

**Baseline Survey on Child Workers in  
Welding Establishments  
2002-03**

**Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics  
Planning Division  
Ministry of Planning  
Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh  
Parishankhan Bhaban  
Agargaon, Dhaka**

## **Preface**

The Baseline Survey on child workers in welding establishments is the first attempt by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) to estimate the incidence and distribution of this target group at the national level. The study was conducted by Centre for Software and Info Processing (CSIP) and it covered welding establishments in both urban and rural areas of the country.

In addition to the national and regional distribution of this target population and the welding establishments in which they work, the report also presents detailed information on type and characteristics of the welding establishments as well as on the perspectives of owners/employers of the establishments. The demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the working children, hours worked, earnings, their working environment, health care, safety, personal behavior, attitude and perception of working children are also presented in the report. In addition to the first-ever quantification of various indicators relevant for this sector, the emerging reality of the welding sector is expected to provide inputs towards developing policies and action programmes to combat child labour in this sector.

I extend my sincere appreciation to Mr. Md. Zobdul Hoque, survey coordinator, NCLS, and Baseline Survey Specialist of SIMPOC-ILO, Ms. Sanjukta Mukherjee for their commitment and for their significant technical contributions to every stage of the survey. I am also thankful to Mr. Nurul Islam Siddiqi, Team Leader of CSIP and his team who have worked diligently in conducting the survey on behalf of BBS and bringing out this report.

December, 2003

A.K.M. Musa  
Director General Bangladesh Bureau of  
Statistics

## Table of Contents

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	4
Summary results of the baseline survey.....	5
CHAPTER I.....	10
INTRODUCTION .....	10
1.1 Background of the survey .....	10
1.2 Justification of the survey .....	10
1.3 Child labour situation in Bangladesh.....	13
1.4 Legal framework.....	16
1.5 Objective of the survey .....	17
CHAPTER II.....	18
SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION.....	18
2.1 Scope and coverage of the survey.....	18
2.2 Sampling design and selection of samples.....	19
2.3 Preparation of survey instruments and training of survey personnel.....	23
2.4 Data collection and data processing.....	24
2.5 Response rate, weighting and reliability of estimate .....	24
2.6 Concepts and definitions.....	25
CHAPTER III .....	29
RESULTS OF THE BASELINE SURVEY .....	29
Section 1: Characteristics of welding establishments.....	29
Section II: Household characteristics of working children.....	39
Section III. Employment characteristics of working children .....	47
CHAPTER IV .....	62
COMPARISONS, LIMITATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS.....	62
4.1 Comparison of selected findings.....	62
4.2 Comparison of selected results of welding and automobile baseline surveys .....	64
4.3 Limitations of the survey .....	65
4.4 Policy recommendations and conclusion.....	66
4.5 Conclusion .....	67
References.....	69
Statistical Tables .....	70
WELDING ESTABLISHMENT SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE.....	92

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report summarizes the results of the baseline survey on child workers in welding establishments in Bangladesh. This survey was conducted during November 02 to January 03. For the baseline survey on child workers in welding establishments a total of 434 child workers were selected as samples from 404 sample establishments for data collection.

The baseline survey estimated a total of 28,290 welding establishments all over Bangladesh. An estimated 33.56 percent of the welding establishments are found in Dhaka city. The survey also estimated a national total of 39,031 child workers aged 5-17 years in these 28,290 establishments. On average, 33 percent of all workers in these establishments were children and they were mainly boys. Other notable findings are as follows:

*Ownership of welding establishments:* About 85.6 percent of the establishments were owned by individual or single proprietor while only 6.2 percent were owned or operated by partnership.

*Proportion of child workers:* Amongst the child workers in welding establishments about 52.5 percent were aged 15-17 years followed by 40.5 percent in the age group 12-14 and only 7.0 percent were in 5-11 age bracket.

*Status in employment:* The majority of the child workers were engaged (32.3%) as unpaid apprentices (only paid pocket money or in the form of conveyance). About 29.0 percent of the child workers were engaged as regular paid workers.

*Level of education of child workers:* As high as 47.7 percent of child workers were able to read while 48.3 percent were able to write. Only 4.3 percent children were reported as studying at the time of investigation.

*Average hours worked:* About 39.1 percent of the working children worked 7-8 hours a day and 42.0 percent worked 9 to 10 hours. On an average, child workers worked 9.0 hours a day.

*Monthly income:* As high as 31.0 percent of the child workers earned Tk. 301-500 per month followed by 30.4 percent with a monthly income of Tk. 100-300. Only 3.5 percent child workers earned Tk.1501 and more per month.

### Summary results of the baseline survey

Sl. No.	Item / characteristics	Number	Percent
<b>1.</b>	<b>Number of welding establishments by ownership</b>		
	Sole proprietorship	24204	85.6
	Family proprietorship	2317	8.2
	Partnership	1767	6.2
	Total	28290	100.0
<b>2.</b>	<b>Number of welding establishments by division</b>		
	Dhaka	9493	33.6
	Chittagong	5083	18.0
	Rajshahi	6527	23.1
	Khulna	4087	14.4
	Sylhet	2062	7.3
	Barisal	1034	3.7
	Total	28290	100.0
<b>3.</b>	<b>Owners/employers engaged in welding business/work by duration (year)</b>		
	<2	3445	12.2
	2-3	6729	23.8
	4-5	4181	14.8
	6-10	8133	28.7
	11-15	3502	12.4
	15+	2296	8.1
	Total	28290	100.0
<b>4.</b>	<b>Status in employment of child workers</b>		
	Regular paid worker	11394	29.2
	Paid apprentice	13325	34.1
	Unpaid apprentice	12619	32.3
	Unpaid family worker	416	1.1
	Casual worker/day labourer	1241	3.2
	Others/self-employed	34	0.1
	Total	39031	100.0
	<b>Method of recruitment of child workers</b>		
<b>5.</b>	Private contact	6584	23.3
	On first come basis	337	1.2
	Advance payment to parents	1121	4.0
	As per request of parents	19745	69.8
	Through labour contractors	144	0.5
	Others	356	1.2
	Total	28290	100.0

## Summary results of the baseline survey

Sl. No.	Item / characteristics	Number	Percent
<b>6.</b>	<b>Child worker's family having agricultural land</b>		
	Having agri.land	20590	52.8
	No agri. land	18441	47.2
	Total	39031	100.0
<b>7.</b>	<b>Child workers living with parents by place and type of accommodation</b>		
	Own house in a slum	1588	5.7
	Rented house in a slum	2018	7.3
	Rented house elsewhere	2407	8.7
	Own house	21138	76.0
	Others	649	2.3
	Total	27801	100.00
<b>8.</b>	<b>Reasons of leaving permanent place of residence</b>		
	Poverty/hunger	9083	23.3
	Step father/mother	758	1.9
	Nobody to look after me	1095	2.8
	I left alone	171	0.4
	Physically beaten/misbehaved	97	0.3
	Parents sent me	9352	24.0
	For earning	14516	37.2
	Others	3956	10.1
	Total	39031	100.0
<b>9.</b>	<b>Child workers currently studying in formal/informal educational institutions</b>		
	Studying in formal school	1364	3.5
	Studying in informal school	281	0.7
	Not studying	37385	95.8
	Total	39031	100.0
<b>10.</b>	<b>Child workers currently studying by level of education</b>		
	Class I-V	912	55.4
	Class VI-VIII	367	22.3
	Class IX-X	195	11.9
	HSC or equivalent	85	5.2
	Other technical education	85	5.2
	Total	1646	100.0
<b>11.</b>	<b>Child workers not currently studying but had ever been to school</b>		
	Studied in formal school	17645	47.2
	Studied in informal school	257	0.7
	Not studied	19483	52.1
	Total	37385	100.0
<b>12.</b>	<b>Child workers by daily hours of work</b>		
	01-04 hrs	612	1.6
	05-06 hrs	1794	4.6
	07-08 hrs	15269	39.1

### Summary results of the baseline survey

Sl. No.	Item / characteristics	Number	Percent
	09-10 hrs	16381	42.0
	11-12 hrs	4513	11.5
	12+ hrs	459	1.2
	Average hours/day	9.0	
	Total	39031	100.0
<b>13.</b>	<b>Child workers engaged by type of activity</b>		
	Grill work	24584	63.0
	Window/door work	18675	47.8
	Iron furniture	11392	29.2
	Welding of old utensil/furniture	10721	27.5
	Others	3098	7.9
<b>14.</b>	<b>Mode of payment of wages and salaries</b>		
	Daily	3859	9.9
	Weekly	9482	24.3
	Monthly	18068	46.8
	Piece rate basis	771	2.0
	Conveyance	6483	16.6
	Don't know	367	0.9
	Total	39031	100.0
<b>15.</b>	<b>Child workers earned during last month (Tk.)</b>		
	100-300	11884	30.4
	301-500	12119	31.0
	501-750	5343	13.7
	751-1000	4796	12.3
	1001-1500	3554	9.1
	1501+	1334	3.5
	Total	39031	100.0
<b>16.</b>	<b>Nature of spending of income receipt</b>		
	Payment of house rent	1096	2.8
	All earnings given to parents	9972	25.5
	Partly earnings given to parents	19964	51.1
	Expenditure as pocket money	17694	45.3
	Payment of previous loan	171	0.4
	Expenditure on food	7645	19.6
	Purchase of clothing	5034	12.9
	Others	790	2.0
<b>17.</b>	<b>Present job satisfaction</b>		
	Satisfied	32155	82.4
	Not satisfied	6876	17.6
	Total	39031	100.0
<b>18.</b>	<b>Reasons of job satisfaction</b>		
	Able to support family	11791	36.7
	To meet educational expenses	85	0.3
	To manage food	2718	8.4
	Good income	10481	32.6
	Good behavior of employers	3699	11.5
	Good working environment	1554	4.8

## Summary results of the baseline survey

Sl. No.	Item / characteristics	Number	Percent
	Others	1824	5.7
	Total	32155	100.0
<b>19.</b>	<b>Child workers previously engaged by type of work</b>		
	Never worked before	30832	79.0
	Domestic work	562	1.5
	Auto mobile workshop	1445	3.7
	Transport work	435	1.1
	Farming in own village	2492	6.4
	Construction work	355	0.9
	Battery recharging/recycling	85	0.2
	Others	2823	7.2
	Total	39031	100.0
<b>20.</b>	<b>Child workers got injury/sick by type</b>		
	Back pain due to heavy load	832	5.2
	Respiratory problem	171	1.1
	Fever	6694	42.1
	Burnt	2272	14.3
	Headache	1598	10.1
	Cough	178	1.1
	Stomach pain	819	5.1
	Others	3323	21.0
	Total	15891	100.0
<b>21.</b>	<b>Received treatment by number</b>		
	Received treatment	14819	93.3
	Did not receive treatment	1071	6.7
	Total	15891	100.0
<b>22.</b>	<b>Received treatment by type</b>		
	Allopathic	14079	95.0
	Homeopathic	545	3.7
	Unani/ayurvedic	195	1.3
	Total	14819	100.0
<b>23.</b>	<b>Wear protection materials</b>		
	Wear protection materials	21553	55.2
	Did not wear protection materials	17478	44.8
	Total	39031	100.0
<hr/>			
<b>24.</b>	<b>Smoking habit</b>		
	Smoking	3491	9.0
	Not smoking	35540	91.0
	Total	39031	100.0
<b>25.</b>	<b>Way of spending leisure time</b>		
	Watching television	17251	44.2
	Radio/listening songs	3779	9.7
	Playing/watching games	8855	22.7
	Gossiping with friends/relatives	8311	21.3
	Work with family	4840	12.4
	Nothing	5260	13.5



### Summary results of the baseline survey

Sl. No.	Item / characteristics	Number	Percent
	Others	1525	3.9
<b>26.</b>	<b>Knowledge about minimum age of work</b>		
	Know	3556	9.1
	Don't know	35475	90.9
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39031</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>27.</b>	<b>Perception regarding education</b>		
	Know	35533	91.0
	Don't know	3498	9.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39031</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>28.</b>	<b>Reasons of disliking work</b>		
	Often get sick due to work	1218	17.7
	Unable to go to school	1065	15.5
	Feeling too tired	1739	25.3
	Do not like work/job	447	6.5
	Do not like employer	269	3.9
	Less wages	1420	20.7
	Working environment not good	618	9.0
	Others	97	1.4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6876</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>29.</b>	<b>Abused at work place</b>		
	Abused	8653	22.2
	Not abused	30378	77.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39031</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>30.</b>	<b>Type of abuses</b>		
	Beaten by owners /employers	1474	17.0
	Rebuked	7081	81.8
	Others	97	1.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>8653</b>	<b>100.0</b>

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **1.1 Background of the survey**

Child labour is a serious socio-economic problem in most developing countries like Bangladesh. It is also an important human rights issue in the world. The child labour situation in Bangladesh is not good because extreme poverty has forced many children to do any kind of work even it is a hazardous one. The government as well as the International Labour Organization (ILO) is deeply concerned about this problem. To obtain reliable data about the severity and dimension of child labour, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) with the financial and technical support of ILO-SIMPOC conducted a nation wide household-based child labour survey (NCLS) 2002-03. The BBS and ILO jointly identified 13 sectors as the most hazardous ones and of them the Technical Committee of NCLS prioritized 5 worst forms of child labour (WFCL) sectors viz. i) welding ii) automobile iii) battery re-charging/re-cycling iv) road transportation and v) street children. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics and ILO offered the job of conducting the baseline survey on working children in welding sector to the Centre for Software and Info Processing (CSIP).

### ***1.2 Justification of the survey***

#### **1.2.1 Global child labour situation**

According to ILO estimates, there were 211 million children aged 5 to 14 at work in economic activity in the world in 2000<sup>1</sup> This accounts for a little less than one-fifth of all children in this age group. About 73 million working children are less than 10 years old and the total economically active child population 5 to 17 years of age was estimated at 352 million in 2000. The estimates show that there are no significant gender differences in the global incidence of children at work. It should be noted here that the overall estimates of 211 million working children are exclusive of the children engaged in regular non-economic activities but inclusive of those living in parents' or guardians' households. The following table shows the global estimates of economically active children aged 5-17 in 2000 by gender and age group.

**Table 1.1 Global estimates of economically active children aged 5-17 in 2000, by gender and age group**

Gender and age group	Total population (millions)	Children at work (millions)	Work ratio (%)
<b>Boys</b>			
05-09	308.5	38.1	12.3
10-14	307.9	70.9	23.0
05-14	616.4	109.0	17.7
15-17	170.2	75.1	44.1
<b>Boys, total</b>	<b>786.6</b>	<b>184.1</b>	<b>23.4</b>
<b>Girls</b>			
05-09	291.8	35.0	12.0
10-14	291.3	66.8	22.9
05-14	583.1	101.8	17.5
15-17	161.8	65.8	40.7
<b>Girls, total</b>	<b>744.9</b>	<b>167.6</b>	<b>22.5</b>
<b>Both genders</b>			
05-09	600.2	73.1	12.2
10-14	599.2	137.7	23.0
05-14	1199.4	210.8	17.6
15-17	332.1	140.9	42.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>1531.1</b>	<b>351.7</b>	<b>23.0</b>

Source: New Global Estimates on Child Labour, International Labour Office, Geneva.

## 1.2.2 Comparison of new results with old estimates

In 1996 ILO estimated that there were 250 million working children aged 5-14 in the world in 1995. The estimate was based on children at work in economic activity, except those in developed and transition economics for which data were not available at that time. If the old estimate of children at work in economic activity is compared with the new one, it is obvious that the number of working children has considerably decreased over a period of five years. The following table shows the global number of children aged 5-14 at work in economic activity according to the old (1995) and the new (2000) estimates.

1. The summarized text including statistical data presented in section 1.2.1 to 1.2.4 have been collected from ILO publication entitled "Every Child Counts: New Global Estimates on Child Labour", International Labour Office, Geneva, April 2002.

**Table 1.2 Children aged 5-14 at work in economic activity, 1995 and 2000**

Benchmark year	Global estimate (million)	Work ratio (%)
1995	250	24.7
2000	210.8 (205.9)*	17.6(20.2)*

\* Figures in brackets exclude developed and transition economies.

### 1.2.3 Child labour

Child labour is a narrower concept than "economically active children". Based on ILO Convention Nos.138 and 182, child labour is defined as following:

in ages 5-11 = all children at work in economic activity;

in ages 12-14 = all children at work in economic activity minus those in light work;

in ages 15-17 = all children in hazardous work and other worst forms of child labour.

The ILO's report has also focused that there are 186 million child labour below the age of 15 in the world in 2000. From the following table, it is obvious that the economic activity and child labour are closely linked. Almost nine economically active children in ten were reported to be in a child labour situation that requires elimination as per ILO Convention Nos .138 and 182.

**Table 1.3 Children in economic activity, child labour and hazardous work, 2000**

Gender and age group	Economically active children (EAC) (million)	Child labour (million)	Child labour as percent of EAC	Children in hazardous work (CHW) (million)	CHW as percent of EAC	CHW as percent of child labour
<b>5-11</b>	109.7	109.7	100.0	60.5	55.2	55.2
Boys	46.3	56.3	100.0	30.7	54.5	54.5
Girls	53.4	53.4	100.0	29.8	55.8	55.8
<b>12-14</b>	101.1	76.6	75.8	50.8	50.2	66.3
Boys	52.7	41.5	78.7	30.6	58.1	73.7
Girls	48.4	35.1	72.5	20.2	41.7	57.5
<b>Total, 5-14</b>	210.8	186.3	88.4	111.3	52.8	59.7
Boys	109.0	97.8	89.7	61.3	56.2	62.7
Girls	101.8	88.5	86.9	50.0	49.1	56.5
<b>Total, 15-17</b>	140.9	59.2	42.0	59.2	42.0	100
Boys	75.1	34.4	45.8	34.4	45.8	100
Girls	65.8	24.8	37.7	24.8	37.7	100
Total	351.7	245.5	69.8	170.5	48.5	69.5
Boys	184.1	132.2	71.8	95.7	52.0	72.4
Girls	167.6	113.3	67.6	74.8	44.6	66.0

Source: New Global Estimates on Child Labour, International Labour Office, Geneva.

### 1.2.4 Children in hazardous work

Out of approximately 352 million economically active children aged 5 to 17, a little more than 246 million were engaged as child labour that requires elimination. Nearly 171 million of these children were working in a hazardous situation in 2000. The following table shows the number of children along with its gender distribution in 2000.

**Table 1.4 Children in hazardous work and its gender distribution, 2000**

Gender and age group	Children in hazardous work (million)	Gender distribution (%)
<b>5-11</b>	60.5	
Boys	30.7	50.7
Girls	29.8	49.3
<b>12-14</b>	50.8	
Boys	30.6	60.2
Girls	20.2	39.8
<b>Total, 5-14</b>	111.3	
Boys	61.3	55.1
Girls	50.0	44.9
<b>15-17</b>	59.2	
Boys	34.4	54.1
Girls	24.8	41.9
<b>Total, 5-17</b>	170.5	
Boys	95.7	56.1
Girls	74.8	43.9

Source: Every Child Counts: New Global Estimates on Child Labour, ILO-IPEC, PP17

## 1.3 Child labour situation in Bangladesh

### 1.3.1 Estimate of child labour based on CLS, 1995-96

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) conducted, for the first time, a household-based Child Labour Survey (CLS) in 1995-96. The CLS which was sponsored by the IPEC-ILO Area office, Dhaka covered all children of ages 5 to 14 at work in economic activity. According to the CLS out of 34.4 million children there were about 6.6 million child workers of age 5-14 years.

Of those children engaged in economic activities 22.9 percent were sellers/vendors, 16.1 percent were factory workers, 5.7 percent were brick/stone breakers, 4.8 percent were agricultural workers, 2.3 percent were in crafts, 0.7 percent were in fish processing and 0.4 percent were beggars. Out of 31 million children between the ages 5 and 14 years, 6.1 million were economically active, of which 1.9 million were between 5 and 9 years. Child workers represent about 12 percent of the

total labour force of the country (ILO-IPEC, Rapid Assessment of Child Labour Situation in Bangladesh, 1996)

### 1.3.2 Estimate of child labour based on NCLS, 2002-03

According to the National Child Labour Survey 2002-03 (NCLS) carried out by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, out of the total 42.4 million children between 5 and 17 years, 7.4 million have been recorded as economically active children and 3.1 million have been estimated as child labour. The following table shows the disaggregation of the number of children aged 5-17 years by economically active, number of child labourers and number of children in hazardous work.

**Table1.5 Economically active children, child labour and children in hazardous work**

Gender group & age group	(Number in 000)						
	Total children (TC)	Economically active children (EAC)	Child labour (CL)	Child labour as percent of EAC	Children in hazardous work (CHW)	CHW as percent of EAC	CHW as percent of child labour
<b>5-9</b>	<b>18160</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>284</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>13.9</b>	<b>13.9</b>
Boys	9340	180	180	100.0	27	14.8	14.8
Girls	8820	104	104	100.0	13	12.3	12.3
<b>10-14</b>	<b>16903</b>	<b>4408</b>	<b>2158</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>23.9</b>
Boys	8923	3192	1596	50.0	461	14.4	28.9
Girls	7980	1215	562	46.2	55	4.5	9.7
<b>Total, 5-14</b>	<b>35063</b>	<b>4692</b>	<b>2442</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>555</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>22.7</b>
Boys	18263	3372	1777	52.7	487	14.4	27.4
Girls	16800	1319	666	50.5	67	5.1	10.1
<b>Total, 15-17</b>	<b>7324</b>	<b>2731</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>26.9</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Boys	4426	2099	685	32.6	685	32.6	100.0
Girls	2899	632	52	8.3	52	8.3	100.0
<b>5-17</b>	<b>42387</b>	<b>7423</b>	<b>3179</b>	<b>42.8</b>	<b>1291</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>40.6</b>
Boys	22689	5471	2461	44.16	1172	21.4	47.6
Girls	19698	1952	718	36.8	120	6.1	16.7

Source: Report on National Child Labour Survey, 2002-03, BBS, (unpublished).

### 1.3.3 Comparison of child labour estimates, 1996 and 2003

The term “economically active children” and “child labour force” were used synonymously in the 1996 Child Labour Survey. In other words, all economically active children in the 1996 child labour survey were recorded as child labour. On the other hand, in the 2002-03 National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) these terms “economically active children” and “child labour” do not carry the same meaning. In 2002-03 NCLS, the definition of child labour is based on ILO Convention No. 138 and 182 that requires elimination. Thus, the concept of child labour as of NCLS may be seen in section 2.6 of chapter II. Whether or not an economically active child or a

working child would be considered as child labour will depend on their age, hours of work, nature of work (hazardous or non-hazardous) etc. All child labour are economically active children but all economically active children are not child labour. The following table shows the number of children aged 5-14 years at work in economic activity as per 1996 and 2003 estimates.

**Table 1.6 Comparison of economically active and child labour estimates aged 5-14 years**  
(Number in 000)

Source and period	Total children	Working children	Economically active children/ child work force	Child labour	Work ratio
<b>1995-96 CLS</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>34455</b>	<b>6304</b>	<b>6455</b>	na	<b>18.7</b>
Boys	17862	3771	3856	na	21.6
Girls	16593	2533	2599	na	15.6
<b>2002-03 NCLS</b>					
<b>Total</b>	<b>35063</b>	<b>4692</b>	<b>4810</b>	<b>3179</b>	<b>13.4</b>
Boys	18263	3372	3446	2461	18.5
Girls	16800	1319	1364	718	7.8

Source: Child Labour Survey, 1995-96 and NCLS, 2002-03, na: Not available.

Note : Based on current activity status.

It is clear from the above table that over the last seven years the child population in 5-14 age group has increased by 1.8 percent while the economically active children for the same age group has decreased by (-) 25.5 percent. This certainly indicates a decrease in the growth rate of economically active children not only in percentage terms but also in absolute numbers (from 6455 to 4810). While comparing the 1996 CLS with the 2003 NCLS, it is also clear that the decrease in the growth rate of economically active children for girls is more rapid than that for boys. The following facts might have played a vital role in the reduction of child labour vis-a-vis working children:

- (i) The compulsory primary education, food/stipend for education programme launched by the Government is the single major cause of higher enrolment, particularly in primary school. Other poverty reduction programmes undertaken by the Government, NGOs and other international agencies also have an encouraging effect on higher enrolment rate. The rapid decline in growth rate for female child labourers could also be attributed to such two major policy initiatives, viz. (i) the female students up to class XII (12 grade) are exempted from paying tuition fees and (ii) all school books are provided for them free of cost. It is expected that these policies

may lead to a comparatively higher rate of their enrolment of female students than that of male counterparts.

- (ii) the growing consciousness among parents/ guardians of children regarding the value of education is another reason for higher enrolment, particularly at the primary level.

The National Child Labour Survey, 2002-03 shows that while the majority of the child workers (6.0 million out of 7.4 million or 81.0 percent) are the rural areas, the concentration of child workers is significantly higher in urban areas, particularly in 6 metropolitan cities. The survey further reveals that most of the working children are engaged in agriculture (about 56.0 percent) and other informal sectors and child labour in the urban areas is more exploitative and hazardous than in rural areas.

#### **1.4 Legal framework**

The problem of child labour has long been recognized by the Government of Bangladesh. Different laws and regulations have been enacted with a view to protecting children from work. The Government of Bangladesh has adopted National Children Policy as a commitment to the children's right. Bangladesh has ratified the ILO convention (No. 182) on the "worst form of child labour" adopted in 1999. A 5-year National Plan of Action for Children (1997-2002) was also formulated. The Government has also committed itself to making efforts towards Universal Primary Education. In 1990 Bangladesh passed the Compulsory Primary Education Act and in 1993 the country established a compulsory primary education system for children aged 6 years and above. In the same year, the Government started 'Stipend programme' for female students all over the country to attract poor children and their families for enrolment of children at the secondary level.

Recently, the Government has introduced an attractive nationwide stipend programme through which cash money is given (Tk. 100 for one student from one family and Tk. 125 for two students from the same family per month) at the time of enrolment. This programme has significantly increased school enrolment and attendance rate and reduced drop out rate. Despite numerous initiatives taken up by the Government, NGOs and various international agencies for the welfare of children child labour continues to be a serious issue as before. The base line surveys reveal that an estimated number of 39,032 children are working in welding establishments, 5,480 children in battery-recharging/re-cycling sector and 15,923 in automobile sector (Quick count survey carried out by BBS in Nov-Dec 2002).

In order to eliminate child labour, the role of the international agencies has been creditable. The ILO-IPEC has been able to rehabilitate through various action oriented



programmes a sizeable number of child workers particularly those who are working in hazardous occupations and industries. A number of UN agencies including UNICEF are working for the welfare of working children. The ILO and UNICEF have also been envisaging of creating more public awareness to stop child labour. The action-oriented programmes sponsored by ILO/UNICEF are implemented by NGOs of the country. Nevertheless, with donor funding, the government has started some intervention programmes such as micro-credit, income generation, skill training, vocational training, training on health care towards the welfare of child labour as well as its gradual elimination.

### **1.5 Objective of the survey**

The main objective of the baseline survey is to estimate the incidence and distribution of child labour by various characteristics in welding sector using a probability based sample survey. This is the first effort to quantify a child workers population in the welding sector and it is hoped that the size of the affected population will provide an idea of the magnitude of the problem and therefore inform interventions to address it effectively. The specific objectives of the survey, therefore, are as follows:

- (i) to collect information on the incidence, distribution, character and nature of welding establishments in the country;
- (ii) to estimate the incidence and distribution of working children in welding sector by age, sex, education, residence etc;
- (iii) to assess demographic and socio-economic characteristics of working children, their families, levels of education, training, occupations skill-levels, hours worked, working environment, average earnings/wages and living conditions;
- (iv) to collect information about extent of exploitation and abuse at work and how they are safe physically and mentally at their workplace.
- (v) to know the perception of children themselves about their work and conditions.
- (vi) to estimate the number of children who are engaged on a fulltime/part-time basis.
- (vii) to assess occupational risk and health hazards, injuries, diseases and extent of disabilities, of working children;
- (viii) to assess the migration status of the children during a specific reference period and the reasons for migration;
- (ix) to collect information about where and how long the children have been working and the factors that lead children to work or families to put children to work;

- (x) to know the perceptions of the employers about child labour, regulations, laws and legislation relating to child labour etc.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION**

This chapter deals with the survey methodology, data collection and common concepts and definitions used in this baseline survey. The scope and coverage of the survey are also described here. The sampling design, preparation of survey instruments, data collection and data processing, training of enumerators/supervisors and reliability of estimates etc. have been briefly discussed in this chapter.

#### ***2.1 Scope and coverage of the survey***

**Scope:** The Survey has been conducted across the country to provide reliable national estimates of child workers aged 5-17 years who are currently working in welding establishments. The survey is also to provide a comprehensive estimate of incidence and distribution of working children in welding establishments. At the national level, the survey was designed to measure as many variables as possible, particularly on working children, hours worked, health and safety, access to services etc. with special emphasis on child abuses that are inherent in the worst forms of child labour.

**Coverage :** The entire geographical area of the country was under the domain of the survey. In view of the fund and time constraints an optimum size of ultimate samples (of working children) were studied ensuring reliable estimates of various parameters of the population.

The following key variables were considered for investigation:

- to assess socio-economic characteristics of the working children, their families and assets, their migration and work history etc. and the factors influencing them to work.
- to collect information on the nature of work and its physical effects, hours of work, income earned, health and safety measures etc. and
- to know the perceptions of the parents or guardians about their working youngsters as well as those of the children themselves and their employers.

## **2.2 Sampling design and selection of samples**

### **2.2.1 Sampling design**

The population universe (in this case the total number of welding establishments in the country) is a pre-requisite to develop a statistically sound sample design for conducting any kind of sample survey or statistical enquiry. Due to the lack of basic information (both from secondary and primary sources) about the incidence and distribution of welding establishments or number of children working in this sector, it was not possible to develop the sampling design for the survey. Thus, in order to reduce the number of unknowns, and to determine the population universe, (that is, welding establishments), BBS has carried out complete count of welding establishments throughout the country with names and addresses of the establishments including number of persons employed or (both children and adults) engaged in these establishments.

The complete count of welding establishments was conducted throughout the country in order to prepare the sampling frame/ universe and this quick count survey (QCS) was held in November and December, 2002. The BBS field staff from 483 Thana/ Upazila Statistical offices and 23 Regional statistical offices totalling about 2,400 enumerators were mobilized for enumeration of establishments/sites in 5 sectors throughout Bangladesh.<sup>1</sup> Once the sampling frame or universe was determined, the sampling design could then easily derived on the basis of the sampling universe.

The enumeration provided the names and addresses of all the welding establishments, with the number of persons engaged therein including child workers aged 5 to 17 years by urban and rural areas of the country. The enumeration further revealed that indicators such as average child worker per establishment and ratio of child worker to adult worker were fairly consistent in the regions as well as throughout the country which may be seen in Table 2.1.

---

<sup>1</sup> Collected from Quick Count Survey documents (QCS) of BBS.

**Table 2.1 Total number of establishments and workers by regions**

Sl. No.	Region	Total No. of establishment	Total No. of workers	Total No. of child workers
1.	Dhaka	5039	24231	7191
2.	Mymensingh	885	3019	1089
3.	Jamalpur	760	1803	820
4.	Kishoregonj	915	2994	1047
5.	Tangail	754	2974	883
6.	Faridpur	1268	5147	1780
7.	Chittagong	1324	7303	2169
8.	Khagrachhari	29	154	47
9.	Bandarban	15	55	17
10.	Rangamati	59	220	73
11.	Comilla	2080	10018	3874
12.	Noakhali	1616	8306	2898
13.	Sylhet	2226	10200	3156
14.	Rajshahi	1566	5789	2006
15.	Bogra	1285	4573	1661
16.	Rangpur	1711	6151	2106
17.	Dinajpur	1043	3205	1023
18.	Pabna	812	3333	1395
19.	Khulna	1265	5332	1395
20.	Jessore	1766	6344	2312
21.	Kushtia	959	3546	1347
22.	Barisal	715	2478	782
23.	Patuakhali	198	652	185
Total		28290	117827	39031

The complete listing of the welding establishments/shops (that is the incidence and distribution of the welding shops) and the child labourers throughout Bangladesh, as revealed by the enumeration, provided the parameters necessary to determine the sampling frame. The design of the sampling frame was crucial in order to have a representative sample which would allow us to estimate the number of child workers engaged in welding establishments throughout the country.

### **2.2.3 Stratification**

On the basis of prior information, the sampling universe was divided into the following 3 mutually exclusive strata. Stratification was done with a view to obtaining estimates with smaller variance compared to estimates from unstratified samples.

Urban Stratum I : 6 metropolitan/divisional cities of the country constituted urban stratum 1;

Urban Stratum II: 58 district towns/cities (district head-quarters/pourashavas) constituted urban stratum II, and

Rural Stratum III: all areas except those included in stratum-I and stratum- II.

It is necessary to mention here that welding were primarily an urban activity and male children were found to be engaged in this industry. But now-a-days this activity has reached into small municipalities and pre-urban areas such as thana headquarters and growth centers (haats and bazaars). To ensure socio-economic characteristics of the working children in these small municipalities and rural areas, a proportional size of sample is allocated in stratum-III.

#### **2.2.4 Sampling and allocation of samples**

A two-stage stratified sampling has been followed for the survey. To ensure a nationally representative sample, Upazila /thanas (the second lowest administrative units in Bangladesh) were used as frame for area sampling. For analytical purposes, the Upazilla/thana is the primary sampling unit (PSU). At the first stage, 50 percent of the total thanas/ upazillas are selected randomly for stratum-I and stratum-II, and only 12.5 percent of upazilla/ thanas are selected for stratum-III. The reason for taking a smaller percentage of upazillas at stratum-III is that the incidence of establishments and working children in stratum-III is very low compared to stratum-I and stratum-II. At the same time the population (working children in welding establishments) in stratum III is more or less homogeneous in nature. At the second stage, within the selected domain (Upazilla/thana) welding shops were proportionately sampled (proportionate to the size of welding establishments in the thana/ upazilla) by using simple random sampling.

It should be noted that welding establishments having no working children were excluded from the sample. Child workers were selected as the ultimate units of enquiry for this survey, as it would provide better estimate of various unknown parameters of the target population. Once the establishment is selected for the survey, within each sampling site (welding shop), simple random sampling has been done for each site to select the working children for investigation. In order to facilitate the simple random sampling, an exhaustive listing of all working children in each welding establishment was prepared in advance.

The baseline survey for the welding establishments would be an establishment-based survey and the working children therein would be the ultimate unit of investigation. Thus, on the basis of the results of the QCS, our sample size was estimated at 404 welding establishments (establishments without working children are out of the scope as mentioned earlier). Table 2.3 below shows the distribution of

sample size which allows us to estimate the incidence of child labour in welding sector.

Please note that for our analytical purposes, the incidence and distributions are given at the division level in most tables. In other words, the 23 regions are aggregated into 6 divisions as follows:

- (i) **Dhaka Division** is constituted of: Dhaka, Tangail, Mymensingh, Faridpur, Kishoreganj, Jamalpur
- (ii) **Chittagong Division** is constituted of: Comilla, Chittagong, Noakhali, Rangamati, Bandarban, Khagrachhari
- (iii) **Rajshahi Division** is constituted of: Rajshahi, Pabna, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Bogra
- (iv) **Khulna Division** is constituted of: Khulna, Kushtia, Jessore
- (v) **Barisal Division**: Barisal, Patuakhali
- (v) **Sylhet Division** is composed of Sylhet region.

### 2.2.5 Allocation of sample establishments

Allocations of welding establishments by strata and divisions are shown in the following table.

**Table 2.2 Allocation of sample establishments by strata and divisions**

Division	Stratum I	Stratum II	Stratum III	Total
Dhaka	23	38	76	137
Chittagong	4	16	52	72
Rajshahi	3	27	63	93
Khulna	6	22	30	58
Sylhet	12	4	15	31
Barisal	2	3	8	13
Total	50	110	244	404

The sampling scheme is PPS with proportional allocation within the three primary strata at two stages. The sample size of welding establishment is allocated proportionally to the number of welding establishments in each PSU. The first stage sampling is the selection of PSU by simple random sampling and the second stage is the proportional sampling of welding shops within the PSU. Finally, systematic random sampling of working children is done for each site to select working children for investigation.

In order to give due weight to the total number of working children and the varying size of the welding establishment it was decided that the number of children

interviewed should not be equal to the entire population of child workers in a particular welding shop. Thus, depending upon the size of inventory of child workers found in a welding establishment, the following rule of thumb was applied: at least one child per establishment was to be randomly selected and interviewed, and sampling quota per establishment could not exceed 3 working children.

*Selection of sample establishments and number of children interviewed:* A sample of 404 establishments were selected for the study. For identifying the establishments which were to be studied in each stratum, the inventories of welding shops as available from the quick count survey (QCS) have been used. BBS supplied the list of establishments that contained the identification of the establishments such as name, address and location/site of the establishments. The requisite numbers of welding shops were selected on the basis of simple random sampling. According to the inventory of welding workshops the average number of working children per establishment was 1.39 approximately. Hence total of 434 working children from selected establishments were interviewed.

*Respondents:* For the appropriateness of the survey, two types of respondents i.e. the working children in the welding establishment and their employers / owners were selected and total number of 838 respondents were therefore interviewed. Out of 838 respondents, 434 were working children and 404 were employers / owners of the establishments. For obvious reason, the main respondents were the working children.

## **2.3 Preparation of survey instruments and training of survey personnel**

### **2.3.1 Questionnaire and training manual**

The draft questionnaire of this baseline survey was designed on the basis of the objectives of the survey. Field pretests were carried out in both big and small towns to finalize the questionnaire, develop instruction and training manuals, control forms, survey procedures etc. The pretest was conducted in different mahallas of Dhaka city, Manikgonj and Narayangong towns. The main objectives of the pretest like all other surveys of this kind were:

- i) to test the suitability of the survey questions;
- ii) to test and verify the coverage of items as per objectives of the survey;
- iii) to identify the questions which the respondents and enumerators find difficult to answer, and
- iv) to estimate the time required for filling of the questionnaire, etc.

The survey questionnaire and instruction manual were finalized on the basis of the findings of the pretest, suggestions / recommendations of SIMPOC experts and BBS personnel.

### **2.3.2 Training of survey personnel**

Qualified and trained enumerators and supervisors were engaged for collecting data at field level. Proper and intensive training were arranged for two days for the survey personnel (supervisors and enumerators) to carry out this survey. On the first day, classroom training was devoted to the questionnaire, use of identification map and data collection procedures and on the following day it dealt with the methodologies of filling of questionnaire and data collection through field visit followed by discussion and evaluation of field work. A verbatim type training manual was prepared and issued to all of them so that they can consult it for any problems faced during field activities.

### **2.4 Data collection and data processing**

The survey was conducted throughout the country. Establishment listing forms and computer sample selection sheet were supplied to enumerators and supervisors for survey work. The field enumeration was done during April, 2003.

Preliminary checking of entries in the filled-in questionnaires was done by the supervisors and enumerators at field level. Thorough manual editing was carried out by the trained editors. Geo-codes and open ended answers were also coded in accordance with their respective code lists. The edited and coded questionnaires were processed using consistency and reliability testing software developed by computer experts. Computer editing was done to check internal inconsistency, omissions and errors if any.

### **2.5 Response rate, weighting and reliability of estimate**

**Response rate:** According to the sampling scheme 404 welding establishments and 434 children (1-3 children from each sample establishment) working in those establishments were interviewed. None of the owners/ employers of the establishments as well as the working children selected for investigation declined to give interview though in the case of some establishments, interviewers were required to visit several times to collect the required information. So, the response rate might be considered as 100 percent and non-response adjustment was not needed. Also, there was no non- coverage error due to disappearance or delineation of the selected establishments or due to absence of owner of any establishment. However, there might be some response error for which the owner/ possessor of establishments as well as working children are largely responsible. For obvious reason, the owner of the establishments may be inclined to understate those facts that are directly related to exploitation of the children and overstate those that are related to the welfare and safety of working children. On the other hand, employers of the working children may be reluctant to have child workers interviewed and children



may also be afraid of some questions being put to them at place of work. It is also recognized that children may find uneasy to voice their real feelings in presence of their employers.

**Weight:** Although it is generally desirable to have only one common weight (self – weighting design) for all sample units, in practice, a set of weights are used very often. Mainly two categories of weights are used - one for children and the other for establishments. The raising factor assigned for children is used to estimate the number of child workers in the welding sector at the national level and therefore to make statistical inferences about this population from a sample. On the other hand, the rising factor assigned for establishments has been used to estimate the unknown parameters relating to establishments.

Each type of raising factor again has three contrivances – one each for stratum I, II and III. Thus, in total there are six rising/expansion factors. Unknown parameters for working children as well as for establishments for each of the three strata have been estimated independently by using their respective rising factor. The estimated total for the three strata provides the national estimate. A set of weights instead of one common weight were used because of the fact that one common weight can be used only if the ultimate sampling units (working children in welding establishments) have the same overall probability of selection but in the case of this survey ultimate sampling units did not have the same overall probability of selection though they have known non-zero probability for selection.

**Reliability of estimates:** With regard to the reliability of the estimates, this sector-specific national level survey is the first of its type in Bangladesh and, therefore, the findings from this survey could not be compared with the trends and patterns known from previous studies/surveys. Nonetheless, as the survey is based on sound statistical methods using appropriate probability-based sampling frame where the units for interview are selected according to a known non-zero probability - this survey undoubtedly allowed making of statistical inference about the population. The primary feature of the statistical exercise carried out under this survey was to allow statistical inference at the national level from the probability-based sample of child workers in welding sector.

## ***2.6 Concepts and definitions***

**Welding :** Such activity generally takes place in urban centers. It can also be found in thana headquarters and growth centers or big bazaars/market places within the thana/upazila. Welding activity includes repairing of steel furniture/fixtures, welding and manufacturing of metallic products (steel furniture, doors, windows etc.) by using

electricity with carbon etc. The activity is done in a shop or a fixed premise and is commonly known as welding shop or "steel engineering works" etc. This activity is not difficult to identify in the locality. This activity is also concentrated in a particular place of the city/town.

**Child labour:** What sort of work by children should be considered as “child labour” is not easy to define. The encyclopaedia of social sciences defines child labour as “when the business of wage earning or of participation in itself or family support, conflicts directly or indirectly with the business of growth and education, the result is child labour. Within the boundary of this survey all activities of a child which are detrimental to the health, education, and normal development (physical and mental) of the child is considered as child labour.

**Child work:** Child work is different from child labour. Child work does not have any negative effect on the children’s development because it is either voluntary work, not a profit oriented activity or jobs within the households.

**Worst forms of child labour:** According to ILO Convention No. 182, the worst forms of child labour comprise:

- All forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;
- The use, procurement or offering of a child for prostitution, production of pornography or photography or photographic performance;
- The use, procurement or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs;
- Work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children;
- Work under ground, under water, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;
- Work with dangerous machines, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling of machines or transport of heavy loads;
- Work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibration damaging to their health.

**Hazardous child labour:** Hazard is defined as the capacity or potential of an object, substance or condition to produce a particular type of adverse effects to a person or a group of persons. Hazards are generally classified into five types, namely (i) Physical hazard, (ii) Chemical hazard, (iii) Biological hazard, (iv) Ergonomic hazard and (v) Safety hazard.

Physical hazards include noise, heat, light, radiation, vibration, dust and general housekeeping conditions. Chemical hazards are mist, fumes, smoke, liquid and solid materials, gas, vapour, and dust particles. Biological hazards are insects, bacteria, viruses, mite, parasites and other organisms. Ergonomic hazards are those pertaining to body poisons in undertaking different tasks and using tools or equipment, monotony, and boredom, repetitive movements, organizational or administrative issues and psycho-social dimension. Lastly safety hazards are concerned with accident, injuries, falls and slips etc.

The presence of any or all of the above in the working environment is considered hazardous and the children working there are known as hazardous child labour.

**Exploitation:** Child work is exploitative when children:

- Work too young (e.g. starting at 5 years) impeding access to education, and detrimental to their social and psychological development;
- Work too many hours;
- Work under excessive physical, social and psycho-social pressure
- Work for too little wage or remuneration;
- Work with too much responsibility placed on them with no time for play or recreation;
- Work in situations that inhibit their self confidence and self esteem; and
- Work as substitutes for adult labour.

The following box shows the difference between child labour and child worker:

**Box 1: Difference between child worker and child labour**

Child worker	Child labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• work is appropriate to child's age as well as physical and mental capabilities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• work burdens the child; too heavy for child's capabilities</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• supervised by responsible and caring adults.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• child work unsupervised or supervised by abusive adults</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• limited hour of work, does not hinder the child from going to school, playing or resting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• very long hours of work, child has limited or no time for school, play or rest</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• work place is kept safe and friendly, does not pose hazards to health and life of the child.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• workplace poses hazards to child's health and life.</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• child's physical ,emotional and mental wellbeing nourished even in work environment</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• child is subjected to psychological, verbal, physical/ sexual abuse</li> </ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• child work is regulated by law or</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• child work is excluded from</li> </ul>

Child worker	Child labour
governed by family/ community norms and values.	legislation, social security and benefits.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>child work is utilised for purposes that are human and legal</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>child work is utilised for exploitative, subversive or disguised illegal activities</li> </ul>

**Employer:** Employer is a self-employed person who may employ one or more persons in a commercial or industrial enterprise. A person employing non-productive workers, such as domestic servants, was not considered as an employer for the purpose of this survey.

**Full-time employee:** Full-time employee refers to a salaried worker whose services are engaged for the full working hours of the enterprise or establishment or organisation in which he/she works.

**Casual worker/day labour:** Casual worker/day labour refers to a wage earner whose services are solicited only for a periodic time intervals during the reference period.

**Part time employee:** Part time employee is a salaried worker whose services were for specified hours within the enterprise or establishment's working hours.

**Paid apprentices:** A paid apprentice is a learner of trade (jobs) who is paid some little amount in cash or kind by his/her employer. Unpaid apprentices like their paid counterparts, are learners of trade. However, unlike the former the unpaid apprentices receive no payments either in cash or kind for the services rendered to their employers.

**Regular worker/employee:** Regular worker/employee is one who has a regular employment and receives wages or salary from the enterprise or establishment or organisation to which he/she is attached for performing assigned work.

**Hours worked:** Hours worked are the total number of hours worked during the reference period of the survey. For a child holding more than one job hours worked are the total of hours worked for all jobs.

**Occupation:** Occupation is defined as a type of economic activity which a person usually pursues to earn income in cash or kind. If a child worked in more than one occupation the occupation in which maximum working hours were spent was regarded as the main occupation. If equal time is spent in two occupations the main occupation was that which provided the larger share of income.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESULTS OF THE BASELINE SURVEY**

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the empirical findings of the Baseline Survey on Working Children in Welding Establishments during 2002-03. It consists of three sections namely:

- Section I: characteristics of welding establishments including, data on incidence and distribution of the welding establishments;
- Section II: household characteristics of the child welders including household characteristics such as household size, main activity of household, land holding, occupation of parents, educational level of father and mother, survival status of parents etc. of the child welders and
- Section III: employment characteristics of child welders which includes their socio-demographic characteristics, their schooling and training, hours worked, earnings, living arrangement, reasons of work, working condition or work environment, time spent for recreation etc. Perception of the owners/employers about working children as well as children themselves towards future plan and attitude about work are also presented in this section.

#### **Section 1: Characteristics of welding establishments**

##### **3.1 Welding establishments**

Welding activities are mainly concentrated in urban areas. It is also found in thana/upazila headquarters and other growth centres and big market places within the thana/upazila. These activities include repairing/ manufacturing, of steel furniture, automobiles and metallic products (steel furniture, doors, windows etc.) by using welding machines (the machine which is used to unite two pieces of metals by melting with heat and then applying pressure). Serious health and safety hazards are there at the the welding shops. Children working in welding shops/industries suffer from exposure to dust, fumes and combustion. These activities are done in a shop or a fixed premise which is commonly known as welding shop or steel and engineering works. Through the Quick Count Survey conducted by BBS in 2002, the number of welding

establishments, the number of workers including child workers were collected from all 6 divisions of the country which are given below:

**Table 3.1a Welding establishments and number of workers by division**

Administrative division	Welding establishments		Child workers		Total workers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Dhaka	9493	33.5	12236	31.3	40168	34.1
Chittagong	5083	18.0	8392	21.5	26056	22.1
Rajshahi	6527	23.1	8048	20.6	23051	19.7
Khulna	4087	14.4	5691	14.7	15222	12.9
Sylhet	2062	7.3	2582	6.6	10200	8.6
Barisal	1034	3.7	2079	5.3	3130	2.6
Total	28290	100.0	39031	100.0	117827	100.0

Figure 1 and Figure 2 respectively show the distribution of welding establishments and number of child workers.

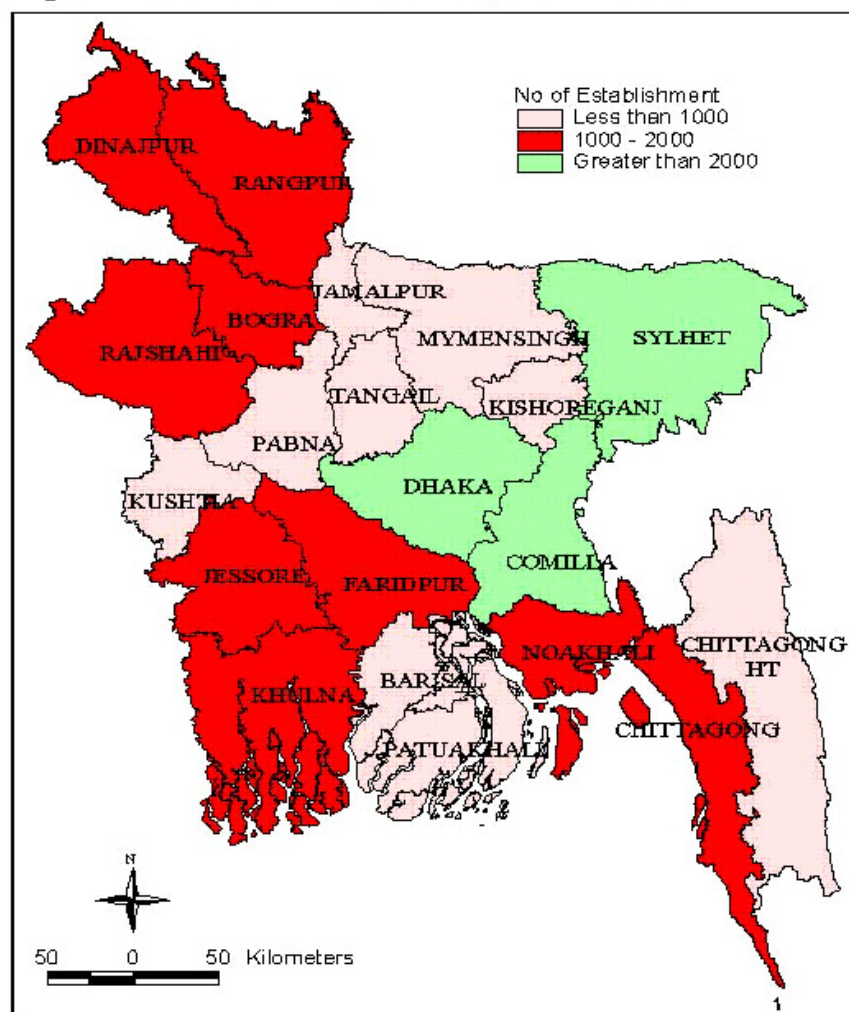
Table 3.1b shows the distribution of owners/employers of welding establishments by age group and gender.

**Table 3.1b Distribution of owners/employers of welding establishments by age group and gender**

Age group	Both sex		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15-19	70	0.2	70	0.2	-	-
20-24	1528	5.4	1528	5.4	-	-
25-29	3937	13.9	3937	14.0	-	-
30-34	5371	19.0	5371	19.1	-	-
35-39	6234	22.0	6234	22.1	-	-
40-44	3576	12.6	3576	12.7	-	-
45-49	3661	12.9	3588	12.7	73	51.0
50-54	2150	7.6	2150	7.6	-	-
55-59	911	3.2	911	3.2	-	-
60-64	348	1.2	348	1.2	-	-
65+	499	1.8	429	1.5	70	49.0
Total	28290	100.0	28147	100.0	143	100.0

It is interesting to note in the above table that the female owners of welding establishments belong to only in two age brackets, that is, 45-49 and 65 years and more while the male owners belong to all age groups ranging from 15-19 to 65 years and over.

**Figure 1** Total Number of Welding Establishment



### Working children in welding establishments

A total of 117,827 persons are currently working in welding establishments of which 39031 or 33.1 percent are children belonging to age group 5-17 years. It should also be mentioned here that amongst the working children only 68 are girls. Table 3.1c shows the distribution of working children by broad age group and administrative division.

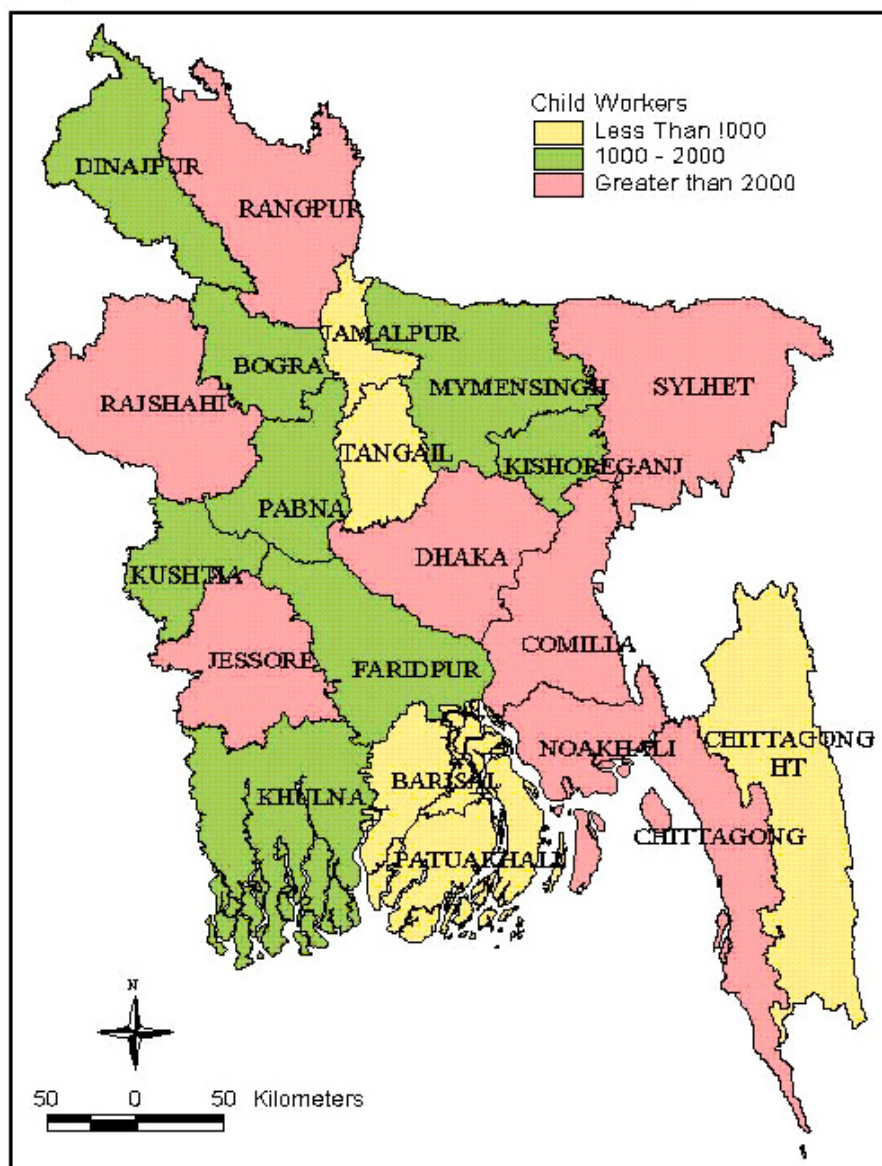
**Table 3.1c Distribution of working children by age group and division**

Division	5-17 years		18 years and over		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Dhaka	12236	30.5	27932	69.5	40168	100.0
Chittatong	8392	32.2	17664	67.8	26056	100.0
Rajshahi	8048	34.9	15003	65.1	23051	100.0
Khulna	5691	37.4	9531	62.6	15222	100.0
Sylhet	2582	25.3	7618	74.7	10200	100.0
Barisal	2079	66.4	1051	33.6	3130	100.0
Total	39031	33.1	78796	66.9	117827	100.0

The above table shows that the highest proportion of working children aged 5-17 years are found in Barisal division which indicate an unusual trend as compared to other divisions. The proportion of working children in welding establishments in five divisions excluding Barisal shows fairly similar trend. About 31 percent of the total working children aged 5-17 years belong to Dhaka division followed by Chittagong and Rajshahi division. Figure 2 shows incidence and distribution of child welders by region.



**Figure 2** Number of Child Workers in Welding Sector



### 3.1.2 Characteristics of welding establishments

In this sub-section ownership status of the establishments, the recruitment procedure of child worker, the time period or duration during which the owners/employers are engaged in the welding business, have been discussed.

#### Ownership status

It is observed from the survey that the owners of most of the welding establishments are sole proprietors. A total of 85.6 percent establishments have single ownership while 8.2 percent and 6.2 percent establishments belong to family ownership and partnership respectively.

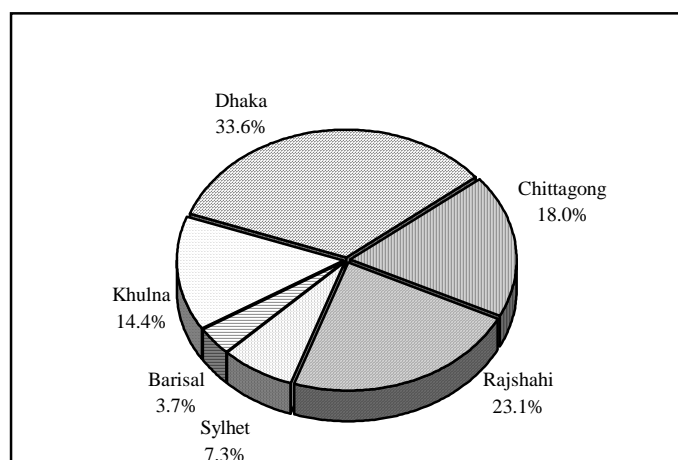
**Table 3.2 Ownership of welding establishments by division**

Division	Total		Sole proprietorship		Family proprietorship		Partnership	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Dhaka	9493	100.0	8299	87.4	631	6.6	562	5.9
Chittagong	5083	100.0	3731	73.4	927	18.2	424	8.3
Rajshahi	6527	100.0	6031	92.4	284	4.4	212	3.2
Khulna	4087	100.0	3523	86.2	207	5.1	356	8.7
Sylhet	2062	100.0	1654	80.2	266	12.9	141	6.8
Barisal	1034	100.0	964	93.2	-	-	70	6.8
Total	28290	100.0	24204	85.6	2317	8.2	1767	6.2

Note : Totals may slightly differ due to rounding

It is further evident from the table that Dhaka division has the highest number of welding establishments i.e. 33.6 percent while Barisal division has the lowest number or 3.7 percent. In Bangladesh most of the welding establishments are small scale establishments in terms of employment size category (less than 10 persons) as well as investment. So for obvious reason, these establishments are mainly owned by individuals.

**Figure 3. Ownership of welding establishments by division**



### 3.2 Persons engaged in welding establishments

A total of 117,827 persons are employed in welding establishments of which 39031 are children aged 5-17 years. It may also be mentioned that a lion's share of working children are boys and only a few girls are found engaged in welding establishments. If the nature of work and the social factors are taken into consideration, it is not unusual that there are no girl children or least number of girls in welding establishments.

**Table 3.3 Distribution of workers in welding establishments**

Age group	Number of workers	Percent
05-11	2755	2.3
12-14	15795	13.4
15-17	20481	17.4
18+	78796	66.9
Total	117,827	100.0

A closer look at the age distribution of child workers in the two age groups indicates that about one-sixth of the total employed persons are in the age groups 5-11 and 12-14. Table 3.3 shows that there are about 18,550 very young children aged 5-14 years at work in welding establishments. It is also revealed from the above table that 33.1 percent of the workers in welding establishments are children.

#### 3.2.1 Child workers

The following table shows that a large proportion of the working children are found in sole proprietorship in all the age groups followed by family ownership. As regards the age group, the picture is somewhat different. Around fifty percent of the total working children are in the age group 15-17 years followed by 12-14 age group.

**Table 3.4 Child workers aged 5-17 years in welding establishments by age group and type of ownership**

Age group	Sole proprietor		Family ownership		Partnership		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
5-11	2445	88.7	137	5.0	172	6.3	2755	100.0
12-14	13063	82.7	1598	10.1	1133	7.2	15795	100.0
15-17	17360	84.8	1738	8.5	1381	6.7	20481	100.0
Total	32869	84.2	3474	8.9	2688	6.9	39031	100.0

### 3.3 Reasons of employing child workers and method of recruitment

As to the justification for recruitment of child workers 61.6 percent owners have mentioned obedience by child workers as reason for recruitment, while 47.5 percent, 41.9 percent and 33.1 percent owners have referred to 'pay less wages', 'work can be made as and when required' and 'do good work' respectively as reasons.

**Table 3.5 Reasons of employing child workers as reported by owners/employers**

Reasons of recruiting	Number of responses	Percent
For good work	9360	33.1
Suitable for work	3673	13.0
No trade union problem	1386	4.9
Pay less wages / less costly	13449	47.5
Obedient	17419	61.6
Work can be made as and when required	11865	41.9
Others	1560	5.5

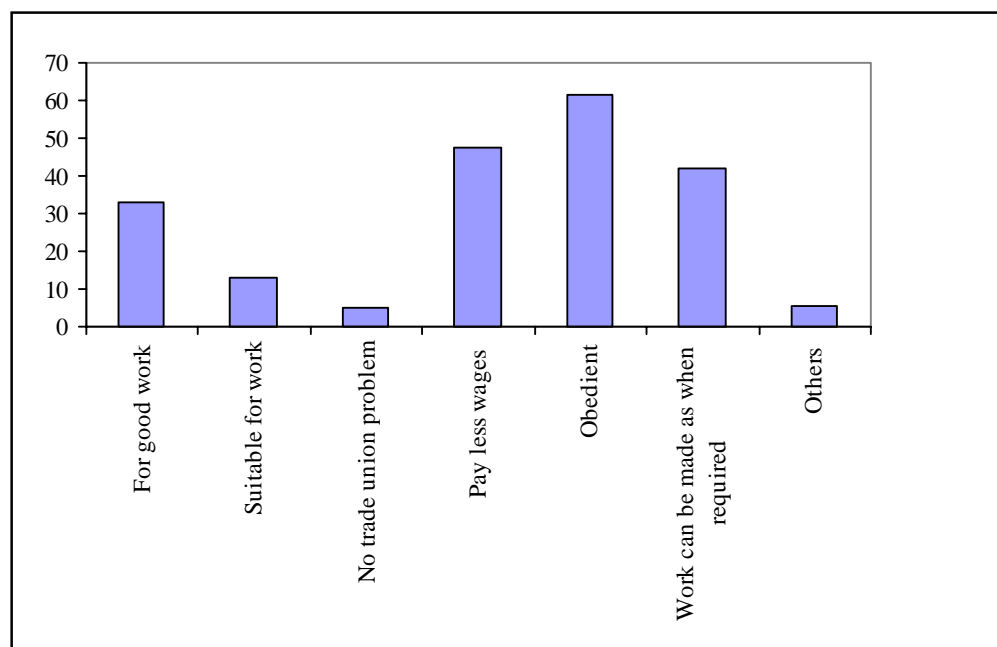
NB: Number of responses is higher due to multiple choices.

In most cases recruitments take place as per request of parents (69.8 percent of 28290 cases). Recruitments through private contact happen in 23.3 percent cases and those by advance payments to parents have occurred in 4 percent of the total cases. The remaining cases are quite negligible.

**Table 3.6 Method of recruitment of child workers**

Method of recruitment	Number	Percent
Private contact	6584	23.3
On first come basis	337	1.2
Advance payment to parents / guardians	1121	4.0
As per request of parents / guardians	19745	69.8
Through labour contractors	144	0.5
Others	356	1.2
Total	28290	100.0

**Figure 3. Reasons of employing child workers**



#### **Owners/employers by duration in welding business**

The table below shows the duration of owners'/employers' engagement in the welding business. In the case of 28.7 percent establishments, the owners have started their business during the last 6-10 years and 23.8 percent owners have started their business within the last 2-3 years.

**Table 3.7 Owners/employers engaged in welding business/work by duration and type of ownership**

Engaged in welding business (year)	Total		Sole proprietorship		Family proprietorship		Partnership	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<2	3445	12.2	3028	12.5	62	2.7	355	20.1
2-3	6729	23.8	5323	22.0	704	30.5	702	39.8
4-5	4181	14.8	3763	15.5	276	11.9	141	8.0
6-10	8133	28.7	7135	29.5	856	36.9	141	8.0
11-15	3502	12.4	2799	11.6	347	15.0	355	20.1
15+	2296	8.1	2153	8.9	70	3.0	72	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>28290</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>24204</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2317</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1767</b>	<b>100.0</b>

A total of 2296 owners of the establishments i.e. only 8.1 percent owners started their welding business more than 15 years ago and they are still in the same business.

### 3.4 Working hours and mode of payment of wages and salaries

A total of 14432 or 51 percent establishments have reported their working hours as between 43 and 59 hours, 36.3 percent and 6.9 percent establishments have their working hours above 60 and between 36 and 42 hours respectively.

**Table 3.8 Weekly hours worked and number of days worked by type of ownership (employers'/owners' view)**

Type of ownership	Weekly hours worked (hours)						Number of days worked		
	Total	<25	25-35	36-42	43-59	60+	5	6	7
Sole proprietor	24204	569	629	1455	12461	9087	985	20898	2320
Family proprietor	2317	213	141	212	974	776	284	1607	425
Partnership	1767	-	70	282	996	417	-	1697	70
Total	28290	782	842	1950	14432	10281	1269	24203	2817
Percent	100.0	2.8	3.0	6.9	51.0	36.3	4.5	85.6	10.0

Note : '-' denote nil

In the case of number of days worked, the child workers worked per week six days in 85.6 percent, five days in 4.5 percent and seven days in 10 percent establishments.

#### Mode of payment of wages old salaries

As to the mode of payment 46.8 percent child workers are paid on monthly basis, 26.2 percent are paid on weekly basis and 23 percent are paid only conveyance.

**Table 3.9 Mode of payment to child workers**

Mode of payment	Number of responses	Percent
Daily	3323	11.7
Weekly	7412	26.2
Monthly	13238	46.8
Piece rate basis	638	2.2
Conveyance	6511	23.0

Note: Due to multiple answers, the percentage total will not be 100.

Again, it may be noted in the table that about 11.7 percent and 2.2 percent child workers are paid on daily basis and piece rate basis respectively.

## **Section II: Household characteristics of working children**

### **3.5 Socio-economic characteristics of households**

It is necessary to identify the child workers working in welding establishments by the type of their families and their socio-economic backgrounds. This section provides household characteristics of working children, their residency status and level of their education. Household characteristics mainly refer to household size, occupational status of household members, ownership of household agricultural land and educational background of the household members. The following tables show these positions in greater details.

**Table 3.10 Distribution of household size of child workers**

Household size (No. of person per household)	Number	Percent
1-3	2805	9.9
4	5545	19.6
5	7729	27.3
6	6063	21.4
7	1929	6.8
8	1557	5.6
9	843	3.0
10+	1822	6.4
Total	28290	100.0
Average household size (No.)	-	5.6

The above table shows that the average size of household of the working children in welding establishments is 5.6 while the national average stands at 4.9 according to population census 2001.

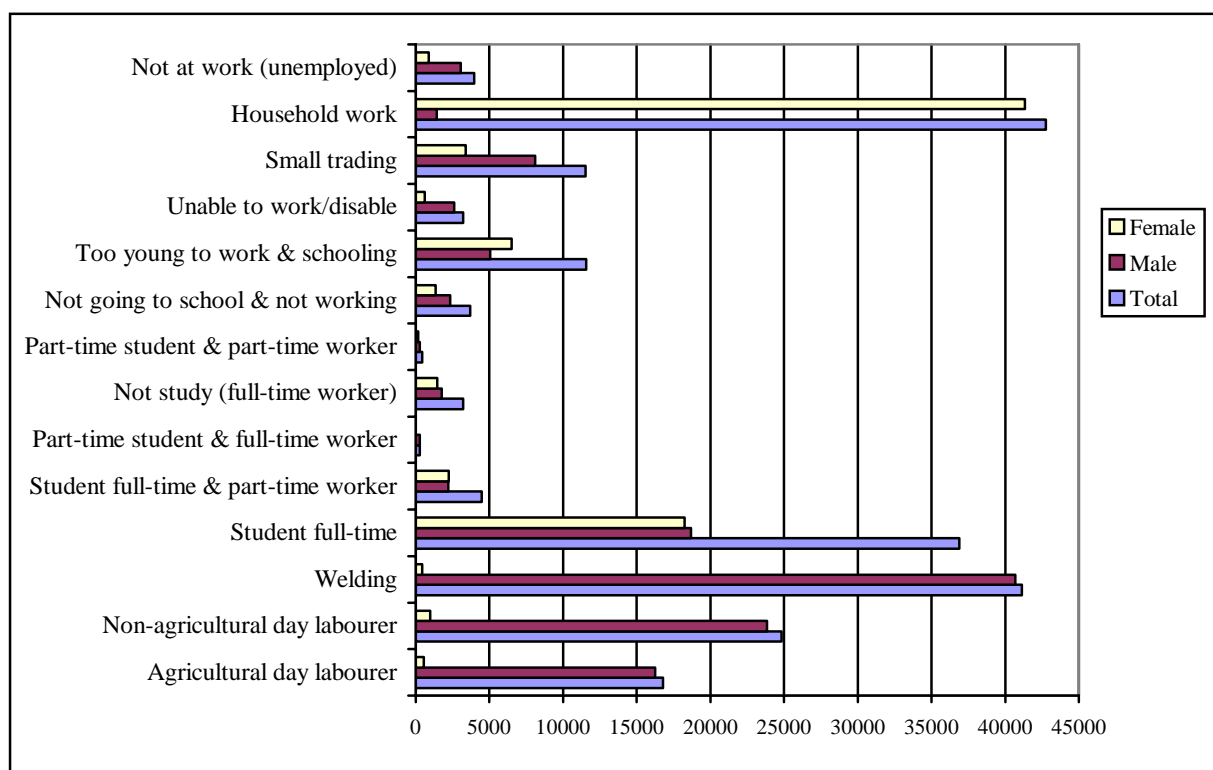
#### **3.5.1 Occupation and educational status of household members**

Table 3.11 indicates that a total of 42,751 or 20.9 percent members of households of the child workers are engaged in household activities, 20.1 percent including the child workers are in welding work, 18 percent are full-time students, 5.6 percent are in small trading, 12.1 percent are non-agricultural day labourers, 8.2 percent are agricultural day labourers and 5.6 percent are too young to be sent to school.

**Table 3.11 Activity status/occupation of household members of child workers**

Activity status	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agricultural day labourer	16776	8.2	13946	13.0	2830	2.9
Non-agricultural day labourer	24835	12.1	16869	15.8	7966	8.2
Welding	41136	20.1	38525	36.0	2610	2.7
Student full-time	36901	18.0	14508	13.6	22393	22.9
Student full-time and part-time worker	4460	2.2	1501	1.4	2958	3.0
Part-time student and full-time worker	269	0.1	97	0.1	171	0.2
Not studying (full-time worker)	3208	1.6	1328	1.2	1879	1.9
Part-time student and part-time worker	447	0.2	269	0.3	178	0.2
Not going to school and not working	3681	1.8	2236	2.1	1445	1.5
Too young to work and schooling	11555	5.6	5135	4.8	6420	6.6
Unable to work/disabled	3221	1.6	2350	2.2	870	0.9
Small trading	11519	5.6	6258	5.8	5260	5.4
Household work	42751	20.9	1885	1.8	40865	41.8
Not at work (unemployed)	3961	1.9	2155	2.0	1806	1.8
Total	204726	100.0	107069	100.0	97656	100.0

It is further observed from the table that among the agricultural day labourers about 83 percent are males and the maximum number (95.6 %) of female workers are engaged in household work.

**Figure 4. Activity status/occupation of household members of child worker**



### 3.5.2 Level of education of household members

Level of education of household members of the child worker by sex is presented in Table 3.12. It is observed that about 29.1 percent members are illiterate, 3.8 percent are without formal education but can read and write a letter. About 40.9 percent members (which is the highest number) possess primary level education, 17.0 percent have secondary level education and only 1 percent or 1978 numbers have higher secondary level education. Again 6.2 percent members are under-aged (0-5 year) to go to school and quite a few numbers (0.4%) have received some other type of education.

**Table 3.12 Level of education of household members by gender**

Level of education	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No education/cannot read or write a letter	59668	29.1	29115	27.2	30552	31.3
No formal education but can read and write	7797	3.8	4043	3.8	3754	3.8
Class I-V	83687	40.9	49799	46.5	33888	34.7
Class VI-VIII	25860	12.6	12166	11.4	13694	14.0
Class IX-X	8994	4.4	3563	3.3	5431	5.6
SSC and equivalent	3006	1.5	1113	1.0	1892	1.9
HSC and equivalent	1978	1.0	550	0.5	1427	1.5
Technical education	97	0.1	97	0.1	-	-
Too young for schooling	12732	6.2	5987	5.6	6744	6.9
Others	902	0.4	631	0.6	270	0.3
Total	204726	100.0	107069	100.0	97656	100.0

It is observed from the table that the number of male household members having no education i.e. illiterate is 27.2 percent which is lower than their female counterpart (31.3 percent.).

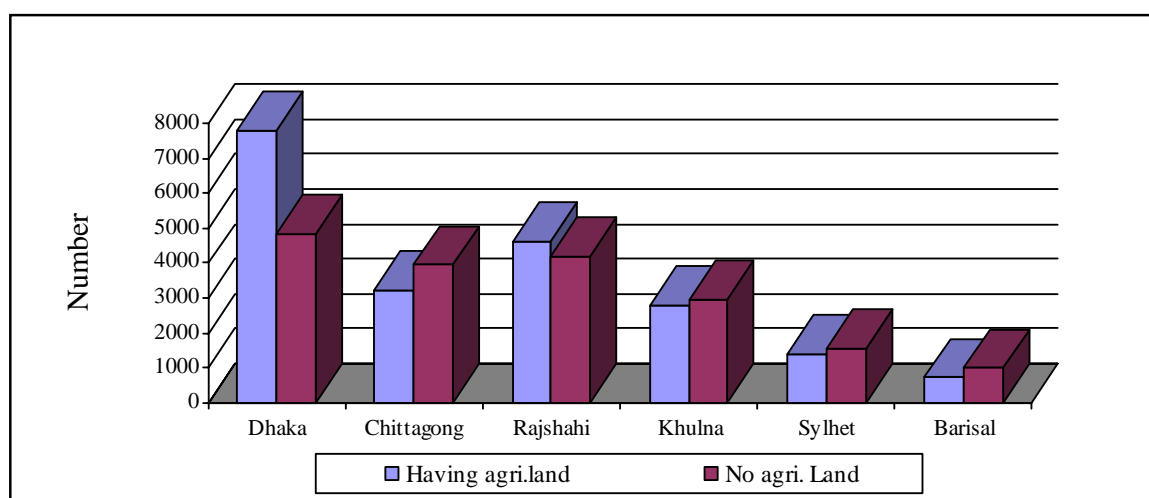
### 3.6 Ownership of household agricultural land

Table 3.13 shows that a total of 20,590 (52.8%) families of child workers possess agricultural land and 18441 families which accounts for 47.2 percent of the total number of families do not have any agricultural land at all.

**Table 3.13 Child worker's family having agricultural land by division**

Characteristics	Total		Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
	Number	Percent						
Having agricultural land	20590	52.8	7797	3234	4615	2810	1404	728
No agricultural land	18441	47.2	4850	3948	4174	2931	1536	998
Total	39031	100.0	12648	7182	8790	5741	2941	1727

It also reveals that Dhaka division is reported to have the highest number of families possessing agricultural land (61.6 percent) while Barisal division has the lowest (42.1 percent)

**Figure 5. Child worker's family having agricultural land by division**

### 3.7 Main economic activity of households and occupation of parents

The data in table 3.14 shows that out of the total 34953 fathers of the working children 35.9 percent are engaged as agriculture day labourers as against 35.8 percent fathers employed as non-agricultural day labourers. Only 1.7 percent fathers are engaged as workers in welding establishments.

**Table 3.14 Occupation of fathers and mothers of working children**

Main occupation	Father		Mother	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agricultural day labourer	12538	35.9	452	1.2
Non-agricultural day labourer	12518	35.8	728	1.9
Welding work	600	1.7	-	-
Unable to work/disabled	1812	5.2	-	-
Small trading	5174	14.8	2962	7.8
Household work	790	2.3	33834	89.1
Not working/unemployed/others	1518	4.3	-	-
Total	34953	100.0	37977	100.0

As regards mother's occupation, nearly 89 percent are engaged in household work or household chores. Only in the case of 728 child workers families, 1.9 percent mothers are found engaged in economic activity as non-agricultural day labourers.

**Table 3.15 Distribution of child workers households by main activity**

Main activity of household / families of child workers	Number of household	Percent
Own or tenant farming	6919	17.7
Agricultural day labourer	8740	22.4
Non-agricultural day labourer	14357	36.8
Small trading	6326	16.2
Manufacturing	452	1.2
Nothing/unemployed	269	0.7
Others	1966	5.0
Total	39031	100.0

As regards the main economic activity of the households as reported by child workers about 37 percent households have non-agriculture day labourers as the main activity of their households. Some 16.2 percent households have reported that their main activity is small trading.

### **3.8 Living place of working children**

It is observed from the survey results that some child workers are living with their parents at different places and some are living without their parents which is shown in the following tables (Table 3.16 to Table 3.18). Out of the total 39,031 working children 27,801 or 71.2 percent are living with their parents while 28.8 percent are living with others or alone.

**Table 3.16 Child workers living with parents by place and type of accommodation**

Place and type of accommodation	Number	Percent
Own house in slum	1588	5.7
Rented house in slum	2018	7.3
Rented house elsewhere	2407	8.7
Own house	21138	76.0
Others	649	2.3
Total	27801	100.0

About 76 percent are living in their own houses, 8.7 percent are living in rented houses or elsewhere, 5.7 percent live in own houses in slum, 7.3 percent are living in rented houses in slum and 2.3 percent are living in other places. Again, in the case of child workers not living with their parents, about 68 percent of them are living in accommodation provided by employers, 5.6 percent are in rented houses in slum, 1.6 percent are in streets/abandoned places and 21.8 percent are living in other places. Others include relatives' houses, rented houses other than slum, etc.

**Table 3.17 Child workers not living with parents by place and type of accommodation**

Place and type of accommodation	Number	Percent
Own house in slum	361	3.2
Rented house in slum	630	5.6
Employer's accommodation	7607	67.7
Street/abandoned places	183	1.6
Others	2446	21.8
Total	11230	100.0

### 3.8.1 Reasons for leaving permanent place of residence

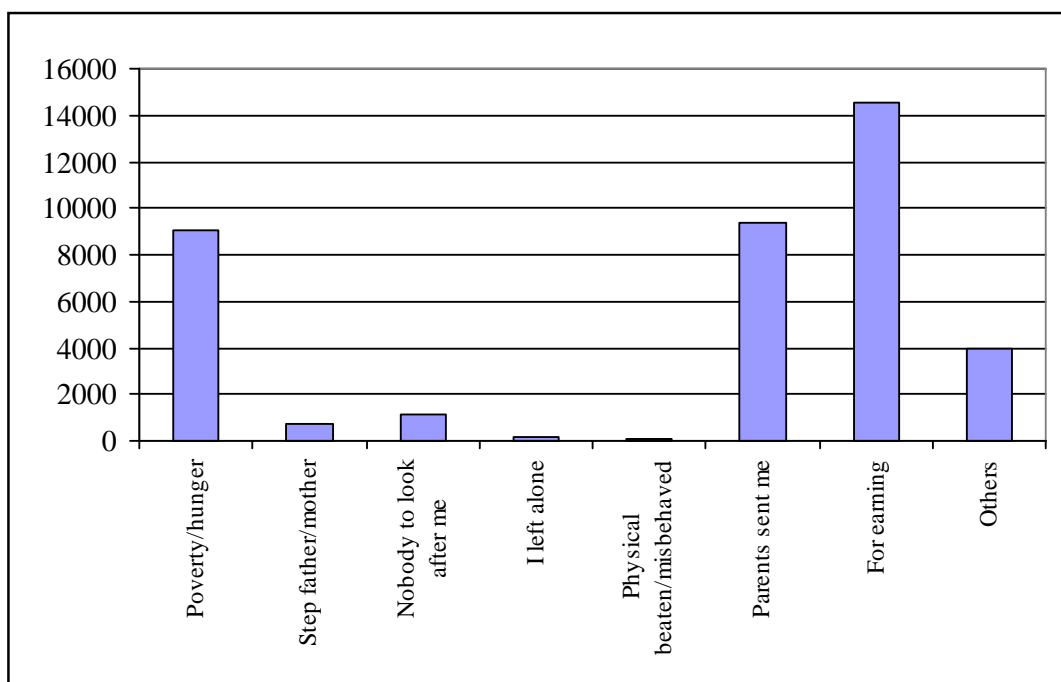
Table 3.18 shows that 37.2 percent of child workers have left their permanent residence due to earning, 24 percent due to parent's compliance and 23.3 percent due to hunger.

**Table 3.18 Child workers those who leaved their permanent place of residence by reasons**

Reasons of leaving	Number	Percent
Poverty/hunger	9083	23.3
Step father/mother	758	1.9
Nobody to look after	1095	2.8
I left alone	171	0.4
Physically beaten/misbehaved	97	0.3
Parents sent me	9352	24.0
For earning	14516	37.2
Others	3956	10.1
Total	39031	100.00

On the other hand, about 2 percent child workers left their houses for being abused by their step fathers/mothers, about 3 percent left because there was none to look after them and 10.1 percent left for various other reasons.

**Chart Figure 6. Child workers by reasons of leaving permanent place of residence**



### 3.8.2 Level of education of children

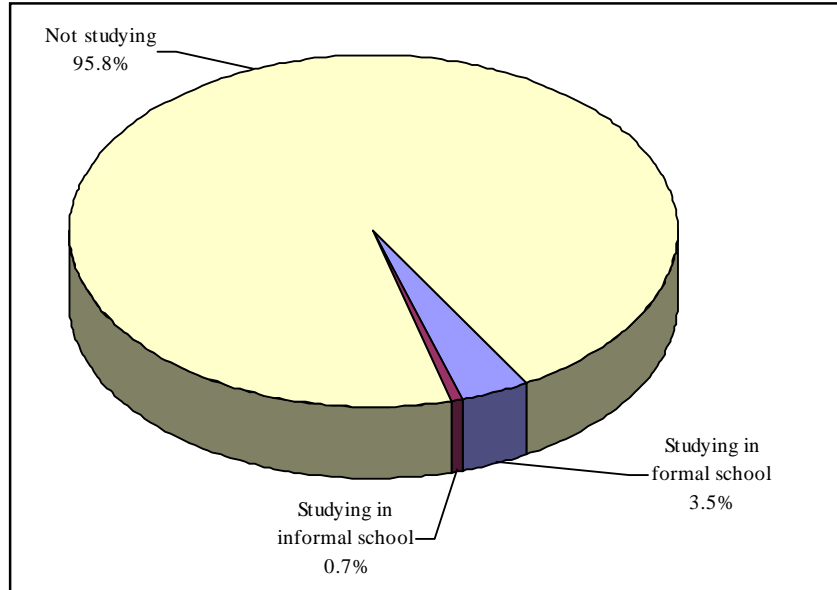
While estimating the educational status of the child workers two cases frequently happen. One is ‘not currently studying’ and the other is ‘studying.’ The following tables give the picture in more details.

**Table 3.19 Child workers currently in formal/informal educational institutions**

Educational status	Number	Percent
Studying in formal school	1364	3.5
Studying in informal school	281	0.7
Not studying	37385	95.8
Total	39031	100.0

In addition to their work 95.8 percent child workers are not studying in any institution. Only 3.5 percent of them are studying in formal school and about 1 percent are studying in informal school.

**Figure 7. Child workers currently in formal/informal educational institutions**

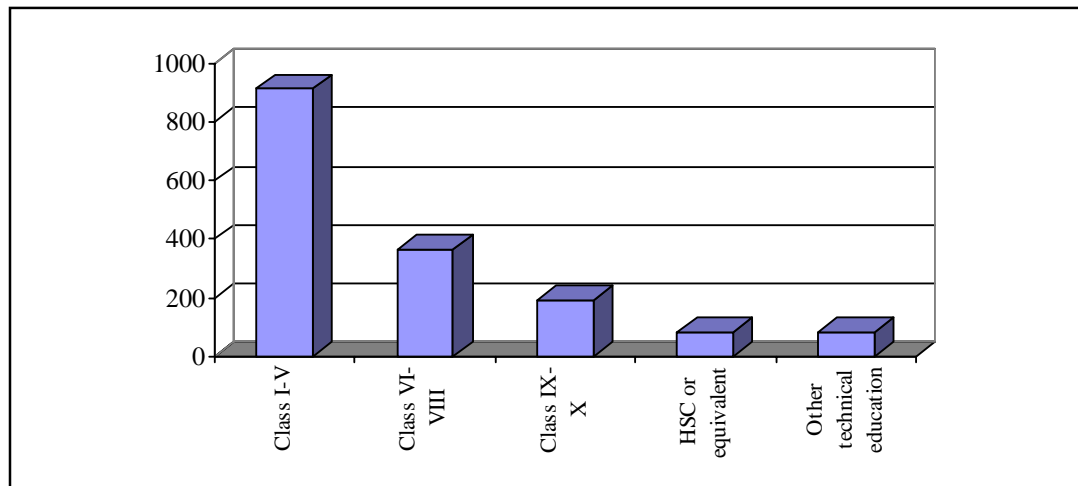


**Table 3.20 Child workers currently studying by level of education**

Level of education	Number	Percent
Class I-V	912	55.4
Class VI-VIII	367	22.3
Class IX-X	195	11.9
HSC or equivalent	85	5.2
Other technical education	85	5.2
Total	1646	100.0

Of those who are currently studying, 55.4 percent are at primary level, 34.2 percent are at secondary level and only 5.2 percent are receiving technical education.

**Figure 8. Child workers currently studying by level of education**



**Table 3.21 Child workers not currently studying but had ever been to school**

Schooling	Number	Percent
Studied in formal school	17645	47.2
Studied in informal school	257	0.7
Not studied	19483	52.2
Total	37385	100.0

Among the total number of child workers 47.2 percent have studied in formal educational institutions, about 1 percent in informal institutions and 52.2 percent have never attended school. Summarizing the data in the above tables we can see that amongst 39,031 working children in welding establishments 1646 children or 4.2 percent are currently studying and 37,385 children are not currently studying; 47.2 percent of them had once been to school and 52.2 percent of the children had never been to school.

### **Section III. Employment characteristics of working children**

This section describes the child's working environment, daily working hours, type of work done, their payment status and nature of spending of their income. This section has also discussed whether the child workers are satisfied with their payment, time spent for recreation, health and safety matters, child abuses and reasons of work. Perception of the children towards future plan and attitude about work and schooling are also presented in this section.

#### **3.9 Child workers by age, sex and status in employment**

Table 3.22 gives the distribution of working children in welding establishments by age group and sex.

**Table 3.22 Child workers by age and gender**

Age group	Total		Boys		Girls	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
5-9	376	1.0	376	1.0	-	-
10-14	18174	46.6	18140	46.6	34	50.0
5-14	18550	47.6	18516	47.6	34	50.0
15-17	20481	52.4	20446	52.4	34	50.0
Total	39031	100.0	38963	100.0	68	100.0

It is evident from the data that only 68 girls or 0.2 percent of the total child workers are working in welding establishments. Amongst the child workers, the proportion of child workers in the age bracket 15-17 is 52.5 percent while there are only 376 children or about 1.0 percent in age group 5-9.

Table 3.23 presents the number of child workers aged 5-17 years by status in employment. It is observed that 29.2 percent are regular paid workers while 34.1 percent are paid apprentices. The proportion of unpaid worker is very insignificant, that is, about 1.1 percent.

**Table 3.23 Child workers aged 5-17 by status in employment**

Status in employment	Number of child workers	Percent
Regular paid worker	11394	29.2
Paid apprentice	13325	34.1
Unpaid apprentice	12619	32.3
Unpaid family worker	416	1.1
Casual worker /day labourer	1241	3.2
Self employed/others	34	0.1
Total	39031	100.0

### 3.9.1 Daily hours worked and type of work done

Table 3.24 shows the distribution of child workers by daily hours of work. The child workers working in the establishments have different working hours; 42 percent are used to work 9-10 hours daily, 39.1 percent work 7-8 hours, 11.5 percent work 11-12 hours and only 1.2 percent work more than 12 hours per day. Based on hours worked it is found that a child worker worked 9 hours on an average per day.

**Table 3.24 Child workers by daily hours of work**

Daily hours worked(hours)	Number	Percent
01-04	612	1.6
05-06	1794	4.6
07-08	15269	39.1
09-10	16381	42.0
11-12	4513	11.5
12+	459	1.2
Total	39031	100.0
Average hours worked/day		9.0



**Figure 9. Child workers by daily hours of work**

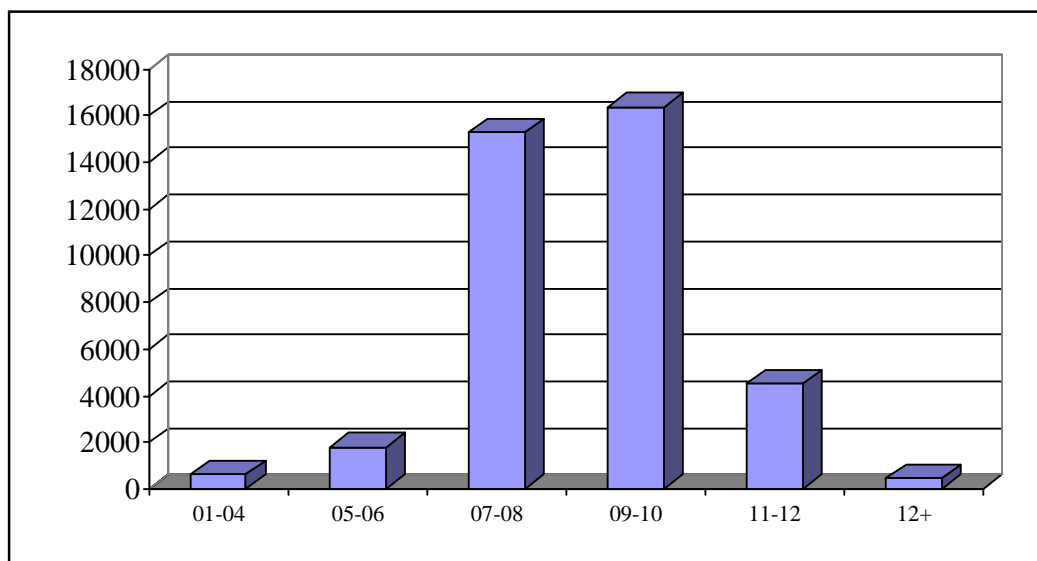


Table 3.24 shows the child workers by nature or type of work done in welding establishments. Each child worker generally performs a particular type of work. In some cases, a child worker welds multiple types. Among them 63 percent are engaged in grill work, 47.8 percent in window/door work, 29.2 percent in iron furniture and 27.5 percent in old utensil/furniture work.

**Table 3.24 Child workers engaged by type of activity**

Type	Number of responses	Percent
Grill work	24584	63.0
Window/door work	18675	47.8
Iron furniture	11392	29.2
Welding of old utensil/furniture	10721	27.5
Others	3098	7.9

Note: Due to multiple responses / answers provided, the percentage total would not be 100.

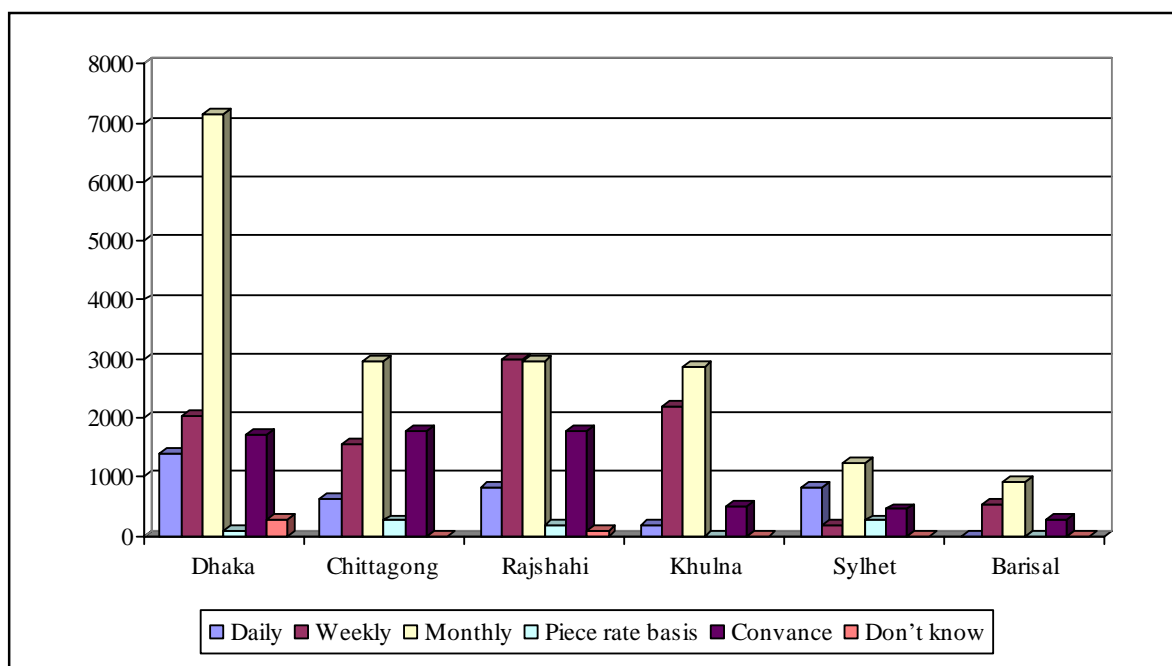
### 3.10 Mode of payment, earnings and expenditure

Child workers get their payments in different ways as the owners/employers have different payment systems. About 46.8 percent child workers get their salaries on monthly basis, 24.3 percent on weekly basis, 9.9 percent on daily basis, 16.6 percent are getting only conveyance and only 1 percent simply do not know in advance as to how their salaries will be paid.

**Table 3.25 Mode of payment of wages and salaries of child workers by division**

Mode of payment	Total		Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
	Number	Percent						
Daily	3859	9.9	1395	636	819	183	824	-
Weekly	9482	24.3	2019	1562	2986	2203	184	526
Monthly	18068	46.8	7146	2952	2951	2866	1226	925
Piece rate basis	771	2.0	85	257	171		257	-
Conveyance	6483	16.6	1719	1775	1775	488	448	275
Don't know	367	0.9	281	-	85	-	-	-
Total	39031	100.0	12648	7182	8790	5741	2941	1727

Note : '-' denote nil

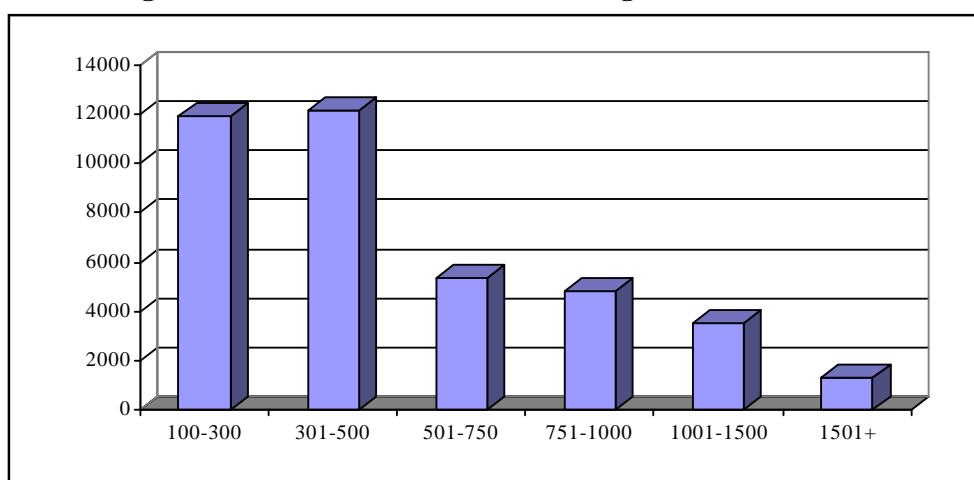
**Figure 10. Mode of payment of wages and salaries of child workers by division**

The income of the child workers during the last month of the enumeration period is quite insignificant - 31 percent have earned between 301 and 500 taka, 30.4 percent between 100 and 300, 12.3 percent between 751 and 1000 and only 3.5 percent have earned more than 1500 taka per month. The average earning of child workers in welding establishments is found to be Tk. 536.6 per month.

**Table 3.26 Child workers earned during last month**

Earned during last month (Tk)	Number	Percent
Tk. 100-300	11884	30.4
Tk. 301-500	12119	31.0
Tk. 501-750	5343	13.7
Tk. 751-1000	4796	12.3
Tk. 1001-1500	3554	9.1
Tk. 1501+	1334	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>39031</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 3.27 presents the number and proportion of child workers by type of uses of their earning or nature of expenditure.

**Figure 11. Child workers earned during last month**

Child workers have different types of expenditure met from their income. About 51.1 percent of workers share their income with their parents, 45.3 percent spend it as pocket money, 25.5 percent surrender their whole income to their parents, 19.6 percent spend for buying food and 12.9 percent spend for purchasing cloths. It is important to note here that no child worker meets their educational expenses from income.

**Table 3.27 Nature of spending of income receipt by child workers**

Type of expenditure	Number of responses	Percent
Payment of house rent	1096	2.8
All earnings given to parents	9972	25.5
Some/part earnings given to parents	19964	51.1
Expenditure as pocket money	17694	45.3
Payment of previous loan	171	0.4
Expenditure for food	7645	19.6
Purchase of clothing	5034	12.9
Others	790	2.0

Note: Due to multiple answers, the percentage total would not equal to 100.

Table 3.28 and Table 3.29 present respectively the number of child workers by duration of work in welding establishments and by the description of persons who brought / put them for welding activity or as welder. It is observed from the data that 55.1 percent of child workers are engaged in welding work for 1-2 years followed by

**Table 3.28 Child workers by duration of work in welding activity**

Duration of work in welding estab. (years)	Number of child workers	Percent
<1	10376	26.6
1-2	21487	55.1
3-4	6187	15.8
5-6	796	2.0
7+	183	0.5
Total	39031	100.0

26.6 percent engaged about less than a year ago. Only 2.5 percent working children are reported to have been working for more than 5 years. Nearly 49.8 percent of the total working children have been brought to or engaged in welding establishments by their parents, 27.1 percent are engaged through their relatives and 14.3 percent children are engaged by workers themselves.

**Table 3.29 Distribution of child workers by person who brought them to welding work**

Source of engaging children	Number of children	Percent
Parents	19455	49.8
Relatives	10594	27.1
Self	5576	14.3
Friends	2074	5.3
Others	1329	3.4
Total	39031	100.0

### **3.11 Reasons of working and job satisfaction**

Out of 39031 child workers only 8199 (21%) were in work previously. Of those who worked previously, 52.1 percent had to work due to poverty, 17.7 percent due to parents' debt, 23.4 percent for having a dislike for studies. It is also noted that no one was either sold or fled from their home.

**Table 3.30. Child workers in previous work by reasons of working**

Reasons	Number	Percent
Parents had a debt	1450	17.7
Family needed more income	4269	52.1
Disliked studies	1923	23.4
Others	557	6.8
Total	8199	100.0

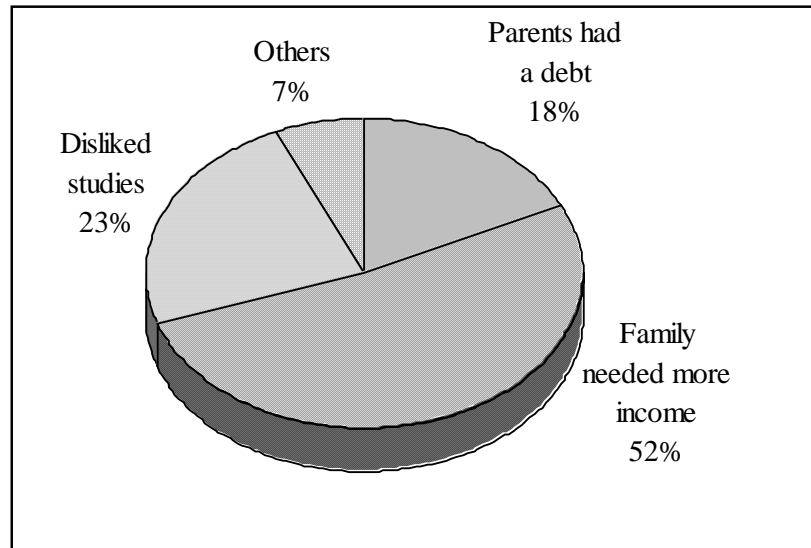
**Figure 12. Child workers in previous work by reasons of working**

Table 3.31 shows the number and percentage of children aged 5-17 years in welding establishments regarding their job satisfaction. It reveals from the data that 82.4 percent child workers are satisfied with their present job and only 17.6 percent are not happy with their work.

**Table 3.31 Child workers by present job satisfaction**

Job satisfaction	Number	Percent
Satisfied	32155	82.4
Not satisfied	6876	17.6
Total	39031	100.0

It is important to see that most of the child workers are satisfied with their jobs due to various options. A large number of them (36.7 %) are satisfied because they are providing financial support to their families, 32.6 percent are satisfied for good income, 11.5 percent are happy for good behavior of their owners/employers, 8.4 percent are content for managing food and only 4.8 percent are satisfied for good working environment.

**Table 3.32 Child workers by reasons of job satisfaction**

Reasons of job satisfaction	Number	Percent
Able to support family	11791	36.7
To meet educational expenses	85	0.3
To manage food	2718	8.4
Good income	10481	32.6
Good behavior of employer	3699	11.5
Good working environment	1554	4.8
Others	1824	5.7
Total	32155	100.0

**3.11.1 Previous work status of child workers**

The number child workers who used to work elsewhere before starting their current job is shown in the table below :

**Table 3.33 Child workers previously engaged by type of work**

Previously engaged	Number	Percent
Never worked before	30832	79.0
Domestic work	562	1.5
Automobile workshop	1445	3.7
Transport work	435	1.1
Farming in own village	2492	6.4
Construction work	355	0.9
Battery recharging/recycling	85	0.2
Others	2823	7.2
Total	39031	100.0

It depicts that a total of 6.4 percent were engaged in farming in their own villages, 3.7 percent were in automobile workshop, 1.5 percent in domestic work, 1.1 percent in transport work, about 1 percent in construction activities and 7.2 percent were engaged in 'others' category which refers to hotel boy, tailoring helper, carpenter's assistant, cycle repairing etc.

**3.12 Health hazards and safety**

Welding is a hazardous type of work even for an adult worker. So it is more dangerous for a child worker. They may meet different types of accidents/injuries at any time during the work. This sub-section also deals with illness/injuries of child workers, health care arrangements. It has also come to light whether they have received any treatment for the injuries and how much their job is considered safe for themselves.

**3.12.1 Illness and health care arrangement**

Table 3.34 shows the number and percentage distribution of child workers who became sick or injured by type of sickness /injuries during the last year. Of the child

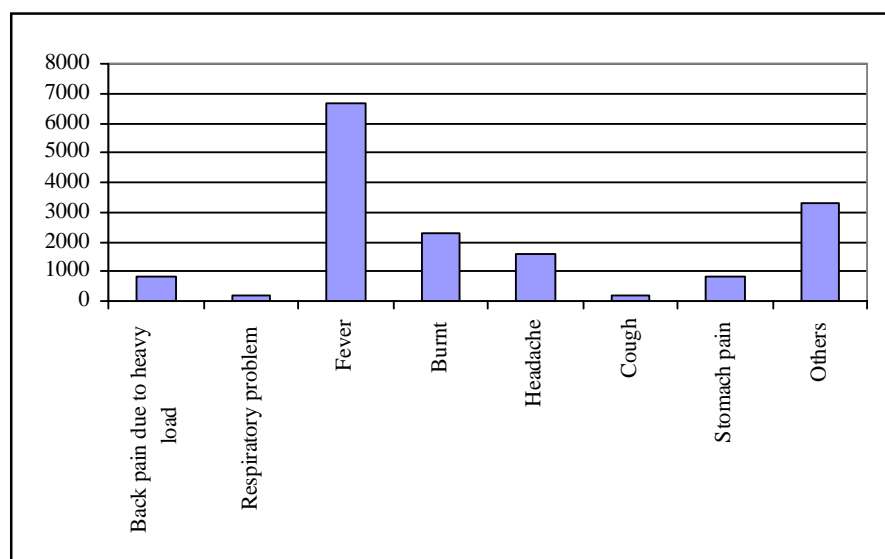
workers who became sick /injured during work, 42.1 percent caught fever, 14.3 percent had burn injuries, 10.1 percent suffered from headache, 5.1 percent had back pain due to heavy load and 5.1 percent suffered from stomach pain. A good number of child workers (21 %) suffered from other health problems.

**Table 3.34 Child workers who became sick/ injured by type of sickness /injuries**

Type of injuries	Number of worker	Percent
Back pain due to heavy load	832	5.2
Respiratory problem	171	1.1
Fever	6694	42.1
Burnt	2272	14.3
Headache	1598	10.1
Cough	178	1.1
Stomach pain	819	5.1
Others	3323	21.0
Total	15891	100.0

Among the child workers who became sick or injured, 93.3 percent received some kind of treatment while a small proportion (6.7 percent) were deprived of medical treatment.

**Figure 13. Child workers got injuries/sick by type**



**Table 3.35 Child workers who received medical treatment**

Characteristics	Number	Percent
<b>Receiving treatment</b>		
Received treatment	14819	93.3
Not received treatment	1071	6.7
Total	15891	100.0
<b>Type of treatment received</b>		
Allopathic	14079	95.0
Homeopathic	545	3.7
Unani/Ayurvedic	195	1.3
Total	14819	100.0

About the nature of treatment received as many as 95 percent child workers received allopathic 3.7 percent received homeopathic and 1.3 percent received unani/ayurvedic treatment.

### 3.12.2 Occupational safety

The child workers who are engaged in various types of hazardous work are required to be well protected while at work. But the situation is such that many child workers are not aware of their safety matter. Table 3.36 shows the number of child workers who wear protection materials for avoiding occupational risk. A total of 55.2 percent workers wear protective dress during their work but 44.8 percent do not use any protective measure which may lead to any accidents / injury.

**Table 3.36 Child workers who wear protective dresses**

Characteristics	Number	Percent
Wears protective dress	21553	55.2
Not wears protective dress	17478	44.8
Total	39031	100.0

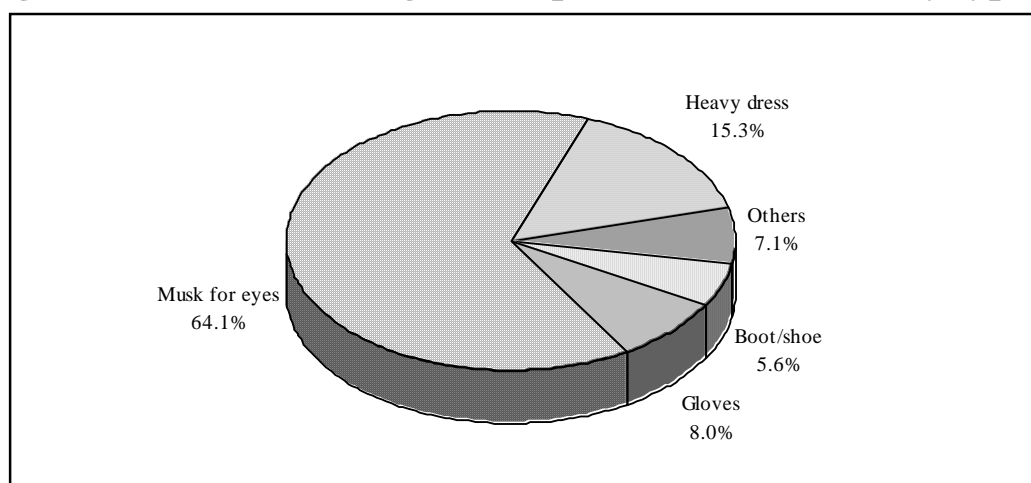
The protective materials are of different types. About 64 percent are used to wear musks for eyes, 15.3 percent wear heavy dresses, 8 percent wear gloves and 5.6 percent use boots /shoes as means of protection.

**Table 3.37 Child workers wearing protective materials by type**

Type of protective materials	Number	Percent
Boot/shoe	1211	5.6
Gloves	1720	8.0
Musk for eyes	13804	64.0
Heavy dress	3291	15.3
Others	1524	7.1
Total	21553	100.0



**Figure 14. Child working wears protective materials by type**



### 3.13 Personal behavior, attitude and perception of working children

It is seen that the ill-fated child workers are deprived of their legal rights. There are differences in their personal behavior and perception. This sub-section has mainly focussed on their personal habits, recreation, present and future plan (if financial and other assistance are provided) perception towards child work and health hazards, minimum age of starting work, mentality towards education and reasons for disliking the current job.

#### 3.13.1 Personal habits and recreation

Here personal habits refer mainly to smoking habit of child workers. The table below shows that about 9 percent of the child workers have smoking habit. Although the percentage is quite small yet it indicates that public awareness against smoking is not very effective for these working children who are moving towards addiction.

**Table 3.38 Child workers having smoking habit**

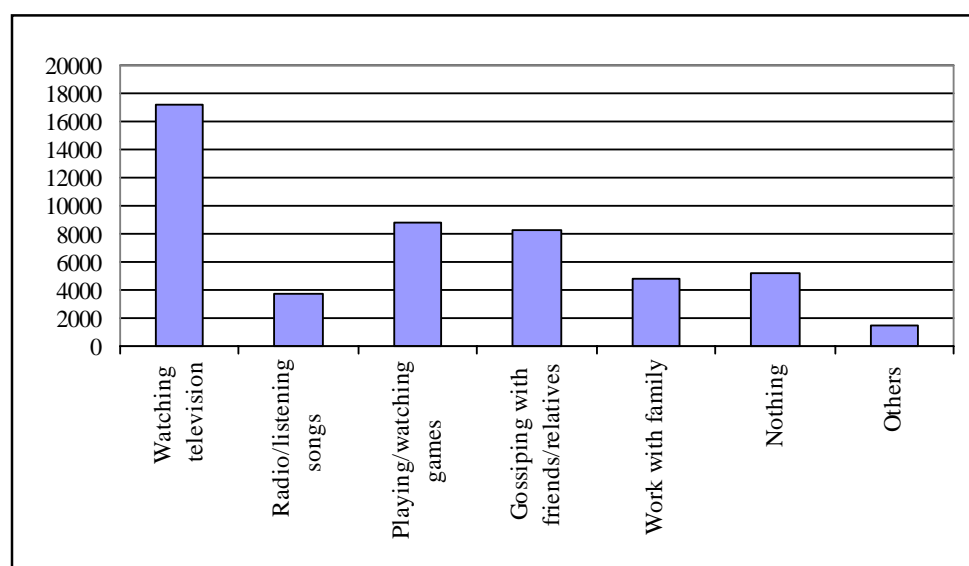
Characteristics	Number	Percent
Smoking	3491	9.0
Not smoking	35540	91.0
Total	39031	100.0

Child workers have varieties of recreation during their leisure time. About 44.2 percent spend their leisure by watching television, 22.7 percent by playing/watching games, 21.3 percent by gossiping with friends, 12.4 percent by working with family and 9.7 percent pass their leisure time by listening to radio/songs.

**Table 3.39 Spending of leisure time by type of recreation of child workers**

Type of recreation	Number of responses	Percent
Watching television	17251	44.2
Radio/listening songs	3779	9.7
Playing/watching games	8855	22.7
Gossiping with friends/relatives	8311	21.3
Work with family	4840	12.4
Nothing	5260	13.5
Others	1525	3.9

Note: Due to multiple answers, the percentage total will not be equal to 100.

**Figure 15. Spending of leisure time by type of recreation of child workers**

### 3.13.2 Present and future plan of children

The child workers have expressed different opinions as to their present and future plans if they are provided with financial and other assistance. Nearly 39 percent are willing to open a welding workshop, 30.6 percent want to start small trading/business, 12.3 percent are in favour of study and 5.4 percent want to go abroad for better jobs after taking proper training in the country.

**Table 3.40 Plan of child workers by type if assistance is provided**

Present/future plan	Number	Percent
Open welding workshop	15323	39.3
Study	4807	12.3
Don't know/don't say	552	1.4
Go to abroad after taking training	2121	5.4
Deposit in the bank	195	0.5
Given to parents	1646	4.2
Govt. service	263	0.7
Purchase land	287	0.7
Butcher shop	85	0.2
Small/other trade	11939	30.6
Don't take help	190	0.5
Latthe machine business	734	1.9
Painter	97	0.2
Make a house	354	0.9
Start furniture business	85	0.2
Do well something	85	0.2
Re-rolling mechanics	171	0.4
Expenses for younger brother	97	0.2
Total	39031	100.0

### 3.13.2 Perception of children towards child work and welding activity

About health care a notable number of child workers do not know whether or not welding activity is harmful to their health. Out of 39,031 child workers 61.4 percent know that their work is not conducive to their health.

**Table 3.41 Perception of child workers about health care**

Knowledge about health care	Number	Percent
Know	23960	61.4
Don't know	15071	38.6
Total	39031	100.0

Table 3.42 shows that a large number of child workers (90.9%) are unaware of the minimum age of starting work because of their lack of knowledge. About 9 percent workers know about age restriction.

**Table 3.42. Perception of child workers about minimum age of work**

Knowledge of minimum age	Number	Percent
Know	3556	9.1
Don't know	35475	90.9
Total	39031	100.0

An overwhelming majority of child workers (91%) know that they are supposed to go to school instead of working and only 9 percent are unaware of it.

**Table 3.43 Perception of child workers regarding education**

Go to school instead of work	Number	Percent
Know	35533	91.0
Don't know	3498	9.0
Total	39031	100.0

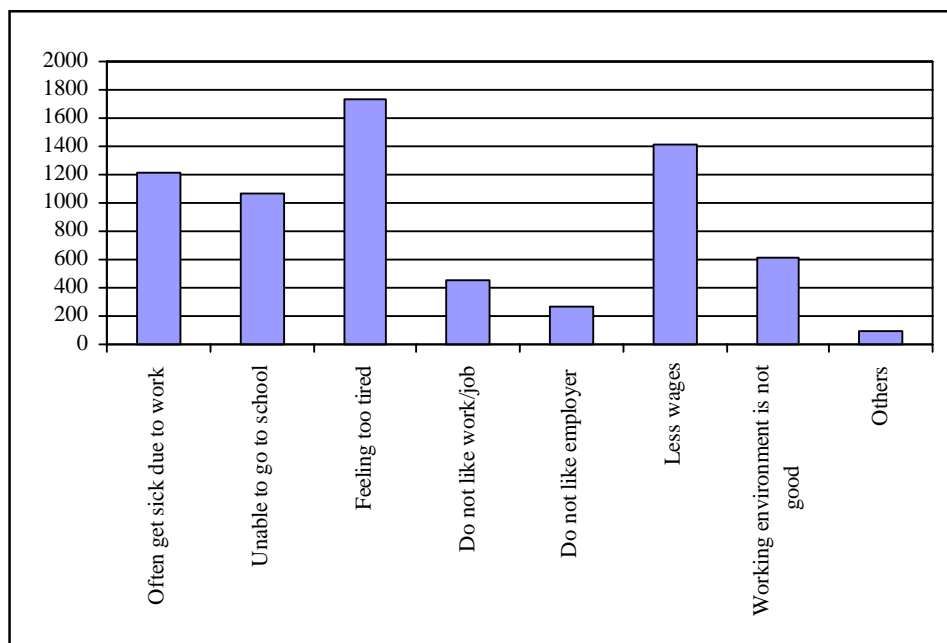
### 3.13.3 Reasons of disliking for work

The table below shows that 25.3 percent of child workers do not like welding because of tiresome nature of job, 20.7 percent due to less wages, 17.7 percent for frequent sickness due to work. 15.5 percent due to their inability to go to school and about 4 percent due to misbehavior of their owners/employers.

**Table 3.44 Child workers by reasons for disliking work**

Reasons for disliking	Number	Percent
Often get sick due to work	1218	17.7
Unable to go to school	1065	15.5
Feeling too tired	1739	25.3
Do not like work/job	447	6.5
Do not like employer	269	3.9
Less wages	1420	20.7
Working environment is not good	618	9.0
Others	97	1.4
Total	6876	100.0

**Figure 16. Child workers by reasons of disliking works**



### 3.13.4 Abused at work place

The child workers sometimes had to face abuses by their owners/employers during their work. As regards the abuses faced by child workers at work place, a total of 8653 children or 22.2 percent are reported to have been abused by their owners/employers.

Different types of abuses faced by child welders have been shown in Table 3.45. It may be seen that about 82 percent were rebuked, 17 percent were beaten and 1.2 percent were abused through other means by their owners/employers. No child welder, however, complained about any type of sexual abuse or supply of no/insufficient food.

**Table 3.45 Distribution of children type of abuses**

Type of abuses	Number	Percent
Beaten by owner /employer	1474	17.0
Sexually harassed	-	-
Provide no food / insufficient food	-	-
Rebuke	7081	81.8
Others	97	1.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>8653</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## CHAPTER IV

### COMPARISONS, LIMITATIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

This section presents a comparison of sample averages obtained from the baseline survey with the corresponding national estimates. The average household size of child worker's family, literacy rate, average wage rate and weekly hours worked etc. have been compared with the national estimates. Limitations of the baseline survey as well as dimensions of data are also highlighted here. Finally, conclusions and a number of recommendations have been made at the end of this section which may be useful to the policy makers, researchers, constituents and other stakeholders in this work.

#### 4.1 Comparison of selected findings

Selected variables obtained from the survey have been compared with the figures at the national level. These variables are household size, sex ratio, literacy rate, average monthly wage rate, average weekly hours worked and number of workers in welding industries.

**Table 4.1 Comparison of survey estimates**

Characteristics	1991 pop <sup>n</sup> census	2001 pop <sup>n</sup> census	NCLS 2002-03	BLS Auto sector, 2002-03	BLS Welding sector, 2002-03
Average household size	5.5	4.9	4.8	5.3	5.6
Sex ratio	106.1	106.6	105	108.1	109.4
Literacy rate (5 years and above)	29.8	42.5	52.1	43.4	48.0
Average monthly wage of child worker* (in Tk.)	-	-	858	470.2	536.6
Average weekly hours worked	-	-	28.5	55.8	54.0
No. of child workers in welding industry	-	-	26940	15923	39031

Note: - denotes not available.\* in nominal price.

The average household size in Bangladesh is reported to be 5.5 in 1991 census, 4.9 in census 2001, and 4.8 according to the national child labour survey (NCLS), 2002-03. The sample average for household size obtained through the baseline survey on automobile sector 2002-03 estimates it to be 5.3 whereas the baseline survey on welding sector, 2002-03 estimates the sample average household size to be 5.6 members.

The national average for sex-ratio for Bangladesh was 106.1 according to the 1991 census, 106.6 in census 2001, and 105.0 according to the national child labour survey 2002-03. The baseline survey on automobile sector, 2002-03, estimated the sample average of the sex-ratio to be 108.1 whereas the Baseline Survey on welding sector, 2002-03 estimated the sample average of the sex-ratio to be 109.

In terms of the national literacy rate the 1991 census reported it to be 29.8 percent, the 2001 census reported it to be 42.5 percent, and the national child labour survey, 2002-03, estimate it at 52.1 percent. The baseline survey (BLS) on automobile sector, 2002-03 estimated the sample literacy rate for the population aged 5-17 to be 43.7 percent and the baseline survey on welding sector, 2002-03, estimated the literacy rate to be 48 percent for the population aged 5 to 17 years. The data from the BLS on welding sector confirms that the huge expenditure by the government for the improvement of the education sector, especially on primary education is yielding positive results. At present, the literacy rate of the country is estimated at about 65 percent (please provide source of this figure!!)

The relatively low literacy rate of (48%) as obtained from the baseline survey on welding may be due to the fact that this group belongs to a backward class which has maintained a negative attitude towards education. But the government, NGOs, donor agencies and other related organizations are working hard to increase the literacy of this particular group of people.

There are some significant differences in the average wage rates obtained from the sample of child workers in auto and welding sector compared to the national level average incomes. For instance, the NCLS reported average wage rate of Tk. 858 while the sample average for wage rate in BLS on automobile sector was estimated to be Tk. 470.2. Similarly, the BLS on welding sector estimated the average wage rate for this sub-population to be Tk. 536.6. The reason that the earnings of child workers in these sectors are considerably lower than the national average, is because most of the child workers are mainly apprentices and as such they do not get any regular salaries/wages from their owners/employers.

Average weekly hours worked by the child workers vary depending upon what is estimated. In NCLS this is 28.5 hours per week, in automobile sector the average is estimated at 55.8 hours/week and in welding at 54 hours/week. The NCLS aggregate estimates the average hours worked in various sectors of economic activity whereas the baseline survey provide the estimates for specific sectors.

The number of child workers in welding sector is estimated by the NCLS (2002-2003) to be 26,940 whereas the BLS (2002-2003) estimates the child worker

population to be 39,031. This is because of the fact that NCLS is completely a household-based survey while BLS is an establishment-based one.

## 4.2 Comparison of selected results of welding and automobile baseline surveys

An attempt has been made to compare the key estimates of the baseline surveys on child workers in automobile workshops and welding establishments undertaken during 2002-03. These comparisons allow us to look at the incidence, distribution of child workers in these two worst forms of child labour sectors. Moreover, the key findings of these two baseline surveys will give us a better idea of the quality of estimates and the variation of the estimates in terms of magnitude, in particular. It may be noted here that there are some commonalties between the auto and welding activities. Both are regarded as hazardous work, particularly for the children, and the type of activities they perform have the same working environment.

Table 4.2 presents comparison of key estimates of the baseline surveys in auto workshops and welding establishments.

**Table 4.2 Comparison of selected results of baseline survey in automobile and welding establishments**

Characteristics	BLS Automobile workshops	BLS, Welding* establishments
1. Type of ownership of establishment (%)		
Individual/single ownership	88.8	85.6
Family ownership	5.8	8.2
Partnership	5.4	6.2
2. Number of child workers aged 5-17 years	15923	39031
3. Proportion of child workers aged 5-17 to adult workers(%)	41.8	33.1
4. Child workers engaged by age group (%)		
5-11	5.5	7.0
12-14	45.2	40.5
15-17	49.3	52.5
Total	100.0	100.0
5. Proportion of child workers currently attending school (%)		
Not attending	92.9	95.7
Part and full-time attending school	7.1	4.3
Total	100.00	100.00
6. Method of recruitment of child workers (%)		
Private / informal contact	21.8	23.3
Request of parents/guardians	72.1	69.8
Others	6.1	6.9
Total	100.0	100.0
7. Major reasons of employing child workers (%)		
For good work	14.8	16.0
Less costly/pay less	20.1	22.8
Obedient/follow instruction	30.7	29.7



Characteristics	BLS Automobile workshops	BLS, Welding* establishments
Utilized as and when required	19.5	20.2
8. Child workers by status in employment	14.5	29.2
Regular paid worker	14.5	34.1
Paid apprentice	27.9	34.1
Unpaid apprentice (only conveyance/pocket money)	54.3	32.3
Others	3.3	4.4
Total	100.0	100.0
9. Daily hours worked (%)		
7-8 hrs	32.9	39.1
9-10 hrs.	41.4	42.0
Av-hours work		
10. Main occupation of father (%)	9.5	9.0
Agriculture day labourer	21.7	35.9
Non-agricultural day labourer	37.1	35.8
Small trade	18.0	14.8
Others	23.2	13.5
Total	100.0	100.0
Monthly income/earning of child workers (Tk)	470.2	536.6
Job satisfaction of child worker with wages/ salaries		
Satisfied	41.0	47.0
Non satisfied	59.0	53.0
13. Child workers abused at work- place (%)		
Abused	28.5	22.2
Not abused	71.5	78.8
Total	100.0	100.0

Source: Baseline Survey on Child Workers in Welding establishments.

It is seen from the above table that the key findings obtained from both the surveys are fairly consistent.

#### 4.3 Limitations of the survey

The baseline survey on the welding sector in Bangladesh, 2002-03, is the first every sample survey of its kind to estimate a child workers population at the national level for a specific sector. As a result, no prior information was available (through secondary or primary sources) for comparing variables in different years (to discern a trend) in this sector. The challenges in conducting the survey were as follows:

- i) As this was an establishment based survey, the owners/employers in many cases did not allow the child workers to be interviewed because they felt that it would create disturbance in his work.
- ii) The child workers, in many cases, felt hesitant to provide the right type of information because he was afraid of loosing his job.
- iii) It was difficult to ask questions about abuses, working hours, earnings, lunch interval etc. in front of the owner/employer because during the interview in the establishment the child workers were seldom found alone.

- iv) The owners/employers had a tendency to overstate the age of child welders to avoid possible harassment because there are government restrictions not to employ anyone below 18 years of age.

#### **4.4 Policy recommendations and conclusion**

Child labour is now recognized as a major socio-economic problem. It prevents children's inherent potentiality to become a productive force of the country. Childhood is the most formative part of life. Children who are supposed to be an asset of the country become a social liability. The data confirms the realities of the child workers population who are among the most neglected, abused and exploited segment of the population as they may be exposed to such worst forms of occupation as welders.

##### **4.4.1 Recommendations**

It is not possible for the Govt. of Bangladesh to eradicate child labour completely at present as about 45 percent of the total population are living below the poverty line. The children of these families are deprived of their basic needs like food, clothing, education, health facilities etc. in their own families. As a result, they are forced to make their own earnings. For gradual elimination of child labour, both preventive and protective measures are necessary which would discourage the children to come to the labour market at a very early stage of life.

##### **a) Preventive approaches**

**i. Education:** Education is the backbone of a nation. It should be compulsory, relevant, meaningful and universal. The content of education should be changed so that it encourages children to study. The focus should be on vocational and skill-oriented education.

**ii. Income generating programmes:** Income generating programmes should be widely introduced by the government and NGOs for those poor families who are compelled to send their children to work instead of sending them to school.

##### **b) Protective approaches**

**iii. Sensitised law enforcement:** Awareness of law-enforcing agencies is not very much centered on children's rights and the protection of children working in risky environment. There is a wide range of complaints against government agencies regarding children's rights when their cases are handled in courts of justice. There should be a child-friendly justice system, and people involved in such areas should be trained about the rights of children.

**iv. Counselling and socialization:** Awareness raising for the owners/employers of the welding establishments is most important on such matters as basic requirement for the vulnerable children like those who have left home, who have no home, no parents etc. Improvement of their work conditions and opportunities that assist the child worker to combine school and work would be practical. Socialization and mainstreaming is important to minimize the gap between those children who are excluded by the society and the people in the society who do not consider them as social elements.

**v. Reintegration:** The children engaged in welding work whose parents are willing to take them back should be reintegrated into their families. A part of the rehabilitation process should be directed towards providing vocational or entrepreneurship training to child welders which should be arranged by the Government, NGOs and various private welfare organizations.

**vi. Informal and vocational education:** Informal education has been found to be an effective way of increasing literacy among younger children. Once literate, they should be given vocational training so that they can earn a decent living. Experience shows that formal education is not practical for these children as the time required to obtain a degree is long and the job prospects in the formal sector are very low. On the contrary, vocational training can provide them with valuable skills which they can put to immediate use if the training is adapted to the availability of jobs in the market. There must be some support for the creation of employment opportunities for skilled workers generated by vocational education.

**vii. Public awareness:** Initiative should be taken to publish the harmful aspects of child labour in welding sector. Different media like television, radio, newspapers, magazines, billboards etc. can play an important role to decrease and discourage child labour in the country to a considerable extent. It is, therefore, necessary to create an environment so that the society recognizes these children as human beings and this can be accomplished through public awareness programmes focussing on child rights and development.

#### **4.5 Conclusion**

The sample survey of the welding sector to estimate the incidence and distribution of child workers in Bangladesh is the first attempt of its kind. The survey has yielded rich empirical data on various characteristics of the welding establishments, socio-economic and demographic conditions, employment and working status, health hazards, perception, abuses and other important aspects of the child welders lives. It is hoped that the survey results will help the policy makers,

researchers, constituents and other interested stakeholders to actively combat the problem of child labour from the country.

## References

- International Labour Office: Every child counts, New Global Estimates on Child Labour, Geneva, 2000
- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, GOB: Report on National Sample Survey of Child Labour in Bangladesh, 1995-96
- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, GOB: Report on National Child Labour Survey, 2002-03
- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, GOB: Report on Baseline Survey on Child Workers in Welding Establishments, 2002-03
- Planning Commission, Govt. of Bangladesh: Fifth Five Year Plan, 1997-98
- M.O Farruk (2001a): Child Labour Situation in Bidi Industries in Rangpur District, ILO, Dhaka
- M.O Farruk (2001b) Child Labour Situation in Bidi industries in Tangail, ILO Dhaka
- W. Rahman (1996): Rapid Assesement of Child Labour Situation in Bangladesh, ILO and UNICEF, Dhaka
- Save the children, UK (2002): Compilation of information given by the children, employers and parents about children's work in shrimp processing at Khulna (unpublished), Dhaka
- Nari Unnayan Shukti (2001): Case study on child labour in the Transportation sector, Dhaka, Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum with UNICEF
- M. Z. A Islam (2001a): Child Labour Situation in Match Industries in Dhaka and Narayangonj District, ILO, Dhaka
- L. Shamim, M.N Huda and S.Mahmud (1995): Child domestic work in Dhaka: A study of the exploitative situation Dhaka, Save the Children Australia with Anti Slavery International
- A.H.M.Z. Karim (2001): Child Labour Situation in Leather Tannery industries in Dhaka district, ILO, Dhaka

## Statistical Tables

**Table 1. Number of welding establishments by ownership and division**

Division	Sample size	Total		Sole proprietor		Family proprietor		Partnership	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Dhaka	136	9493	100.0	8299	87.4	631	6.6	562	5.9
Chittagong	72	5083	100.0	3731	73.4	927	18.2	424	8.3
Rajshahi	92	6527	100.0	6031	92.4	284	4.4	212	3.2
Khulna	58	4087	100.0	3523	86.2	207	5.1	356	8.7
Sylhet	31	2062	100.0	1654	80.2	266	12.9	141	6.8
Barisal	15	1034	100.0	964	93.2	-	-	70	6.8
Total	404	28290	100.0	24204	85.6	2317	8.2	1767	6.2

Note : Totals may slightly differ due to rounding.

**Table 2. Age and gender distribution of owners/employers of welding establishments**

Age group	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15-19	70	0.2	70	0.2	-	-
20-24	1528	5.4	1528	5.4	-	-
25-29	3937	13.9	3937	14.0	-	-
30-34	5371	19.0	5371	19.1	-	-
35-39	6234	22.0	6234	22.1	-	-
40-44	3576	12.6	3576	12.7	-	-
45-49	3661	12.9	3588	12.7	73	51.0
50-54	2150	7.6	2150	7.6	-	-
55-59	911	3.2	911	3.2	-	-
60-64	348	1.2	348	1.2	-	-
65+	499	1.8	429	1.5	70	49.0
Total	28290	100.0	28147	100.0	143	100.0

**Table 3. Number of welding establishments by gender and type of ownership**

Type of ownership	Both sex		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Sole proprietor	24204	85.6	24061	85.5	143	100.0
Family proprietor	2317	8.2	2317	8.2	-	
Partnership	1767	6.2	1767	6.3	-	
Total	28290	100.0	28146	100.0	143	100.0

**Table 4. Owners/employers engaged in welding business/work by duration and type of ownership**

Engaged in welding business (year)	Total		Sole proprietor		Family proprietor		Partnership	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<2	3445	12.2	3028	12.5	62	2.7	355	20.1
2-3	6729	23.8	5323	22.0	704	30.5	702	39.8
4-5	4181	14.8	3763	15.5	276	11.9	141	8.0
6-10	8133	28.7	7135	29.5	856	36.9	141	8.0
11-15	3502	12.4	2799	11.6	347	15.0	355	20.1
15+	2296	8.1	2153	8.9	70	3.0	72	4.1
Total	28290	100.0	24204	100.0	2317	100.0	1767	100.0

**Table 5. Number of persons engaged in welding establishment by broad age group and division**

Division	Total		5-17 years		18 and over	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Dhaka	40168	100.0	12236	30.5	27932	69.5
Chittagong	26056	100.0	8392	32.2	17664	67.8
Rajshahi	23051	100.0	8048	34.9	15003	65.1
Khulna	15222	100.0	5691	37.4	9531	62.6
Sylhet	10200	100.0	2582	25.3	7618	74.7
Barisal	3130	100.0	2079	66.4	1051	33.6
Total	117827	100.0	39031	33.1	78796	66.9

**Table 6. Number of persons engaged in welding establishments by broad age group and ownership**

Age group	Total		Sole proprietor		Family proprietor		Partnership	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
5-17	39031	100.0	32800	84.0	3474	8.9	2756	7.1
18 and above	78796	100.0	64740	82.2	7672	9.7	6382	8.1
Total	117827	100.0	97540	82.8	11146	9.5	9138	7.8

**Table7. Children aged 5-17 years engaged in welding establishments by age group and gender**

Age group	Total		Boys		Girls	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
5-11	2755	7.1	2720	7.0	34	50.0
12-14	15795	40.5	15795	40.5	-	-
15-17	20481	52.5	20446	52.5	34	50.0
Total	39031	100.0	38963	100.0	68	100.0

**Table 8. Number of child workers aged 5- 17 years in welding establishments by age group, gender and type of ownership**

Age group and sex	Total	Percent	Sole proprietor	Family proprietor	Partnership
<b>Both sex</b>	<b>39031</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>32869</b>	<b>3474</b>	<b>2688</b>
5-11	2755	7.1	2445	137	172
12-14	15795	40.5	13063	1598	1133
15-17	20481	52.5	17360	1738	1381
<b>Male</b>	<b>38963</b>	<b>99.8</b>	<b>32801</b>	<b>3474</b>	<b>2688</b>
5-11	2720	7.0	2410	137	172
12-14	15795	40.5	13063	1598	1133
15-17	20446	52.4	17326	1738	1381
<b>Female</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
5-11	34	0.1	34	-	-
12-14	-	-	-	-	-
15-17	34	0.1	34	-	-



**Table 9. Number of child workers aged 5-17 years in welding establishments  
by age group and school attendance**

Age group	Total		Full-time		Part-time		Not attended	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
5-11	2755	100.0	68	2.5	206	7.5	2480	90.0
12-14	15795	100.0	552	3.5	758	4.8	14485	91.7
15-17	20481	100.0	796	3.9	838	4.1	18846	92.0
Total	39031	100.0	1417	3.6	1803	4.6	35811	91.8

**Table 10. Child workers aged 5-17 years in welding establishments by gender  
and status in employment**

Status in employment	Total		Boys		Girls	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Regular paid worker	11394	100.0	11360	99.7	34	0.3
Paid apprentice	13325	100.0	13325	100.0	-	-
Unpaid apprentice	12619	100.0	12619	100.0	-	-
Unpaid family worker	416	100.0	416	100.0	-	-
Casual worker/day labourer	1241	100.0	1207	97.3	34	2.7
Others/self employed	34	100.0	34	100.0	-	-
Total	39031	100.0	38963	99.8	68	0.2

**Table 11. Child workers aged 5- 17 years in welding establishments by type of  
ownership and status in employment**

Status in employment	Total		Sole proprietor		Family proprietor		Partner-ship	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Regular paid worker	11394	29.2	9983	30.4	551	15.9	859	32.1
Paid apprentice	13325	34.1	10929	33.3	1466	42.3	929	34.6
Unpaid apprentice	12619	32.3	10580	32.2	1381	39.8	657	24.4
Unpaid family worker	416	1.1	376	1.1	40	1.2	-	-
Casual worker/day labourer	1241	3.2	965	2.9	34	1.0	241	9.0
Others/self employed	34	0.1	34	0.1	-	-	-	-
Total	39031	100.0	32869	100.0	3474	100.0	2688	100.

**Table 12. Child workers aged 5- 17 years in welding establishments by occupation/nature of work, gender and skill (employer's view)**

Nature of work/occupation	Total				Skilled				Unskilled			
	Both sex	Per-cent	Boys	Girls	Both sex	Per-cent	Boys	Girls	Both sex	Per-cent	Boys	Girls
Grill worker	13250	33.9	13216	34	2018	5.2	2018	-	11232	28.8	11197	34
Making door/window	2657	6.8	2657	-	517	1.3	517	-	2140	5.5	2140	-
Making iron furniture	5975	15.3	5975	-	734	1.9	734	-	5240	13.4	5240	-
Welding of old utensils/furniture	4404	11.3	4404	-	539	1.4	539	-	3864	9.9	3864	-
Work all types above	10165	26.0	10130	34	2696	6.9	2696	-	7468	19.1	7437	34
Others	2579	6.6	2579	-	136	0.3	136	-	2442	6.3	2442	-
Total	39031	100.0	38963	68	6643	17.0	6643	-	32388	83.0	32320	68

**Table 13. Method of recruitment of child workers (employers' view)**

Method of recruitment	Sample size	Number	Percent
Private contact	94	6584	23.3
On first come basis	5	337	1.2
Advance payment to parents	16	1121	4.0
As per request of parents	282	19745	69.8
Through labour contractors	2	144	0.5
Others	5	356	1.2
Total	404	28290	100.0

**Table 14. Opinion of owners/employers regarding working capability of child workers like adults workers**

Working capability	Number	Percent
Worked like an adult worker	5802	20.5
Not work	22487	79.5
Total	28290	100.0

**Table 15. Reasons of employing child workers aged 5-17 years in welding establishments**

Reasons of recruiting	No. of responses in sample	Number of responses	Percent
For good work	134	9360	33.1
Suitable for work	53	3673	13.0
No trade union problem	20	1386	4.9
Pay less wages	191	13449	47.5
Obedient	247	17419	61.6
Work can be made when required	168	11865	41.9
Others	23	1560	5.5

Note: Percentage total will not be 100 due to multiple answer.

**Table 16. Mode of payment of wages and salaries to child workers in welding establishments**

Mode of payment	No. of responses in sample	Number of responses	Percent
Daily	48	3323	11.7
Weekly	105	7412	26.2
Monthly	190	13238	46.8
Piece rate basis	9	638	2.3
Conveyance	92	6511	23.0

Note: Due to multiple answers the percentage total will not be 100.

**Table 17. Measures taken by owners/employers of welding establishments when child workers falling sick**

Type of measures taken	Number	Percent
Do nothing	1269	4.5
Worked by other child worker instead of sick children	674	2.4
Appoint child workers against sick children	353	1.2
Arrange treatment	25857	91.4
Others	135	0.5
Total	28290	100.0

**Table 18. Household size of child workers**

Household size	Number	Percent
01-03	2805	9.9
04	5545	19.6
05	7729	27.3
06	6063	21.4
07	1929	6.8
08	1557	5.6
09	843	3.0
10	1822	6.4
Average household size	-	5.6
Total	28290	100.0

**Table 19. Activity status/occupation of household members of child workers**

Activity status	Sample size	Total		Male		Female	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agricultural day labourer	188	16776	8.2	13946	13.0	2830	2.9
Non-agricultural day labourer	274	24835	12.1	16869	15.8	7966	8.2
Welding	458	41136	20.1	38525	36.0	2610	2.7
Student full-time	410	36901	18	14508	13.6	22393	22.9
Student full-time & part-time worker	50	4460	2.2	1501	1.4	2958	3.0
Part-time student & full-time worker	3	269	0.1	97	0.1	171	0.2
Not study (full-time worker)	36	3208	1.6	1328	1.2	1879	1.9
Part-time student & part-time worker	5	447	0.2	269	0.3	178	0.2
Not going to school & not working	41	3681	1.8	2236	2.1	1445	1.5
Too young to work & schooling	128	11555	5.6	5135	4.8	6420	6.6
Unable to work/disabled	36	3221	1.6	2350	2.2	870	0.9
Small trading	127	11519	5.6	6258	5.8	5260	5.4
Household work	477	42751	20.9	1885	1.8	40865	41.8
Not at work (unemployed)	44	3961	1.9	2155	2.0	1806	1.8
Total	2277	204726	100.0	107069	100.0	97656	100.0

**Table 20. Activity status/occupation of fathers and mothers of child workers**

Activity status	Sample size	Total		Father		Mother	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Percent	Percent
Agricultural day labourer	145	12990	17.8	12538	35.9	452	1.2
Non-agricultural day labourer	146	13246	18.2	12518	35.8	728	1.9
Welding	7	600	0.8	600	1.7	-	-
Unable to work/disabled	20	1812	2.5	1812	5.2	-	-
Small trading	89	8137	11.2	5174	14.8	2962	7.8
Household work	386	34624	47.5	790	2.3	33834	89.1
Not at work (unemployed)	17	1518	2.1	1518	4.3	-	-
Total	810	72930	100.0	34953	100.0	37977	100.0

**Table 21. Level of education of household members by gender (all ages)**

Level of education	Total		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No education/can not read or write a letter	5966 <sub>8</sub>	29.1	29115	27.2	30552	31.3
No formal education but can read and write	7797	3.8	4043	3.8	3754	3.8
Class I-V	8368 <sub>7</sub>	40.9	49799	46.5	33888	34.7
Class VI-VIII	2586 <sub>n</sub>	12.6	12166	11.4	13694	14.0
Class IX-X	8994	4.4	3563	3.3	5431	5.6
SSC and equivalent	3006	1.5	1113	1.0	1892	1.9
HSC and equivalent	1978	1.0	550	0.5	1427	1.5
Technical education	97	0.0	97	0.1	0	0.0
Too young for schooling	1273 <sub>2</sub>	6.2	5987	5.6	6744	6.9
Others	902	0.4	631	0.6	270	0.3
Total	2047 <sub>26</sub>	100.0	107069	100.0	97656	100.0

**Table 22. Child worker's family having homestead land and own agricultural land by division**

Characteristics	Total		Division					
	Number	Percent	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
<b>i. Homestead house/own agricultural land</b>								
Have homestead land	36345	93.1	12286	6620	8423	4903	2763	1348
No homestead land	2684	6.9	361	562	367	838	178	379
Total	39031	100.0	12648	7182	8790	5741	2941	1727
<b>ii. Having own agricultural land</b>								
Have agricultural land	20590	52.8	7797	3234	4615	2810	1404	728
No agricultural land	18441	47.2	4850	3948	4174	2931	1536	998
Total	39031	100.0	12648	7182	8790	5741	2941	1727

**Table 23. Child workers by reasons for leaving permanent place of residence**

Reasons of leaving	Sample size	Number	Percent
Poverty/hunger	101	9083	23.3
Step father/mother	8	758	1.9
Nobody to look after me	12	1095	2.8
I left alone	2	171	0.4
Physically beaten/misbehaved	1	97	0.3
Parents sent me	105	9352	24.0
For earning	161	14516	37.2
Others	44	3956	10.1
Total	434	39031	100.0

**Table 24. Distribution of child workers 5-17 years by persons who brought them to the place of work**

Child workers came with whom	Number	Percent
With parents	16202	41.5
With brother/sister	3149	8.1
Through mediator	574	1.5
Came alone with parent's consent	4989	12.8
Came alone without parent's consent	11557	3.0
Came with friends after getting parent's consent	2314	5.9
Came with friends without getting parent's consent	171	0.4
Came with relatives	8120	20.1
Others	2350	6.0
Total	39031	100.0

**Table 25. Main economic activity of households of child workers by division**

Type of activity	Total	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
Own or tenant farming	6919	2902	778	1701	734	705	97
Agri. day labourer	8740	3309	1848	1438	1517	349	275
Non. agri. day labourer	14357	3404	3013	3477	2302	1173	985
Small trading	6326	1966	991	1646	826	626	270
Manufacturing	452	171	183	-	-	-	97
Nothing/unemployed	269	97	-	85	85	-	-
Others	1966	796	367	440	275	85	-
Total	39031	12648	7182	8790	5741	2941	1727
<b>Percent</b>							
Own or tenant farming	17.7	22.9	10.8	19.4	12.8	24.1	5.6
Agri. Day labourer	22.4	26.2	25.7	16.4	26.4	11.9	15.9
Non. Agri. Day labourer	36.8	26.9	42.0	39.6	40.1	39.9	57.2
Small trading	16.2	15.5	13.8	18.7	14.4	21.3	15.6
Manufacturing	1.2	1.4	2.5	-	-	-	5.6
Nothing/unemployed	0.7	0.8	-	1.0	1.5	-	-
Others	5	6.3	5.1	5.0	4.8	2.9	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 26. Distribution of child workers living with parents by place and type of accommodation**

Place and type of accommodation	Sample size	Number	Percent
Own house in a slum	18	1588	5.7
Rented house in a slum	22	2018	7.3
Rented house elsewhere	26	2407	8.7
Own house	236	21138	76.0
Others	7	649	2.3
Total	309	27801	100.0

NB: Those who are living with parents only

**Table 27. Distribution of child workers not living with parents by place and type of accommodation**

Place and type of accommodation	Sample size	Number	Percent
Own house in a slum	4	361	3.2
Rented house in a slum	7	630	5.6
Employer's accommodation	85	7607	67.7
Foot path/abandoned place	2	183	1.6
Others	27	2446	21.8
Total	125	11230	100.0

Note : Other includes relatives' houses, rented house other than slum etc.

**Table 28. Child workers in terms of how they know their own age**

Source of knowing own age	Number	Percent
By guess	8275	21.2
From parents	27675	70.9
From other family members	1169	3.0
From school	802	2.1
From relative	293	.8
Not so sure of my age	815	2.1
Total	39031	100.0

**Table 29. Distribution of child workers who can read, write and currently study in educational institutions**

Characteristics	Number	Percent
<b>i. Able to read</b>		
Can read	30663	47.7
Cannot read	8368	52.3
Total	39031	100.0
<b>ii. Able to write</b>		
Can write	30228	48.3
Cannot write	8803	51.7
Total	39031	100.0
<b>iii. Currently studying</b>		
Studying in formal school	1364	3.6
Studying in informal school	281	0.7
Not studying	37385	95.7
Total	39031	100.0

**Table 30. Distribution of child workers currently studying by level of education**

Level of education	Sample number	Number	Percent
Class I-V	10	912	55.4
Class VI-VIII	4	367	22.3
Class IX-X	2	195	11.9
SSC or equivalent	-	-	-
HSC or equivalent	1	85	5.2
Other technical education	1	85	5.2
Total	18	1646	100.0

**Table 31. Distribution of child workers by reasons for not studying**

Reasons of not studying	Sample number	Number	Percent
Cannot afford educational expenses	221	19934	53.3
Work for wages	52	4565	12.2
Parents did not send to school	24	2221	5.9
Not interested in schooling	106	9518	25.5
School is too far	1	85	0.2
Others	12	1059	2.9
Total	416	37385	100.0



**Table 32. Distribution of child workers not currently studying but had been to school**

Previously studying	Number	Percent
Studied in formal school	17645	47.2
Studied in informal school	257	0.7
Not studied	19483	52.1
Total	37385	100.0

**Table 33. Distribution of child workers by duration of work in welding activity**

Duration of work (year)	Number	Percent
<1	10376	26.6
01-02	21487	55.1
03-04	6187	15.8
05-06	796	2.0
7 +	183	0.5
Total	39031	100.0

**Table 34. Distribution of child workers previously engaged by type of work**

Previously engaged	Sample number	Number	Percent
Never worked before	343	30832	79.0
Domestic work	6	562	1.5
Auto mobile workshop	16	1445	3.7
Transport work	5	435	1.1
Farming in own village	28	2492	6.4
Construction work	4	355	0.9
Battery recharging/recycling	1	85	0.2
Others	31	2823	7.2
Total	434	39031	100.0

**Table 35 Reasons for leaving previous work**

Reasons for leaving	No. of responses in sample	Number	Percent
For less wages	39	3471	42.3
Beaten/abused	12	1083	13.2
No permission for going to school	1	85	1.0
Inadequate food	5	459	5.6
For losing job	4	361	4.4
Dissatisfaction at work	30	2706	33.0
Very risky work	5	453	5.5
Other	15	1383	16.9

Note: Multiple answers are recorded. A total of 8199 children worked before.

**Table 36. Distribution of child workers engaged in welding work by sources (whom)**

Source	Number	Percent
Parents	19455	49.8
Relative	10594	27.1
Self	5576	14.3
Friends	2074	5.3
Others	1329	3.4
Total	39031	100.0

**Table 37. Distribution of child workers engaged by type of welding activity**

Type	No. of responses in sample	Number of responses	Percent
Grill work	275	24584	63.0
Window/door work	210	18675	47.8
Iron furniture	127	11392	29.2
Welding of old utensil/furniture	119	10721	27.5
Others	34	3098	7.9

Note: Multiple answer is recorded.

**Table 38. Distribution of child workers by daily hours worked**

Daily hours worked(hours)	Number	Percent
01-04	612	1.6
05-06	1794	4.6
07-08	15269	39.1
09-10	16381	42.0
11-12	4513	11.5
12+	459	1.2
Total	39031	100.0
Average hours/day	-	9.0

**Table 39. Distribution of child workers who get time for lunch and tea break**

Break time	Number	Percent
Get break	38853	99.5
Not get time for lunch/tea	178	0.5
Total	39031	100.0

**Table 40. Distributions of child workers in welding establishments doing other side activities**

Type of activity	Number	Percent
Do not do any other work	37318	95.6
Domestic work	171	0.4
Automobile work	257	0.7
Battery recharging/recycling	85	0.2
Others	1198	3.1
Total	39031	100.0

**Table 41. Distribution of income earned in Taka during last month by child workers**

Earned during last month (Tk.)	Number	Percent
100-300	11884	30.4
301-500	12119	31.0
501-750	5343	13.7
751-1000	4796	12.3
1001-1500	3554	9.1
1501+	1334	3.5
Total	39031	100.0

**Table 42. Mode of payment of wages and salaries of child workers by division**

Mode of payment	Total	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
Daily	3859	1395	636	819	183	824	-
Weekly	9482	2019	1562	2986	2203	184	526
Monthly	18068	7146	2952	2951	2866	1226	925
Piece rate basis	771	85	257	171	-	257	-
Conveyance	6483	1719	1775	1775	488	448	275
Don't know	367	281	-	85	-	-	-
Total	39031	12648	7182	8790	5741	2941	1727
<b>Percent</b>							
Daily	9.9	11.0	8.9	9.3	3.2	28.0	-
Weekly	24.3	16.0	21.7	34.0	38.4	6.3	30.5
Monthly	46.8	56.5	41.1	33.6	49.9	41.8	53.7
Piece rate basis	2.0	0.7	3.6	1.9	-	8.7	-
Conveyance	16.6	13.6	24.7	20.2	8.5	15.2	15.9
Don't know	0.9	2.2	-	1.0	-	-	-
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 43. Distribution of child worker's earnings by nature of spending**

Head of expenditure	No. of responses in sample	Number of responses	Percent
Payment of house rent	12	1096	2.8
All earnings given to parents	112	9972	25.5
Partly earnings given to parents	222	19964	51.1
Expenditure as pocket money	197	17694	45.3
Payment of previous loan	2	171	0.4
Expenditure on food	85	7645	19.6
Purchase of clothing	86	5034	12.9
Others	9	790	2.0

Note: Multiple answer is recorded.

**Table 44. Child workers by their job satisfaction with current wages/salaries and working due to parent's loan**

Characteristics	Number	Percent
<b>i. Satisfied with wages</b>		
Satisfied	18351	47.0
Not satisfied	20680	53.0
Total	39031	100.0
<b>ii. Child workers have loan from employer</b>		
Have loan	1248	3.2
No loan	37783	96.8
Total	39031	100.0
<b>iii. Currently working due to parent's loan</b>		
Working due to parents loan	9390	24.1
Not for parents loan	29641	75.9
Total	39031	100.0

**Table 45. Distribution of child workers by age of first starting work**

Age of starting age	Number	Percent
07	85	.2
08	521	1.3
09	1426	3.7
10	2528	6.5
11	4111	10.5
12	7434	19.0
13	8531	21.8
14	7762	19.9
15	4823	12.3
16	1622	4.2
17	183	0.4
Total	39031	100.0

**Table 46. Distribution of child workers worked previously by reasons for work**

Reasons	Sample Number	Number	Percent
Parents had a debt	16	1450	17.7
Family needed more income	49	4269	52.1
Disliked studies	20	1923	23.4
Others	6	557	6.8
Total	91	8199	100.0

**Table 47. Distribution of child workers having smoking habit**

Characteristics	Number	Percent
<b>i. Smoking habit</b>		
Smoking	3491	9.0
Not smoking	35540	91.0
Total	39031	100.0
<b>ii. Duration of smoking</b>		
≤2	2687	77.0
3-4	803	23.0
Total	3490	100.0

**Table 48. Distribution of child workers ever arrested by police and reasons of arrest**

Arrested/ reasons of arresting	Number	Percent
Arrested when traveling with friends	178	0.5
Don't arrested	38853	99.5
Total	39031	100.0

**Table 49. Distribution of child workers in terms of how they spend leisure time**

Type of recreation	No. of responses in sample	Number of responses	Percent
Watching television	192	17251	44.2
Radio/listening songs	42	3779	9.7
Playing/watching games	99	8855	22.7
Gossiping with friends/relatives	92	8311	21.3
Work with family	54	4840	12.4
Nothing	58	5260	13.5
Others	17	1525	3.9

Note: Multiple answer is recorded.

**Table 50. Distribution of child workers who had ever fallen sick at work**

Sick	Number	Percent
Felt sick	15891	40.7
Not sick	23140	59.3
Total	39031	100.0

**Table 51. Distribution of child workers who received treatment for sickness**

Characteristics	Number	Percent
<b>i. Received treatment</b>		
Received treatment	14819	93.3
Not received treatment	1071	6.7
Total	15891	100.0
<b>ii. Type of treatment received</b>		
Allopathic	14079	95.0
Homeopathic	545	3.7
Unani/ayurvedic	195	1.3
Total	14819	100.0

**iii. Child worker bears treatment expenses**

Bear expenses	8170	55.1
Not bear expenses	6649	44.9
Total	14819	100.0

**iv. Reasons for not receiving treatment**

Lack of money	355	33.1
Treatment not needed	618	57.8
Others	97	9.1
Total	1071	100.0

**Table 52. Percentage distribution of child workers who got injuries/sickness by type**

Type of injuries	Sample Number	Number of worker	Percent
Back pain due to heavy load	9	832	5.2
Respiratory problem	2	171	1.1
Fever	74	6694	42.1
Burnt	25	2272	14.3
Headache	18	1598	10.1
Cough	2	178	1.1
Stomach pain	9	819	5.1
Others	37	3323	21.0
Total	176	15891	100.0

Note: Others include hand injuries, leg injuries, eye infection from iron dust etc.

**Table 53. Child workers wearing protection materials**

Characteristics	Number	Percent
<b>i. Wear protection materials</b>		
Wear protection materials	21553	55.2
Not wearing protection material	17478	44.8
Total	39031	100.0
<b>ii. Type of protection materials</b>		
Boot/shoe	1211	5.6
Gloves	1720	8.0
Musk for eyes	13804	64.0
Heavy dress	3291	15.3
Others	1524	7.1
Total	21553	100.0

**Table 54. Child workers willing to go to school if opportunity provided**

Characteristics	Number	Percent
Willing to go to school	15097	38.7
Not willing	23934	61.3
Total	39031	100.0

**Table 55. Distribution of child workers by their present / future plan if financial and other assistances are provided**

Present/future plan	Number	Percent
Open welding workshop	15323	39.3
Study	4807	12.3
Don't know/don't say	552	1.4
Go to abroad after taking training	2121	5.4
Deposit money in the bank	195	0.5
Money give to parents	1646	4.2
Do govt. service	263	0.7
Purchase land	287	0.7
Open bucher shop	85	0.2
Start small trade	11939	30.6
Don't take help	190	0.5
Start lathe machine business	734	1.9
Becoming painter	97	0.2
Make a house	354	0.9
Start furniture business	85	0.2
Do something	85	0.2
Re-rolling mill mechanic	171	0.4
Expenses for younger brother	97	0.2
Total	39031	100.0

**Table 56. Distribution of child workers with current job satisfaction**

Job satisfaction	Number	Percent
Satisfied	32155	82.4
Not satisfied	6876	17.6
Total	39031	100.0



**Table 57. Distribution of child workers by reasons of job satisfaction**

Reasons of job satisfaction	Sample Number	Number	Percent
Able to support family	133	11791	36.7
To meet educational expenses	1	85	0.3
To arrange own food expenses	30	2718	8.4
Good income	116	10481	32.6
Good behavior of employer	41	3699	11.5
Good working environment	17	1554	4.8
Others	20	1824	5.7
Total	358	32155	100.0

**Table 58. Distribution of child workers by reasons of disliking work**

Reasons of disliking	Sample Number	Number	Percent
Often get sick due to work	13	1218	17.7
Unable to go to school	12	1065	15.5
Feeling too tired	19	1739	25.3
Do not like work/job	5	447	6.5
Do not like employer	3	269	3.9
Less wages	16	1420	20.7
Working environment not good	7	618	9.0
Others	1	97	1.4
Total	76	6876	100.0

**Table 59. Distribution of child workers by their perception regarding health care, education and work environment**

Characteristics	Sample Number	Number	Percent
<b>i. Knowledge of welding work not good for health</b>			
Know	267	23960	61.4
Don't know	167	15071	38.6
Total	434	39031	100.0
<b>ii. Know better to go to school instead of work</b>			
Know	395	35533	91.0
Don't know	39	3498	9.0
Total	434	39031	100.0
<b>iii. Abused at work place</b>			
Faced abused	95	8653	22.2
Not faced abused	339	30378	77.8
Total	434	39031	100.0

**Table 60. Distribution of child workers by type of abuses**

Type of abuses	Sample Number	Number	Percent
Beaten by owner /employer	16	1474	17.0
Rebuke	78	7081	81.8
Others	1	97	1.2
Total	95	8653	100.0

**Table 61. Type of measures taken by child workers if harassed at work place**

Type of measure taken	Sample Number	Number	Percent
Inform to friends	18	1636	18.9
Inform to parents	25	2296	26.5
Do not inform anybody	52	4721	54.6
Total	95	8653	100.0

**Table 62. Distribution of child workers of getting help if abused at work place**

Source of getting help	Sample Number	Number	Percent
Parents	15	1359	15.7
Friends	6	526	6.1
Local leaders	1	97	1.1
Labour leader	2	195	2.3
Police	5	440	5.1
Do not know	66	6033	69.7
Total	95	8653	100.0

**Table 63. Knowledge of child worker about minimum age of work**

Knowledge of minimum age	Number	Percent
Know	3556	9.1
Don't know	35475	90.9
Total	39031	100.0

**Table 64. Percentage of child workers by who know of other child workers who stopped welding work**

Who stopped welding work	Number	Percent
Know	6388	16.4
Don't know	32643	83.6
Total	39031	100.0

**Table 65. Percentage of child workers who would advise siblings or friends to work in welding establishment**

Advice to work in w. establishment	Number	Percent
Will advise	14692	37.6
Never advise	24339	62.4
Total	39031	100.0



(Confidential)

(Use for statistical purposes)

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh  
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics  
Parishankhan Bhaban (4<sup>th</sup> floor, Block-1)

E-27/A, Agargaon, Dhaka.

## NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR SURVEY, 2002-2003

### WELDING ESTABLISHMENT SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

DPC NO.

Section – 1: Identification of welding establishment	FOR OFFICE USE ONLY		
1.1. Region	Region Code	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1.2. District	Dist. Code	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1.3. Upazala/Thana	Upazala/Thana Code	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1.4. Union/Ward No.	Union/Ward No. code	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1.5. Mouza/Mahalla	Mouza/Mohalla Code	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>
1.6. Name of establishment	<div style="background-color: #cccccc; height: 40px;"></div>		
1.7. Respondent's name			
1.8. Sample establishment No.			

### Interviewer's visits

Visit	Date	Data collection status (Please tick)		
1 <sup>st</sup> visit		1- Complete	2- Incomplete	3- Refused
2 <sup>nd</sup> visit		1- Complete	2- Incomplete	3- Refused
3 <sup>rd</sup> visit		1- Complete	2- Incomplete	3- Refused

### ***Interviewer/Supervisor/Editor***

Interviewer: Name..... Date .....

Supervisor: Name ..... Date.....

Editor/coder: Name ..... Date .....

### **Section- 2 : General information on establishment and its owner/employer** (Information is to be collected directly from owner/employer)

<b>2.1 Name and address of the establishment.</b>  Name of the establishment (if any).....  Address.....  			<b>2.4 What is the ownership status of the establishment?</b>  1- Individual ownership  2- Family ownership  3- Partnership  4- Private Limited Company  5- Others ( specify) .....	
<b>2.2 Owner/proprietor's name, sex and age.</b>  Name-----	<b>Sex</b>  1-Male  2- Female	<b>Age</b>  (in complete year)	<b>2.5 Total number of regular employees in the establishment by age group</b>  a) Total number of employees.....  b) No. of employees aged 18 years & over.....  c) No. of employees aged (5-17) years.....	
<b>2.3 For how long have you been doing this welding work?</b>  <div style="text-align: center;">             Year      Month  <div style="display: flex; justify-content: center; gap: 20px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 30px;"></div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 40px; height: 30px;"></div> </div> </div>				

**2.6 Please specify the children's name and their nature of work in your establishment.**

Serial No.	Name of children (5-17 years)	Age (In complete year)	Sex 1-Male 2-Female	Attending school? 1-Yes,Full time 2- Yes, Part time 3- No	Skilled/ unskilled labour 1-Skilled 2-unskilled	Status of work 1- Grill 2-door/window 3-furniture 4-repairing 5- all above 6-others	Nature of work 1- full time 2-part time	Type of employ-ment 1-regular 2-irregular	Status in employment 1-regular paid employee 2-paid apprentices 3-unpaid apprentices 4-unpaid family worker 5- Irregular worker/day labourer 6- others (self) etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
01									
02									
03									
04									

05									
06									
07									
08									
09									
10									

<p>2.7. How do you recruit the child worker?</p> <p>1- Personal / informal arrangement</p> <p>2- Spot recruitment on first come basis</p> <p>3- Employed in lieu of advance paid to parents/relatives (as bonded worker)</p> <p>4- Requested by parent/guardians</p> <p>5- Through labour contractor</p> <p>6- Other (specify).....</p>	<p>2.10. Do the Child workers work as good as other adult labour in the establishment?</p> <p>1-Yes</p> <p>2- No</p> <p>2.11. Do you have a slag/busy season in your line of work?</p> <p>1- Yes, months cited as busy -----</p> <p>2- Yes, months cited as slag -----</p> <p>3- No</p>		
<p>2.8. What are advantages of recruiting young workers? (Allow multiple responses)</p> <p>1- Good at work</p> <p>2- Suitable for work</p> <p>3- No trade union problem</p> <p>4- Less wages could be paid</p> <p>5- Obedient</p> <p>6- Work can be made as and when required</p> <p>7- Others (specify).....</p>	<p>2.12 What is the average number of hours/day and average number of days/week the child worker(s) worked as a welder?</p> <p>Average hours/day <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 50px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>Average Days/week <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td style="width: 50px; height: 20px;"></td></tr></table></p> <p>2.13. How do you pay their wages/ salary welders?</p> <p>1- Daily basis</p> <p>2- Weekly</p> <p>3- Monthly</p> <p>4- Piece rate basis</p> <p>5- Daily convince</p>		
<p>2.9. Are you aware that recruitment of children is illegal?</p> <p>1 -Yes</p> <p>2 - No</p>	<p>2.14 What do you do take if your child worker(s) become sick?</p> <p>1- Nothing</p> <p>2- Substitute with another child welder</p> <p>3- Recruit new one instead of sick welder</p> <p>4- Do treatment</p> <p>5- Others (specify)-----</p>		

### Section -3: Information of child worker aged 5-17 years

(Following questions are to be asked directly to a children aged 5-17 years who working in the welding establishment)

#### 3. A Family information of the child worker

3.1 Would you tell me about your family

Sl. No	Name of the household members of the child worker (Please list of all immediate family members whether or not the child is living with them)	Relationship to child worker 1- Self 2- Father/mother 3- Step father/mother 4- Brother/Sister 5- Grandparents 6- Uncle/aunts 7- Others	Sex 1- Male 2- Female	Age (in complete years, for less than one year write '00')	Status in employment of each household member 1- agriculture labour 2- non-agriculture labour 3- welding 4- student, full time 5- full time student & part time worker 6- part time student & full time worker 7- not in school (full time work) 8- part time student & part time worker 9- not in school & not in work 10- too young to be in school or employed 11- cannot work/disabled 12- small business 13- homemaker 14- not employed	Education level 1- illiterate/cannot read and write a letter 2- no formal education, but can read and write a letter 3- class I - V 4- class VI-VIII 5- class IX-X 6- SSC or equivalent 7- HSC or equivalent 8- technical education 9- too young to be in school 10- others, specify
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
01						
02						
03						
04						
05						
06						

07						
08						
09						

3.B Information about place of origin & current living situation of the child worker	
3.2. What is your permanent address (District) ----- Code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	3.8. Is your parents alive? 1- both alive 2- mother dead, father alive 3- mother alive, father dead 4- both dead
3.3. Do you have any permanent house there? 1-Yes      2-No	
3.4. Do your family have own agricultural land? 1-Yes      2-No	
3.5. Why did you leave your home? 1- poverty/hunger 2- because of step father/mother 3- no one to look after me 4- ran away 5- there was abuse 6- parent sent me away 7- come to earn income 8- others, specify	3.9. Do you live with your parents now? 1-Yes 2-No (go to 3.11)
3.6. With whom have you come here? 1- with parents 2- with siblings 3- with brokers 4- came alone with the consent of parents 5- came alone without the consent of parents 6- came with friends with the consent of parents 7- came with friends without the consent of parents 8- came with relatives 9- others, specify .....	3.10. If yes in 3.9, where do you live with them now? 1- own house in a slum 2- rented house in a slum 3- other than slum area (rented house) 4- own house/home 5- street/abandoned place 6- others, specify .....
	3.11. If no in 3.9, where do you live now? 1- own house in a slum 2- rented house in a slum 3- employer provided accommodation (welding shop/other place) 4- street/abandoned place 5- others, specify .....
3.7. What is the main occupation by your family in your place of origin? 1- own/subsistence farming 2- agricultural wage labourer 3- non-agricultural wage labourer 4- small business 5- manufacturing 6- nothing/unemployed	3.12. If no in 3.9, Is there any body living with you? 1- nobody, alone 2- living with other family members/relatives 3- friends 4- fellow welders 5- others, specify .....



7- others, specify.....	
-------------------------	--

3.C Personal information of the child worker	
3.13. How do you know, how old are you ? 1- guess 2- know from parents 3. know from family members 4- know from school 5- know from relatives 6- not so sure about my age	4- not interested/unsuccessful 5- school is too far 6- others, specify..... 3.21. If the answer code of 3.19 is '1' or '2', which class did you read? class <input type="text"/>
3.D Current working condition of child worker	
3.14. Can you read? (Please ask him to read this questionnaire in order to verify whether he can able to read) 1- Yes 2- No	3.22. How long have you been working as a welder? year <input type="text"/> month <input type="text"/>
3.15. Can you write? (Please verify that can able write) 1- Yes 2- No 3.16. Are you currently attending formal or informal school? 1- Yes, formal 2- Yes, informal 3- No	3.23. Where did you work before you worked as a welder? 1- did not work before 2- child domestic worker 3- automobile workshop 4- transportation 5- agricultural worker in my home village home 6- construction worker 7- battery recharging/recycling 8- others, specify----- <input type="text"/>
3.17. If yes, which class do you read in? class <input type="text"/> (Go to 3.22)	code <input type="text"/>
3.18. If no, in 3.16 what is the reason for not attending school? 1- cannot afford 2- because of work 3- parents did not send school 4- not interested/unsuccessful 5- school is too far 6- others, specify.....	3.24. . If the answer code is (2-8) why did you left the previous work? (allow multiple responses) 1- low remuneration in previous job 2- physically / mentally abuse 3- not allowed to go to school 4- insufficient food 5- fired by employer 6- disliking 7- very hazardous work 8- others, specify.....
3.19. Have you ever attended formal or informal school? 1- Yes, formal 2- Yes, informal 3- No 3.20. If answer code is '3', then why? 1- cannot afford 2- because of work 3- parents did not send school	3.25. Who put you into this work? 1- parents 2- relatives 3- self 4- friends 5- others, specify.....

<p>3.26. What type of work do you mostly weld? (allow multiple responses)</p> <p>1- grill</p> <p>2- door/window</p> <p>3- rod furniture</p> <p>4- repairing</p> <p>5- others, specify.....</p>	<p>4- pay for all school expenses</p> <p>5- keep some as pocket money</p> <p>6- pay debts</p> <p>7- pay for food</p> <p>8- clothing</p> <p>9- pay some amount to employer</p> <p>10- others, specify.....</p>
<p>3.27. How many hours do you work per day?</p> <p>hour <input type="text"/></p>	<p>3.34. What percent of your income do you give to your parents?</p> <p>percentage <input type="text"/></p>
<p>3.28. Do you have any lunch and tea break?</p> <p>1- Yes, minutes (including all) <input type="text"/> 2- No</p>	<p>3.35. Are you satisfied with your pay?</p> <p>1- Yes 2- No</p>
<p>3.29. How many days in a week and how many months in a year do you work as a welder?</p> <p>days in a <input type="text"/></p> <p>week</p> <p>months in a year <input type="text"/></p>	<p>3.36. Are you indebted to your employer?</p> <p>1- Yes 2- No</p>
<p>3.30. Do you do any other work in addition to welding? (record multiple responses)</p> <p>1- do not do any work</p> <p>2- child domestic worker</p> <p>3- automobile workshop</p> <p>4- road transportation</p> <p>5- battery recharging/recycling</p> <p>6- others, specify.....</p>	<p>3.37. Are you working welding because of your parent has taken a loan?</p> <p>1- Yes 2- No</p>
	<p><b>3.E Information about past work of child worker</b></p>
<p>3.31. How much did you earned during the last pay Period from welding? (monthly basis)</p> <p>Taka <input type="text"/></p>	<p>3.38. How old were you when you first started working?</p> <p>year <input type="text"/></p>
<p>3.32. What is the mode of payment ?</p> <p>1- daily basis</p> <p>2- weekly</p> <p>3- month</p> <p>4- piece rate basis</p> <p>5- convinces</p> <p>6- don't know</p>	<p>3.39. What was your first job? (If the answer code of 3.23 is "1" then no need to ask 3.39 &amp; 3.40)</p> <p>1- welding</p> <p>2- domestic child worker</p> <p>3- automobile workshop</p> <p>4- battery recharging/recycling</p> <p>5- agricultural labour</p> <p>6- transportation worker</p> <p>7- others, specify.....(code)</p>
<p>3.33. What do you do with your income? (record multiple responses)</p> <p>1- pay house rent</p> <p>2- give entire amount to parents</p> <p>3- give partial to parents</p>	<p>3.40. Why did you have to start work?</p> <p>1- parents had a debt</p> <p>2- family needed more income</p> <p>3- I ran away</p> <p>4- I was sold</p> <p>5- disliking studies</p> <p>6- others, specify.....</p>

<b>3.F Information about personal behavior of child worker</b>		3.49. Did you receive any treatment for your illness/injury? 1-Yes      2-No (go to 3.52)
3.41. Do you smoke? 1- Yes      2- No		3.50 What type of treatment did you receive? 1- allopathic 2- homeopathic 3- unani/ayurvedic 4- other treatment (pir, fakir, tantric etc.) 5- no need of treatment
3.42. If yes, for how long have you been smoking? year <input type="text"/>		
3.43. Have you ever been arrested by the police? 1- Yes      2- No		3.51. Did you bear your treatment/ expenses? 1- Yes      2- No
3.44. If yes, what's the reason? reason----- code <input type="text"/>		3.52. If 'no' in 3.49 why didn't receive treatment? 1- lack of money 2- treatment was not required 3- no health service facilities 4- others, specify.....
3.45. How do you spend your free time? 1- watching television 2- radio/listening song 3- playing/watching games 4- gossiping with friends/relatives  5- work with family 6- nothing 7- others (watching cinema, reading books etc.)		3.53. Do you uses any protection ears & tears while working? 1- Yes      2- No
<b>3.G Information about health hazard of child worker at work</b>		3.54. If yes, what type of wear? 1- boot/shoe 2- gloves 3- musk for eyes 4- heavy dress 5- others, specify.....
3.46. Have you ever been sick during the work? 1- Yes      2- No (go to 3.53)		
3.47. If yes, when did you become sick or injured? Time (day) <input type="text"/>		<b>3.H Information about perception and knowledge of working child</b>
3.48. What types of illness or injury? 1- back pain due to heavy load 2- respiratory problem 3- fever 4- burns from welding  5- headache 6- cough 7- stomach pain 8- others, specify.....		3.55. If get facilities would you go to school ? 1- Yes      2- No
		3.56. What you want to do at present or in the near future if you are given financial support or other assistances? write----- code <input type="text"/>
		3.57. Do you like your present work? 1- Yes      2- No

<p>3.58. If yes, why do you like your work?</p> <p>1- can help/support family  2- can earn money for school  3- can earn money for food  4- well paid  5- employer is well behaved  6- nice working environment  7- others, specify.....</p>	<p>3.64. What would you do if you face danger or abuse in the job?</p> <p>1- inform friends  2- inform parents  3- inform no one  4- inform local labour leader  5- inform police  6- others, specify.....</p>
<p>3.59. If no in 3.57, why do you not like your work?</p> <p>1- work hazard make me sick  2- can't go to school  3- too tired  4- don't like work  5- don't like employer  6- low pay  7- working environment is not good  8- others, specify.....</p>	<p>3.65. Do you know where you could seek help if you have been abused in the job?</p> <p>1- from NGO  2- from parents  3- from friends  4- from local/social leader  5- from labour leader  6- from police  7- don't know</p>
<p>3.60. Do you know this work is rather dangerous to your health?</p> <p>1- Yes      2- No</p>	<p>3.66. Do you know what is the minimum age that the children can work?</p> <p>1- Yes      2- No</p>
<p>3.61. Do you know that you should be in school rather being here?</p> <p>1- Yes      2- No</p>	<p>3.67. If yes, what is the minimum age?</p> <p>Age <input type="text"/></p>
<p>3.62. Do you face abuse in your job?</p> <p>1-yes      2-no (go to 3.66)</p>	<p>3.68. Do you know anyone who has stopped welding?</p> <p>1- Yes      2- No</p>
<p>3.63. If yes, what sort of abuse do you face?</p> <p>1- scolded/beaten by employer  2- sexual abuse  3- little or no food  4- rebuke  5- others, specify.....</p>	<p>3.69. If yes, what are they doing now?</p> <p>Deserve ----- code <input type="text"/></p> <p>3.70. Would you recommended this job to your brother or friend?</p> <p>1- Yes      2- No</p>