Increase the budget of the Ministry of Basic and Secondary Education.
- Continue providing training opportunities for family members as it is an important mean to enhance their skill base that would enable them to seek better paid employment.

b) *To non-governmental organization (NGOs)*

- Support poor families by giving scholarships to their children;
- Support school in areas where parents are asked to pay for;
- Come up with schools that don't charge or charge less to children from disadvantaged families;
- Continue and expand their complementing government efforts in building and maintaining schools;
- Encourage and support income generating projects for disadvantaged families;
- Continue and strengthen their efforts of being part of the fight against child labour, etc.

c) *To schools*

- To initiate school projects that can generate some income with the view of reducing parents' contributions;
- Devise more strategies to facilitate the identification of disadvantaged families for scholarships and exemption in "cost sharing";
- Parents, teachers and school committee must work towards abolishing unnecessary contributions, etc.

d) *To parents*

- Must make sure that their children are not involved in any kind of child labour for any reason;

- Should monitor the attendance and academic progress of their school children.
- Should participate in projects meant to improve their children's school's status;
- Parents who are financial able should support schools when the need arises, etc.

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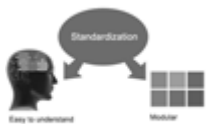
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31. Adding unnecessary information: Do not add unnecessary information, like, I have used MS Excel to draw graph. Do not add irrelevant and inappropriate material. These all will create superfluous. Foreign terminology and phrases are not apropos. One should NEVER take a broad view. Analogy in script is like feathers on a snake. Not at all use a large word when a very small one would be sufficient. Use words properly, regardless of how others use them. Remove quotations. Puns are for kids, not grunt readers. Amplification is a billion times of inferior quality than sarcasm.

32. Never oversimplify everything: To add material in your research paper, never go for oversimplification. This will definitely irritate the evaluator. Be more or less specific. Also too, by no means, ever use rhythmic redundancies. Contractions aren't essential and shouldn't be there used. Comparisons are as terrible as clichés. Give up ampersands and abbreviations, and so on. Remove commas, that are, not necessary. Parenthetical words however should be together with this in commas. Understatement is all the time the complete best way to put onward earth-shaking thoughts. Give a detailed literary review.

33. Report concluded results: Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. Significant figures and appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibitive. Proofread carefully at final stage. In the end give outline to your arguments. Spot out perspectives of further study of this subject. Justify your conclusion by at the bottom of them with sufficient justifications and examples.

34. After conclusion: Once you have concluded your research, the next most important step is to present your findings. Presentation is extremely important as it is the definite medium through which your research is going to be in print to the rest of the crowd. Care should be taken to categorize your thoughts well and present them in a logical and neat manner. A good quality research paper format is essential because it serves to highlight your research paper and bring to light all necessary aspects in your research.

INFORMAL GUIDELINES OF RESEARCH PAPER WRITING

Key points to remember:

- Submit all work in its final form.
- Write your paper in the form, which is presented in the guidelines using the template.
- Please note the criterion for grading the final paper by peer-reviewers.

Final Points:

A purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people to interpret your effort selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, each section to start on a new page.

The introduction will be compiled from reference matter and will reflect the design processes or outline of basis that direct you to make study. As you will carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed as like that. The result segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and will direct the reviewers next to the similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you took to carry out your study. The discussion section will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implication of the results. The use of good quality references all through the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness of prior workings.



Writing a research paper is not an easy job no matter how trouble-free the actual research or concept. Practice, excellent preparation, and controlled record keeping are the only means to make straightforward the progression.

General style:

Specific editorial column necessities for compliance of a manuscript will always take over from directions in these general guidelines.

To make a paper clear

- Adhere to recommended page limits

Mistakes to evade

- Insertion a title at the foot of a page with the subsequent text on the next page
- Separating a table/chart or figure - impound each figure/table to a single page
- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence

In every sections of your document

- Use standard writing style including articles ("a", "the," etc.)
- Keep on paying attention on the research topic of the paper
- Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding for the abstract)
- Align the primary line of each section
- Present your points in sound order
- Use present tense to report well accepted
- Use past tense to describe specific results
- Shun familiar wording, don't address the reviewer directly, and don't use slang, slang language, or superlatives
- Shun use of extra pictures - include only those figures essential to presenting results

Title Page:

Choose a revealing title. It should be short. It should not have non-standard acronyms or abbreviations. It should not exceed two printed lines. It should include the name(s) and address (es) of all authors.



Abstract:

The summary should be two hundred words or less. It should briefly and clearly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript-- must have precise statistics. It should not have abnormal acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Shun citing references at this point.

An abstract is a brief distinct paragraph summary of finished work or work in development. In a minute or less a reviewer can be taught the foundation behind the study, common approach to the problem, relevant results, and significant conclusions or new questions.

Write your summary when your paper is completed because how can you write the summary of anything which is not yet written? Wealth of terminology is very essential in abstract. Yet, use comprehensive sentences and do not let go readability for brevity. You can maintain it succinct by phrasing sentences so that they provide more than lone rationale. The author can at this moment go straight to shortening the outcome. Sum up the study, with the subsequent elements in any summary. Try to maintain the initial two items to no more than one ruling each.

- Reason of the study - theory, overall issue, purpose
- Fundamental goal
- To the point depiction of the research
- Consequences, including definite statistics - if the consequences are quantitative in nature, account quantitative data; results of any numerical analysis should be reported
- Significant conclusions or questions that track from the research(es)

Approach:

- Single section, and succinct
- As an outline of job done, it is always written in past tense
- A conceptual should situate on its own, and not submit to any other part of the paper such as a form or table
- Center on shortening results - bound background information to a verdict or two, if completely necessary
- What you account in an abstract must be regular with what you reported in the manuscript
- Exact spelling, clearness of sentences and phrases, and appropriate reporting of quantities (proper units, important statistics) are just as significant in an abstract as they are anywhere else

Introduction:

The **Introduction** should "introduce" the manuscript. The reviewer should be presented with sufficient background information to be capable to comprehend and calculate the purpose of your study without having to submit to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give most important references but shun difficult to make a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. In the introduction, describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will have no attention in your result. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here. Following approach can create a valuable beginning:

- Explain the value (significance) of the study
- Shield the model - why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? You strength remark on its appropriateness from a abstract point of vision as well as point out sensible reasons for using it.
- Present a justification. Status your particular theory (es) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
- Very for a short time explain the tentative propose and how it skilled the declared objectives.

Approach:

- Use past tense except for when referring to recognized facts. After all, the manuscript will be submitted after the entire job is done.
- Sort out your thoughts; manufacture one key point with every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need a least of four paragraphs.



- Present surroundings information only as desirable in order hold up a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read the whole thing you know about a topic.
- Shape the theory/purpose specifically - do not take a broad view.
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Procedures (Methods and Materials):

This part is supposed to be the easiest to carve if you have good skills. A sound written Procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replacement your results. Present precise information about your supplies. The suppliers and clarity of reagents can be helpful bits of information. Present methods in sequential order but linked methodologies can be grouped as a segment. Be concise when relating the protocols. Attempt for the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to spare your outcome but be cautious that vital information is integrated. The use of subheadings is suggested and ought to be synchronized with the results section. When a technique is used that has been well described in another object, mention the specific item describing a way but draw the basic principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to text all particular resources and broad procedures, so that another person may use some or all of the methods in one more study or referee the scientific value of your work. It is not to be a step by step report of the whole thing you did, nor is a methods section a set of orders.

Materials:

- Explain materials individually only if the study is so complex that it saves liberty this way.
- Embrace particular materials, and any tools or provisions that are not frequently found in laboratories.
- Do not take in frequently found.
- If use of a definite type of tools.
- Materials may be reported in a part section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.

Methods:

- Report the method (not particulars of each process that engaged the same methodology)
- Describe the method entirely
- To be succinct, present methods under headings dedicated to specific dealings or groups of measures
- Simplify - details how procedures were completed not how they were exclusively performed on a particular day.
- If well known procedures were used, account the procedure by name, possibly with reference, and that's all.

Approach:

- It is embarrassed or not possible to use vigorous voice when documenting methods with no using first person, which would focus the reviewer's interest on the researcher rather than the job. As a result when script up the methods most authors use third person passive voice.
- Use standard style in this and in every other part of the paper - avoid familiar lists, and use full sentences.

What to keep away from

- Resources and methods are not a set of information.
- Skip all descriptive information and surroundings - save it for the argument.
- Leave out information that is immaterial to a third party.

Results:

The principle of a results segment is to present and demonstrate your conclusion. Create this part a entirely objective details of the outcome, and save all understanding for the discussion.

The page length of this segment is set by the sum and types of data to be reported. Carry on to be to the point, by means of statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently. You must obviously differentiate material that would usually be incorporated in a study editorial from any unprocessed data or additional appendix matter that would not be available. In fact, such matter should not be submitted at all except requested by the instructor.



Content

- Sum up your conclusion in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In manuscript, explain each of your consequences, point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation an exacting study.
- Explain results of control experiments and comprise remarks that are not accessible in a prescribed figure or table, if appropriate.
- Examine your data, then prepare the analyzed (transformed) data in the form of a figure (graph), table, or in manuscript form.

What to stay away from

- Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surroundings information, or try to explain anything.
- Not at all, take in raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.
- Do not present the similar data more than once.
- Manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate the identical information.
- Never confuse figures with tables - there is a difference.

Approach

- As forever, use past tense when you submit to your results, and put the whole thing in a reasonable order.
- Put figures and tables, appropriately numbered, in order at the end of the report
- If you desire, you may place your figures and tables properly within the text of your results part.

Figures and tables

- If you put figures and tables at the end of the details, make certain that they are visibly distinguished from any attach appendix materials, such as raw facts
- Despite of position, each figure must be numbered one after the other and complete with subtitle
- In spite of position, each table must be titled, numbered one after the other and complete with heading
- All figure and table must be adequately complete that it could situate on its own, divide from text

Discussion:

The Discussion is expected the trickiest segment to write and describe. A lot of papers submitted for journal are discarded based on problems with the Discussion. There is no head of state for how long a argument should be. Position your understanding of the outcome visibly to lead the reviewer through your conclusions, and then finish the paper with a summing up of the implication of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and hold up for all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of result should be visibly described. Infer your data in the conversation in suitable depth. This means that when you clarify an observable fact you must explain mechanisms that may account for the observation. If your results vary from your prospect, make clear why that may have happened. If your results agree, then explain the theory that the proof supported. It is never suitable to just state that the data approved with prospect, and let it drop at that.

- Make a decision if each premise is supported, discarded, or if you cannot make a conclusion with assurance. Do not just dismiss a study or part of a study as "uncertain."
- Research papers are not acknowledged if the work is imperfect. Draw what conclusions you can based upon the results that you have, and take care of the study as a finished work
- You may propose future guidelines, such as how the experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- Give details all of your remarks as much as possible, focus on mechanisms.
- Make a decision if the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory, and whether or not it was correctly restricted.
- Try to present substitute explanations if sensible alternatives be present.
- One research will not counter an overall question, so maintain the large picture in mind, where do you go next? The best studies unlock new avenues of study. What questions remain?
- Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

Approach:

- When you refer to information, differentiate data generated by your own studies from available information
- Submit to work done by specific persons (including you) in past tense.
- Submit to generally acknowledged facts and main beliefs in present tense.



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<i>Introduction</i>	Containing all background details with clear goal and appropriate details, flow specification, no grammar and spelling mistake, well organized sentence and paragraph, reference cited	Unclear and confusing data, appropriate format, grammar and spelling errors with unorganized matter	Out of place depth and content, hazy format
<i>Methods and Procedures</i>	Clear and to the point with well arranged paragraph, precision and accuracy of facts and figures, well organized subheads	Difficult to comprehend with embarrassed text, too much explanation but completed	Incorrect and unorganized structure with hazy meaning
<i>Result</i>	Well organized, Clear and specific, Correct units with precision, correct data, well structuring of paragraph, no grammar and spelling mistake	Complete and embarrassed text, difficult to comprehend	Irregular format with wrong facts and figures
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<i>References</i>	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring



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