

Report on  
Baseline Survey on Working Children in  
Automobile Establishments  
2002-03

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## **Preface**

Child labour particularly the worst forms of child labour is a matter of great concern in Bangladesh. The Government of Bangladesh has given due importance to the problem of child labour in the country, especially those in hazardous work, and is working with other organizations towards its elimination. Unfortunately, not much effort has so far been made to quantify the incidence and distribution of children engaged in hazardous work at the national and regional levels. To fill the knowledge gap relating to children in hazardous work as well as the worst forms of child labour, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) has conducted the Baseline Survey on Working Children in Automobile Workshops during 2002-03.

This survey has been undertaken by BBS under the framework of the National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) 2002-03. It may be noted that five national level baseline surveys were carried out in five selected sectors namely: (i) welding, (ii) battery recharging/recycling, (iii) street children, (iv) road transportation and (v) automobile workshops during 2002-03 by BBS and by other sub-contractors.

This report is based on the findings of the baseline survey on child workers in automobile establishments of the country and it contains detailed information on the characteristics of automobile workshops and on the realities of the working children, I hope that the empirical data contained in the report will be useful to various stakeholders for combating child labour.

I would like to thank those who were intimately associated with the survey activities, from conceptualization of the survey to its implementation. In particular I appreciate the technical contributions and the tireless efforts of Mr. Md. Zobdul Hoque, Director, Industry and Labour Wing, BBS, Mr. Attindra Kumar Ghosh, Deputy Director, BBS and Ms. Sanjukta Mukherjee, Baseline Survey Specialist, SIMPOC, ILO-IPEC, Bangkok. Finally, I express my sincere thanks and gratitude to Mr. Gopal Bhattacharya, Director, ILO area office, Dhaka for financial assistance.

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## **Executive Summary**

The baseline survey on working children in automobile workshops of the country was conducted during November 2002 to January 2003. The survey covered 350 sample auto establishments out of the total 9614 in the country. A total of 380 child workers aged 5 to 17 from 350 establishments were sampled for data collection. Further, data was also collected from 350 owners/employers of the auto establishments surveyed.

The objective of the survey was to estimate the incidence and distribution of child workers in automobile establishments, at the national level. The enumeration of automobile establishments in Bangladesh and the size of the child worker population engaged in this sector was previously unknown. The magnitude and nature of the sector is useful in formulating interventions so comprehensive data on the child workers in automobile workshops was collected. It included information about: the characteristics of automobile establishments as well as employers/owners of the establishments; the estimate of the number of child workers by age and skill, hours worked and earnings etc., the socio-economic characteristics of the child workers' families, child exploitation and abuses, occupational risk and health hazards etc.

The nation-wide enumeration revealed that there were 9614 automobile workshops/establishments in the country of which 88.8 percent were individually owned, 5.5 percent were family owned and 5.4 percent owned by partnership. Dhaka division had the highest incidence of automobile establishments.

The survey results show that a total of 15,923 children (all boys and no girls) aged 5-17 years were working in automobiles establishment which represent 41.8 of the total persons engaged in automobile workshops.

Average family size of the child workers was 5.3 with an average number of 1.8 children under the age of 15. Some 29.0 percent working children did not live with parents while 71.0 percent lived with the parents.

About 91.0 percent households of the working children had homestead land and 49.1 percent had both homestead and agriculture land. About two-fifths (44.2 %) of the fathers and 69.1 percent mothers of the child workers were illiterate.



The highest proportion of children (49.3 %) belonged to 15-17 year age bracket followed by 45.2 percent in 12-14 year age group. About two-fifths (43.4 %) of child workers were able to read and write and only 3.4 percent working children were currently studying.

The survey results show that, on an average children worked for 9.3 hours per day. A significant proportion (41.4 %) worked 9-10 hours a day while nearly 33 percent worked 7 to 8 hours daily. About three-fourths (73.5 %) of the total child workers worked 6 days in a week.

The average monthly income of the working children was only Tk. 470 and 40.0 percent children earned Tk. 400-500 per month. A little more than one-third (35.4 %) of the child workers received payment on a monthly basis.

The survey results indicate that 18.3 percent children contributed their total earnings to their family while a significant proportion of children (42.6 %) used their earnings to meet their day to day expenses.

Out of the total working children 41.0 percent reported that they were satisfied with their wages and salaries while 54.0 percent were not satisfied at all.

About 31.6 percent of the total working children reported various types of health problems such as backaches, respiratory problem, cough etc. during the reference period of the survey.

Out of the 15,923 working children, 4532 or 28.4 percent were found to be abused by the owners/employers at work place. Among the abused children a lions share (86.7 %) were verbally rebuked/abused.

The survey findings disclosed that the children (i) worked for 9 hours per day, (ii) worked 6-7 days in a week, (iii) worked with minimum wage or remuneration (Tk. 470 per month), and (iv) worked as substitute for adult labour. All these facts, confirm that the child workers in automobile establishments are subject to exploitation.

## Summary findings of the working children in automobiles workshop

Sl. No.	Characteristics	Number	Percent
1.	<b>Type of ownership of auto workshop</b>		
	Individual/Single owner	8536	88.8
	Family owner	561	5.8
	Partnership	515	5.4
	<b>Total</b>	9614	100.0
2.	<b>Persons engaged in auto workshop by broad age group</b>		
	5-17 years	15923	41.8
	18 +	22127	58.2
	<b>Total</b>	38050	100.0
3.	<b>Child workers by age group</b>		
	5 - 11	874	5.5
	12-14	7202	45.2
	15-17	7845	49.3
4.	<b>Child workers by currently attending school</b>		
	Not attending	14795	92.9
	Part and full-time attending	1127	7.1
5.	<b>Child workers by status in employment</b>		
	Regular paid worker	2304	14.5
	Paid apprentice	4432	27.9
	Unpaid apprentice (any conveyance / pocket money)	8653	54.3
	Others	534	3.3
6.	<b>Method of recruitment of child worker</b>		
	Private /informal contact	2099	21.8
	Request of parents / guardians	6925	72.1
	Others	590	6.1
7.	<b>Reasons of employing child workers</b>		
	For good work	2878	14.8
	Pay less/less costly	3896	20.1
	Obedient/follow instruction	5939	30.7
	Utilized as and when needed	3766	19.5
8.	<b>Weekly hours worked</b>		
	43 - 59	3966	41.2
	60 +	4473	46.5
9.	<b>Occupation of father of child worker</b>		
	Agri. day labour	3282	21.7
	Non-agri. day labour	5604	37.1
	Small trade	2718	18.0
10.	<b>Level of education of father &amp; mother</b>		
	<b>Father</b>		
	No education	6633	44.2
	Class I-V	4655	31.0
	No formal education but can read and write	1399	9.3
	<b>Mother</b>		
	No education	10382	69.1
	Class I-V	2733	18.3
11.	<b>Having own house at permanent place of residence</b>		
	Not have own house	1490	9.3
	No agricultural land	8107	50.9

Note: Totals may be slightly differ due to rounding.

Sl. No.	Characteristics	Number	Percent
12.	<b>Main activity of child worker's household</b>		
	Agri. and non-agri. day labouring	8605	54.0
	Farming	2425	15.2
	Small trade	3064	19.2
13.	<b>Child workers about literacy and studying</b>		
	Read and write	6958	43.7
	Currently studying	539	3.4
14.	<b>Child workers by reasons of not studying</b>		
	Cannot afford education expenses	7235	47.1
	Not interested in schooling	4779	31.1
15.	<b>Duration of work in auto workshop (year)</b>		
	< 1	2795	17.6
	1 - 2	9839	61.8
	3 - 4	2889	18.1
	5+	397	2.5
16.	<b>Monthly earning of child worker (Tk.)</b>		
	100 - 300	4678	29.4
	301 - 500	6364	40.0
	501 - 750		11.7
	751 - 100	1642	10.3
17.	<b>Mode of payment</b>		
	Monthly	5635	35.4
	Daily conveyance/pocket money	4886	30.7
	Weekly	3111	19.5
18.	<b>Job satisfaction of child workers</b>		
	Satisfied	6531	41.0
	Not satisfied	9392	59.0
19.	<b>Reasons of working</b>		
	Family needs income supper	1571	63.9
	Dislike studies	520	21.2
20.	<b>Spend leisure time</b>		
	Watching TV	9909	62.2
	Goosing with friends and relatives	4441	27.9
21.	<b>Awareness of employer/owner about legality of recruitment of child workers</b>		
	Aware	7437	77.4
	Not aware	2176	22.6
22.	<b>Child worker used protection materials to avoid risk</b>		
	Used protection materials	3542	22.2
	Not used	12380	77.8
23.	<b>Child workers abused at work place</b>		
	Abused	4532	28.5
	Not abused	11390	71.5
24.	<b>Child workers got sick/hurt at work place during last year</b>		
	Got sick/hurt	5037	31.6
	Not sick/hurt	10885	68.4
25.	<b>Child workers by type of sickness/injuries</b>		
	Fever	2976	59.1
	Back pain	224	4.5
	Headache	336	6.7
	Cough	224	4.5
	Others	1277	25.2

## **CHAPTER I**

### **Introduction**

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

Children are important assets and the future of a nation. The state as well as the society should offer them ample opportunities for their proper education and physical, mental, social, and moral growth and development. As childhood is the formative part of human life, children, should not therefore, be exposed to such work as is detrimental to their physical or mental growth. Unfortunately, as in other developing countries, Bangladesh is not free from the curse of child labour. A large segment of the labour force is engaged in informal activities and child labour is a notable feature of the country's growing informal labour market situation.

While child labour, particularly hazardous child labour, is a crucial issue, not much effort has been made to quantify the incidence and distribution of children engaged in hazardous activities at the national level. It is recognised that a large scale probability-based household survey that is generally used to collect child labour data is deficient in collecting information on such children's activities, as are hidden, illegal, immoral or hazardous. Household-based child labour surveys are also deficient in providing in-depth information on the realities of the children working in hazardous industries. To mitigate the deficiencies of data relating to hazardous child labour, BBS planned to carry out a number of baseline surveys on the worst forms of child labour (WFCL) in selected sectors. In view of this, BBS in collaboration with ILO-IPEC identified 13 activities/sectors which could be investigated to collect information on worst forms of child labour. Due to time and budget constraints, 5 industries/sectors were prioritised for baseline study by the Technical Committee of National Child labour Survey, 2002-03. Automobile workshop/establishment is one of these 5 sectors. It is worthwhile to mention that this sector specific survey at the national level is the first of its kind conducted by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

#### **1.2 Brief country profile**

Bangladesh, situated in the north-eastern part of south Asia between 23° 34" and 26° 38" north latitudes and 88° 01" and 92° 41" east longitudes, is bounded by India, Myanmar and the Bay of Bengal. It has a total area of 147, 570 sq. km. (56,977sq.miles) of which 8,236 sq. km. is riverine and 1,971 sq.km. is under forest. As per the population census 2001, the population of the country is 130 million of which, 67.1 million is male and 62.9 million female. Population growth has decreased to around 1.5 percent from 3 percent per annum during the last 25 years. Population density is around 839 people per sq. km. which is the highest in the world. The average number of persons per household, that is, the average household size is

4.9 in 2001. About 23.1 percent population lives in urban areas. The sex-ratio of population is 106.6 in 2001 and the crude birth rate (CBR) per 1000 population is estimated at 18.9. The expectation of life at birth for men and women are estimated at 68.6 and 68.0 respectively in 2001.

The national literacy rate for population aged 5 years and above is 42.5 percent and for urban and rural it is 57.3 percent and 37.9 percent respectively. Further, the literacy rate for males is 46.4 percent and for females is 38.3 percent. Children under 15 comprises 39.4 percent of the total population of which 13 percent belong to the age group 0-4 years, 13.6 percent belong to age group 5-9 years and 12.8 percent in age group 10-14 years (Pop. census 2001). According to 1998 SVRS (what is SVRS? Please insert a footnote here) estimates, the infant mortality rate and under-five mortality rate are 57 and 102 per thousand live births respectively. In fact, the infant mortality rate has been reduced by 39 percent and the under-five mortality rate by 32 percent since 1990.

Bangladesh has made great success towards the Education for All (EFA) goals. About 18 million children are enrolled in primary school and another 1.5 million primary age group children are enrolled in informal education. Gross enrolment rate was 116 percent in 2000, an increase of 27 percent in the last 7 years. Bangladesh is one of the few South Asian countries that can claim gender parity in enrolment, with net enrolment being around 82 percent. Attendance rate is around 62-70 percent. Enrolment of girls has increased rapidly over the last few years and is now equal to that of boys in the secondary level (grade 6-0). Bangladesh is a low income economy and its Human Development Index (HDI) is still low. The estimated per capita GDP is around US\$ 380 and the annual growth rate is around 5 percent in real terms.

### **1.3 Children in economic activity**

#### **1.3.1 Global situation of child labour**

According to the new global estimate prepared by ILO (Every Child Counts: New Global Estimates on Child Labour, International Labour office, Geneva, April, 2000), there are 211 million children aged 5-14 at work in the year 2000. 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. The total economically active child population 5-17 years old is estimated at 352 million. 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 these children who are engaged in regular non-economic activities, but inclusive of those who live in parents' or guardians' households. The following table shows the global estimates of economically active children ages 5-17 in 2000, by gender and age group.

1. The summarised text including statistical data presented in paragraph 1.3 have been collected from ILO publication entitled "Every Child Counts: New Global Estimates on Child Labour", International Labour Office, Geneva, April 2002.

**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 (in millions)	Children at work (in 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.

The Asia-Pacific region has the largest number of child workers in the 5-14 age category, 127.3 million in total. It is followed by Sub-Saharan Africa and Latin America including the Caribbean with 48 million and 17.4 million, respectively. The picture is different when the regional distribution is prepared in terms of incidence. Here, Sub-Saharan Africa ranks first. No other region has such a high child work ratio (29 percent). The following table shows the regional estimates of economically active children ages 5-14 in 2000.

It is useful to look at the regional distribution in the three distinct age brackets i.e. 5-9, 10-14 and 15-17 years. It is revealed from the following table that there are about 21 million very young children at work in Sub-Saharan Africa. Every fourth child in the region appears to start work when below the age of 10. While the Asia-Pacific region harbours twice as many child workers in the 5-9 age brackets, its child work incidence is about half as low (12.3%).

For 10-14 year age group the regional pattern remains essentially the same: Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest relative number of working children followed by Asia-Pacific and developed and transition economics which have the lowest. For the 15-17 year old category, the pattern changes dramatically and, as a result, regional difference is significantly narrowed.

**Table 1.2 Regional estimates of economically active children aged 5-17 in 2000, by age group**

Age group and region	Number of children (in million)	Children at work (in millions)	Work ratio (%)
<b>5-9</b>			
Developed economics	59.6	0.8	1.4
Transition economics	27.7	0.9	3.1
Asia and the Pacific	335.4	40.0	12.3
Latin America and Caribbean	54.4	5.8	10.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	88.8	20.9	23.6
Middle East and North Africa	44.2	4.8	10.8
<b>10-14</b>			
Developed economics	59.4	1.7	2.8
Transition economics	34.7	1.5	4.2
Asia and the Pacific	329.7	87.3	26.5
Latin America and Caribbean	53.7	11.6	21.5
Sub-Saharan Africa	78.1	27.1	34.7
Middle East and North Africa	43.7	8.6	19.6
<b>15-17</b>			
Developed economics	36.7	11.5	31.3
Transition economics	20.6	6.0	29.1
Asia and the Pacific	179.5	86.9	48.4
Latin America and Caribbean	31.2	10.3	35.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	40.3	18.1	44.8
Middle East and North Africa	23.7	7.5	31.8

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

### 1.3.2 Comparison of baseline survey results with old estimates

In 1996, ILO estimated that there were 250 million working children ages 5-14 in the world in 1995. The estimate was based on children at work in economic activity, excluding 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 estimate of children at work in economic activity, it is obvious that the volume of working children has decreased over the last five years. The following table shows the global number of children aged 5-14 at work in economic activity in the old 1995 and the new 2000 estimates.

**Table 1.3 Children aged 5-14 at work in economic activity, 1995 and 2000**

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

\* Figures in brackets exclude developed and transition economies.

### 1.3.3 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 comprising:

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 in the year 2000 there were 186 million child labourers below the age of 15 in the world. From the following table, it obvious that the economic activity and child labour is 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 1.4 Children in economic activity, child labour and hazardous work, 2000**

Gender and age group	Economically active children (EAC)(in million)	Child labour (in million)	Child labour as percent of EAC	Children in hazardous work(CHW) (in 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.

### 1.3.4 Children in hazardous work

Out of approximately 352 million economically active children aged 5 to 17, a little more than 246 million were engaged in 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, 2000.

**Table 1.5 Children in hazardous work and its gender distribution, 2000**

Gender and age group	Children in hazardous work (in 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.

## **1.4 Child labour situation in Bangladesh**

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

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

**Table1.6 Economically active children, child labour and children hazardous work**

(Number in 000)

Gender group & age group	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).

#### 1.4.2 Estimate of child labour, 1995-96 CLS

According to the 1996 Child Labour Survey carried out by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, out of an estimated 34.4 million children between 5 and 14 years old, 6.4 million were registered as economically active children. It should be pointed out that the term “economically active children” and the term “child labour” were used synonymously in 1996. For this reason the number of economically active children and that of child labour in the following table is the same.

**Table 1.7 Economically active children and child labour, 1995-96**

(Number in 000)

Gender and age group	Total children (TC)	Economically active children(EAC)	Child labour (CL)
<b>5-9</b>	<b>17399</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>778</b>
Boys	8799	440	440
Girls	8600	338	338
<b>10-14</b>	<b>17056</b>	<b>5677</b>	<b>5677</b>
Boys	9063	3416	3416
Girls	7993	2261	2261
<b>5-14, total</b>	<b>34455</b>	<b>6455</b>	<b>6455</b>
Boys	17862	3856	3856
Girls	16593	2599	2599

Note: Child labour includes employed or working children and unemployed children.

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

As already mentioned, the term “economically active children” and the term "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 registered as child labour. On the other hand, in the 2002-03 National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) the term “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 2.5 of chapter II. Whether the economically active child or a working child would be considered a child labour or not 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 users should therefore, be cautious when comparing the two estimates of child labour (in 1996 and in 2002) because of the fact that the definition of child labour is different in these two surveys. The following table shows the number of children aged 5-14 years at work in economic activity in 1996 and 2002 estimates.

**Table 1.8 Comparison of economically active and child labour estimates aged 5-14 years**

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.

Note : Based on current activity status.

It is clear from the above table that over the last seven years the child population in the 5-14 age group has increased by 1.8 percent while the economically active children for same age group has decreased by (-) 25.5 percent. This certainly indicates a decrease not only in growth rate of economically active children in percentage terms but also in absolute numbers (from 6455 to 4810) at least in the case of those who are in the 5-14 years age category over the last 7 years. By comparing the 1996 CLS with the 2003 NCLS, it is also clear that the decrease in growth rate of economically active children for girls is more rapid than that of boys. It is anticipated that the following facts 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 undertaken by the Government of Bangladesh 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 decrease in growth rate for female child labourers could also be attributed to two such major policy initiatives:

(ii) the female students up to class XII (12 grade) are not required to pay tuition fees and

(iii) all school books are provided for them free of cost by the Government. It is expected that these policies may lead to a comparatively higher rate of enrolment of female students than that of male students.

(iv) The growing consciousness among parents/ guardians of the children regarding the value of education is another reason for higher enrolment, particularly in significant increases at the primary level.

The National child Labour Survey, 2002-03 shows that while the majority of the child workers (that is, 6.0 million out of 7.4 million or 81.0 percent) are in the rural areas, the concentration of the 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.

## **1.5 Initiatives/efforts made for elimination of child labour**

### **1.5.1 Government efforts**

The problem of child labour has long been recognised by the Government of Bangladesh and child labour issue is one of great concern throughout the world. Different laws and regulations have been enacted with a view to protecting children from work, especially from hazardous work. Bangladesh has formulated and adopted National Children Policy (NCP) in 1994. The main goals and objectives of the policy are: (i) to provide equal rights and opportunities to all children irrespective of sex, colour, cast, religion, wealth, race etc. and (ii) to protect child labour. Some progress has been made in this field at national level against child labour. A number of partners such as Government, NGOs, and international organisations are involved in the process for elimination of child labour. As a part of the initiatives, Bangladesh has ratified the ILO Convention (No.182) on the “worst forms of child labour” adopted in 1999.

The Convention served as a vehicle by which Bangladesh could focus her efforts on these particular forms of child labour. Bangladesh has also expressed keen interest to participate in a time bound programme (TBP) to eliminate certain types of child labour. The Prime Minister’s office has taken a leadership role in co-ordinating agency efforts on poverty alleviation and on children's welfare. There has also been a positive initiative by the Government to integrate the actions against child labour in other policies and programmes. A 5-year National Plan of action (NPA) for children was formulated in which the child labour problem was identified for the first time as a category under the sector entitled “Children in need of special protection”. Following the adoption of the NPA, the Government allocated money for “children in need of special protection” under the Ministry of Social Welfare, the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, and the Primary and Mass Education Division (PMED) for providing education to the hard-to-reach children.

The Government of Bangladesh has committed itself to make efforts towards Universal Primary Education. In 1990, Bangladesh passed a compulsory Primary Education Act. In 1993, the country established a compulsory primary education system for the children aged 6 years and above. In the same year, the Government started "Food for education"

programme in the country that attract poor children and their families. Under this programme, children of poor families enrolled in primary school received 15-20 kg of wheat per month for attending school regularly. The programme significantly increased enrolment and attendance rates and reduced dropout rates. Currently, instead of wheat (food for education), children from poor families are receiving cash money Tk.100 to 125 per month for attending school regularly.

As non-formal education programmes are more flexible and children-based, poor families find these programmes more suitable for their children. Thus non-formal education programmes have been accepted as a parallel or complementary approach to formal education, especially for the underprivileged, school drop out, and out-of-school children. For this purpose, the Government has set up the Primary and Mass Education Division (PMED).

The Government of Bangladesh (GOB) has also launched a special education programme from January 2000 for the urban working children. Under this special programme, an arrangement has been made to organise two years basic literacy course for the urban working children in four to five thousands centres of the six Divisional cities including Dhaka. The Directorate of Non-formal Education has designed a special course for this purpose. Further to that, the Government has taken steps to identify the meritorious and capable students of these schools and to provide them with financial support through 'Shishu Kalyan Trust' so that they can continue their education up to secondary level. This project is implemented with technical assistance from UNICEF (Hard to reach or Basic Education Hard to Reach Urban Children Project, BEHTRUC). The National Academy for Primary Education (NAPE), GOB has introduced a “child labour” components in its training course for the District level and Thana level primary Education officers and Instructors of the Primary school Teachers Training Institutions.

To quantify the extent and magnitude of child labour, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the sole agent for producing official statistics in Bangladesh, conducted a large scale household-based stand-alone child labour survey in 1996 for the first time. This survey provided a reliable database on working children of 5-14 years of age.

### **1.5.2 Efforts of non-government and non-profit organisation (NGOs/NPIs)**

From the employers' community, the Bangladesh Garments Manufacturing and Exporters Association (BGMEA) took active part in removing child workers from the garments industries and placing them in school. The Trade Unions as a body committed to the rights and welfare of workers, act as pressure group for both the employers and the

Government of Bangladesh, may not only facilitate but also expedite the process of eliminating child labour.

There exists a multitude of NGOs and NPIs all over Bangladesh. These include those supported by the International Programme on the Elimination of Child Labour (IPEC) and non-IPEC supported programme. There are many NGOs in the country who have specific experience in child labour. The NGOs are actively involved in the field of poverty reduction at local levels, community development, micro credit programmes, non-formal education, etc. There are also a lot of non-government poverty alleviation initiatives which have direct impact on elimination of child labour. The micro-finance programmes of Grameen Bank and BRAC are well-known and successful.

Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum (BSAF) is an umbrella organization for about 110 member-NGOs working in the field of child rights. The BSAF made itself a strong body for advocacy, lobbying, networking, campaigning and awareness raising activities at central, regional and international levels. Moreover, BSAF played an important role for the promotion and development of a national consensus on the problem of child labour and ways to find appropriate solutions. Another initiative has been taken by the Joint Child Labour Working Group (JCLWG) in Bangladesh, because there is a common need for broader co-operation, information sharing and joint advocacy initiatives in order to tackle the vast problem of harmful child labour in Bangladesh. This has resulted in a “common understanding” paper, reflecting a consensus on the issue of child labour, advocacy and action by partners in the JCLWG (UNICEF, ILO, International Save the Children Alliance, BSAF, Dhaka Ahsania Mission (DAM), Centre for Mass Education in Science (CMES).

### **1.5.3 International organisations /agencies**

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 good number of child workers particularly those who are working in hazardous occupation and industries. The ILO and UNICEF have also been envisaging to raise public awareness to stop child labour. The action-oriented programmes sponsored by ILO/UNICEF are implemented by several NGOs of the country. Nevertheless, with donor funding, the Government has started such intervention programmes as micro-credit, training, and health care for gradual elimination as well as welfare of child labour.



#### **1.5.4 Child labour and National Five Year Plan (NFYP) of the country**

National Five year plan is an important policy document of the Government. It formulates policy guidance and makes clear about the commitments of the Government towards welfare and progress of the nation. The Fifth Five Year Plan (1997-2002) formulated the following action plan for the welfare of children and to protect child labour particularly those engaged in hazardous form of child labour:

- Appropriate measure for providing equal opportunities to all children for development of their personality, talent, mental and physical abilities to the fullest potential through local government structure at various levels;
- Provide a favourable environment to children through the universal access to safe drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal;
- Protect children from economic exploitation and hazardous occupation and reduce child labour in a phased manner;
- Take measure for delaying the age of marriage of girls and prevent early pregnancy;
- Take necessary steps towards children requiring special protective measure such as urban slum children, children without shelter, children exposed to sexual exploitation and violence with particular focus on adolescent girls, disabled, and destitute;

#### **1.5.5 Causes of child labour in Bangladesh**

About 45 percent of the population in Bangladesh live below the poverty line. Most of the child workers come from extremely poor families. Child labour serves as a means of survival for families on the edge of starvation. Natural calamities such as flood, cyclone, drought etc, parental divorce, separation, death of earning member of the family also force children to enter into the labour market. The Rapid assessment survey on the child labour situation in Bangladesh that was carried out in 1994 (Rahman ,1996) reveals that the children's entry into the labour market is caused by a number of complex socio-economic and socio-demographic “ push factors”, “ pull factors” and interactive factors. A large number of child workers in our country are engaged in agricultural sector because our society is largely agro-based. However, with the rise of urbanisation and industrialisation, child labour is increasingly found in non-agricultural sectors. However, the main factors behind child labour may be summarised as follows:

*Poverty:* Poverty is the single major cause of child labour. Working children mainly come from poor families which suffer from lack of basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing etc.

High dependency on agriculture, increasing landlessness, land fragmentation etc. also force the children to work for their livelihood.

*Illiteracy:* Most of the parents of the working children are poor because they are illiterate – again they are illiterate because they are poor. It is a vicious circle which they cannot escape from.

*Social factors:* Irresponsible parenthood and large family is also an important cause to force children to be child labourers. In most cases, parents are either reluctant to practice family planning or they lack awareness of family planning education.

*Unbalanced development of the country:* In general, the country's development does not reach the poor people. Unbalanced socio-economic development and unequal distribution of wealth are also responsible for child labour.

*Deception:* Employers often look for children to employ because child workers are comparatively cheap and under- paid. It is also easy to control child workers as the children are obedient and the children are sincere enough to perform their duties.

## **1.6 Child workers in automobile workshops**

Under the framework of this study, an automobile workshop is defined as business/establishments that are engaged in repairing, painting, renovating and overhauling of all types of motor vehicles such as car, jeep, van, bus, truck tempos etc. These establishments are generally located in urban areas. The nature and the circumstances of automobile workshop is such that working in it is definitely harmful to health, safety and moral of the children.

BBS conducted a complete enumeration of automobile workshops throughout the country along with the number of persons engaged/working (both children and adults) in these establishments. The enumeration indicated that there were 9,614 automobile workshops employing 15,923 working children of aged 5 to 17 years. The enumeration indicated that the highest incidence of automobile workshops and child workers was in 6 metropolitan cities. It was also revealed that many indicators such as average child worker per workshop, ratio of child worker to adult worker were fairly consistent throughout the country. The survey showed the number of automobile workshops and working children by division as follows:

**Table 1.9 Distribution of automobile workshops by division, 2002**

Name of division	Number of automobile workshops	Number of working children
Dhaka	3025	5819
Chittagong	1820	3627
Rajshshi	1885	2647
Khulna	1946	2584
Barisal	306	302
Sylhet	629	940
<b>Total</b>	<b>9614</b>	<b>15923</b>

Source: Based on Quick Count Survey, 2002, conducted by BBS.

### **1.6.1 Justification of the survey**

In order to understand the real conditions of working children engaged in hazardous work, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, in collaboration with ILO-SIMPOC, planned to conduct Baseline surveys in 5 worst forms of child labour sectors. Automobile sector is considered to be one of the hazardous sectors as the children in automobile workshops are required to work with sharp and rotating equipment, electricity, un-friendly machineries, paint (lead) and other chemical substances, and are exposed to dirty working environment. These factors may lead to:

(i) Accidental trauma, (ii) Contact dermatitis, (iii) Ulceration of hands, (iv) Lead poisoning, (v) Bronchitis and (vi) Bronchial asthma.

### **1.7 Scope and objective of the survey**

*Scope:* Under the purview of this survey, the target population is children of ages 5-17 years who are currently working in the automobile workshops. The survey is designed to estimate the incidence and distribution of the child labour in automobile sector. Qualitative information will also be collected to complement the quantitative survey.

*Objective of the survey:* The objective of this baseline survey is not only to identify and locate the child labourers engaged in automobile workshops but also to quantify the incidence and distribution of the child labour at the national level. The survey is designed to capture both quantitative and qualitative data and the findings from this survey will help Government, national and international agencies, NGOs, research bodies to frame policies and formulate programmes and monitor the child labour situation in automobile sector. Effective policy cannot be formulated and resources cannot be allocated unless incidence and distribution of the affected population are known.

The baseline survey on child labour in automobile sector is entrusted with the responsibility of collecting, collating and dissemination of socio-economic and socio-demographic data on working children of ages 5-17 years in auto mobile sector. It will collect information on the character, nature and reasons for working in automobile establishment; estimate the number of working children by age, education, residence etc; assess demographic and socio-economic characteristics of working children and their families such as level of education, occupations and industries, hours of work, average earnings, place of living etc; pattern of their saving and disposal of earnings; t child exploitation and abuse at work; perception of children themselves about their work; Occupational risk and health hazards, injuries, diseases and extent of disabilities; the age at which they entered into the work for first time and the factors that lead the children to work; to capture shifting/

migration of child labour from one form of child labour to another form of child labour; the perception of the employers about child labour issues.

## **1.8 Value-added of the survey**

Several rounds of LFS and two stand-alone child labour surveys have been conducted in Bangladesh since 1983-84. This baseline survey on working children in automobile sector is value-added in the sense that:

- i. In Bangladesh, this is the first time in the realm of a sector-specific child labour survey that a probability-based sampling technique has been used to estimate a sector population (working children in automobile sector) at the national level;
- ii. Moving from household-based child labour survey to national level establishment-based child labour survey within the probability-based approach to estimate a sector population, can be argued as being pioneering in child labour research in the country;
- iii. It is also the first time that a nationwide complete enumeration has been made to estimate the incidence and distribution of a sector specific population;
- iv. National level enumeration of automobile establishments is formidable; as is
- v. Moving from a sector of unknowns to reliable quantification.

### **1.8.1 What the survey results can be used for:**

- The baseline survey in the automobile sector will allow us to make statistical inferences about the entire population of working children in the automobile sector;
- The findings available from this survey can be used for targeting and impact assessments;
- It is also expected that the estimates available from this survey will provide benchmarks against which changes can be measured between two different points of time say, between  $t_n$  and  $t_{n+1}$ .
- The baseline data may also facilitate monitoring and evaluation exercises on child workers in this sector.
- The comprehensive information on working children in this sector available from baseline survey will also contribute to the empirical knowledge base of the working children in this sector.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **SURVEY METHODOLOGY, CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS**

This chapter presents the survey methodology and common concepts and definitions used in the Baseline Survey on Child Workers in Automobile Establishments, 2002-03. The scope and coverage of the survey is mentioned in chapter 1. The Sampling design, preparation of survey instruments, (questionnaire, interviewer's training manual) data collection and data processing, training of enumerators/supervisors etc. are briefly discussed in this chapter.

#### **2.1 Sampling design**

The population universe (in this case the total number of automobile workshops 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 automobile 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, automobile establishments, BBS has carried out complete count of automobile workshops 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 enumeration of automobile workshops/establishments was conducted throughout the country by BBS in order to determine the sampling frame/ universe. This quick count survey (QCS) was conducted in November and December, 2002. The BBS field staff from 483 Thana/ Upazila Statistical offices and 23 Regional statistical offices were engaged for the enumeration. A total of about 2,400 enumerators were mobilized for enumeration of establishments/sites in 5 sectors throughout Bangladesh. Once the sampling universe was determined, the sampling design was then easily derived on the basis of the sampling universe.

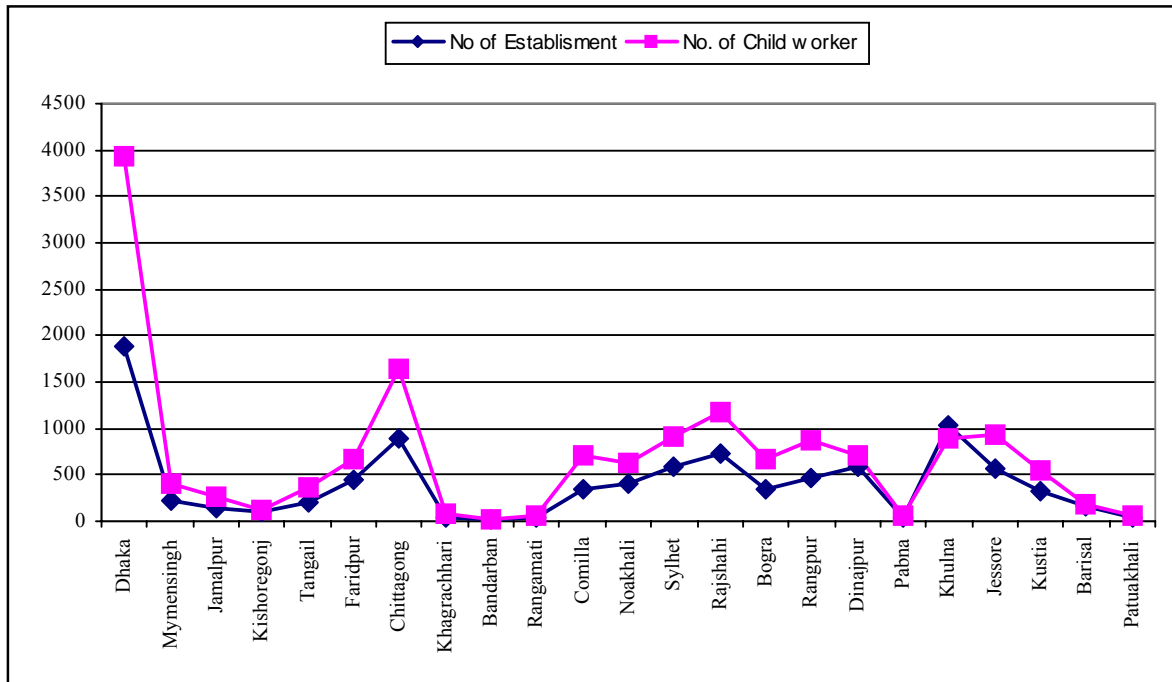
The enumeration provided the names and addresses of automobile workshops, with total number of persons engaged including child workers aged 5 to 17 years by urban and rural areas of the country. In fact, the enumeration further revealed that indicators such as average child worker per workshop, ratio of child worker to adult worker was fairly consistent by region and throughout the country that can be seen in Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1 Automobile workshops and number of working children by region**

Sl. No.	Region/former district	No. of automobile workshops	No. of adult workers	No. of child workers
1.	Dhaka	1,889	13,129	3,939
2.	Mymensingh	216	1,021	411
3.	Jamalpur	140	552	264
4.	Kishoregonj	102	333	131
5.	Tangail	203	1,059	360
6.	Faridpur	453	1,716	669
7.	Chittagong	890	4,586	1,633
8.	Khagrachhari	37	186	81
9.	Bandarban	17	79	27
10.	Rangamati	41	160	70
11.	Comilla	349	1,585	706
12.	Noakhali	400	1,845	633
13.	Sylhet	588	2,769	919
14.	Rajshahi	720	3,231	1,166
15.	Bogra	345	1,634	670
16.	Rangpur	459	1,888	868
17.	Dinajpur	578	1,989	716
18.	Pabna	37	174	56
19.	Khulna	1,042	2,819	888
20.	Jessore	572	2,366	934
21.	Kustia	323	1,311	543
22.	Barisal	171	584	182
23.	Patuakhali	42	128	57
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,614</b>	<b>45,144</b>	<b>15,923</b>

The complete listing of the auto workshops (that is the incidence and distribution of the auto workshops) 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 to have a representative sample which would allow the estimation of the number of child workers engaged in auto workshops in the entire country. The following graph shows the incidence and distribution of automobile establishments by 23 regions in Bangladesh.

**Figure 1. Incidence and distribution of automobile establishments by 23 regions of Bangladesh**



### 2.1.1 Stratification

On the basis of the *a priori* 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 un-stratified samples.

- Urban Stratum I: 6 metropolitan/divisional cities of the country constituted urban stratum I;
- Urban Stratum II: 58 district towns/cities (district head-quarters/pourashavas) constituted the urban stratum II, and
- Rural Stratum III: all areas except those included in Stratum-I and Stratum- II.

The number of Upazillas /Thanas (second lowest administrative units), number of establishments and the number of working children in each stratum are shown in Table 2.2 below:

**Table 2.2     Distribution of thanas, establishments and number of child workers by strata**

Stratum	No. of Upazillas/ Thanas	No. of auto establishments	No. of working children
Stratum I	47	1716	5453
Stratum II	58	3140	5991
Stratum III	397	4758	4479
<b>Total</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>9,614</b>	<b>15,923</b>

### 2.1.2 Sampling and allocation of sample

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 the smaller percentage of Upazillas at stratum-III is that the incidence of the 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 automobile workshops) in stratum III is more homogeneous in nature. At the second stage, within the selected domain (an upazilla /Thana) automobile workshops were proportionately sampled (proportionate to the size of automobile workshops in the thana/ upazilla) by using simple random sampling.

It should be noted that automobile workshops having no working children were excluded from the sample. Child workers were selected as the ultimate unit of observation for this survey, as it would provide better estimate of various unknown parameters of the target population. Once the establishment was selected for survey, within each sampling site (i.e. within an establishment/automobile workshop), simple random sampling was done per 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 auto establishment was prepared.

The baseline survey for the automobile 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, we estimate our sample size to be 350 automobile establishments (establishment without working children is out of scope as mentioned earlier). Thus, table 2.3 below shows the distribution of the sample size at the division level, which allows us to estimate the incidence of child labour in automobile sector, at the national level.



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.

### Allocation of sample establishments

Allocation of number of Thanas/ Upazilla (PSUs) and automobile workshops by strata and is shown in the following table:

**Table 2.3 Allocation of samples by strata and PSU**

Divisions	Total		Stratum I (metropolitan cities)		Stratum II(district towns/cities)		Stratum III (Rural and other municipalities)	
	PSUs/ Thana	Auto work-shop	PSUs/ Thana	Auto work-shop	PSUs/ Thana	Auto work-shop	PSUs/ Thana	Auto workshop
Dhaka	31	104	10	28	8	29	13	47
Rajshahi	24	82	3	8	8	35	13	39
Chittagong	20	61	6	7	5	18	9	36
Khulna	14	70	3	7	5	25	6	38
Barisal	7	10	1	4	2	2	4	4
Sylhet	7	23	1	7	2	4	4	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>176</b>

As can be seen, the sampling scheme is PPS with proportional allocation within the three primary strata at two stages. The sample size of automobile workshops is allocated proportionally to the number of auto workshops 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 automobile workshops within the PSU. Finally, systematic random sampling of working children is done per site for selecting working children for investigation.

In order to give due weight to the total number of working children and the varying size of the automobile workshops it was decided that the number of children interviewed

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

*Respondents:* For the appropriateness of the survey, two types of respondents were included. These include selected working children in the automobile workshops and their employers. A total number of 730 respondents were interviewed. Out of 730 respondents, 380 were working children and 350 were employers (owners of the establishments). For obvious reason, the main respondents were the working children.

## **2.2 Survey instruments**

The following survey instruments have been used for data collection by interviewing the working children and owner/employers of the automobile workshops.

### **2.2.1 Questionnaire and enumerator's manual**

In order to conduct the baseline survey on working children in automobile establishment ILO and BBS jointly prepared detailed structural questionnaire for interviewing (i) the working children and (ii) the employers/owners. The questionnaire was designed to capture both quantitative and qualitative information using the above mentioned probability – based sampling methodology. A detailed enumerators' training manual was also prepared to facilitate data collection. Initially, the draft questionnaire was prepared and was field tested for finalization.

The survey instruments (draft questionnaire, training manual) were pre-tested at the field to test the relevance and appropriateness of the survey instruments. The survey instruments were thus modified and finalized on the basis of the findings available from the pre-testing. The survey instruments were tested at the field level to assess the following features:

- to test the structure and the terminology used in the questionnaire;
- to know the approximate time required to fill-in the questionnaire by interviewing the respondent;
- to evaluate the ability and willingness of the respondent to understand the questions;
- to find the reaction of the working children as well as the employers in answering the questions particularly the questions of personal nature;
- to determine the quantitative and qualitative range of different variables.

**Sample list:** The list of sample automobile workshops with detailed address and location maps were supplied to the enumerators as well as to the supervisor to easily locate and identify the sample auto workshops.

**Training manual for enumerators and supervisors:** A comprehensive and operational training manual as well as data collection manual for enumerators and supervisors were developed. Concepts, definitions, classification used in survey questionnaire were thoroughly explained in the training manual. Data collection procedures, rapport building and responsibility of enumerators and supervisors in collecting reliable information from the respondents were clearly spelled out in the training manual.

### **2.2.2 Training of survey personnel:**

The enumerators and supervisors were given intensive and adequate training on concepts, definitions, and terminologies used in the survey instruments. The enumerators were also trained on interview techniques with special attention to sensitivity towards the child.

## **2.3 Data collection and data processing**

**Data collection:** Data collection at the field level is the most important part of any survey as the success of the survey depends on the quality of data achieve the goals and objectives of the survey. The following methods and techniques were pursued for quality data collection at the field level:

- Qualified enumerators and supervisors from BBS ( both from head offices and field offices) were engaged for collecting data at field level;
- Enumerators and supervisors were trained properly. Intensive training was imparted to the enumerators and supervisors on the survey goal , objectives, scope, study approach , methodology and the survey instruments;
- Senior officials from BBS were deployed to supervise data collection at field level;
- Enumerators visited all sample automobile workshops to identify the working children and to make a list of all working children in each of the sample workshops;
- Children to be surveyed were identified by enumerators using simple random sampling;
- Enumerators conducted interview using structured and pre-coded questionnaire;

**Data processing and validation of data:** The filled-in questionnaires from all 350 sample establishments were debugged, edited, coded by industry and occupational classifications. After careful scrutiny, the filled-in questionnaires were then dispatched to the computer operators for data entry with the software installed for this purpose. The entire process was carried out under close supervision and guidance of the programmer. The Programmer/System Analyst developed data processing layout using appropriate computer programmes. Once the preliminary database is developed, all the information was tested for validity and internal consistency. All statistical tables are prepared in micro computer environment using SPSS and other softwares.

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

**Response rate:** According to the sampling scheme 350 automobile establishments and 380 children (1-3 children from each sample establishment) working in those establishments were interviewed. None of the owner/ employer 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. Thus, the response rate might be considered as 100 percent and therefore, non-response adjustment was not needed. Also, there was no non- coverage error due to non-findings or delineation of the selected establishments or due to absence of the owner of the establishments.

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 are reluctant to have child workers interviewed and children may also be afraid of question being asked at the place of work. It is also recognized that it might be difficult for children to voice their real feelings in presence of their employers (because the interview was carried out at the premises of the workshop).

**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. In this survey, 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 auto 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 rising factor again has three contrivances – one for stratum I, one for stratum II and one for stratum III. Thus, in total there are six rising 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 three strata provides the national estimate. A set of weights were used instead of one common weight because of the fact that one common weight can be used only if the ultimate sampling units (working children in automobile sector) 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 reliability of the estimates, this sector-specific national level survey is the first of its type in Bangladesh and, therefore, the findings available 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 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 a probability-based sample of child workers in automobile sector.

## 2.5 Concepts and definitions

**Child:** In Bangladesh there is no uniform definition of a child relating to minimum age. However, the following box gives the definition of a child in different laws relating to children.

### Box 1: Definition of children

<i>Acts/Ordinances</i>	<i>Way of defining a child</i>
1. The Mines Act, 1923	Who has not completed his fifteenth year
2. The Children Act, 1933	Under the age of fifteen
3. The Employment of Children Act, 1938	Who has not completed his fifteenth year
4. The Tea Plantation Labour Ordinance, 1962	Who has not completed his fifteenth year
5. The Shops and Establishments Act, 1965	A person who has not completed twelve years of age
6. The Factories Act, 1995	A person who has not completed sixteen years of age
7. The Children Act, 1974	A person under the age of sixteen years.
8. National Children Policy, 1994	A person who has not completed fourteen years of age.

Based on the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999 (No.182), a child is defined as an individual under the age of 18 years. Under the purview of this survey, a person who has not completed 18 years of age has been categorised as a child. However, a child under five years of age is too young to be engaged in work or to start schooling. Thus, only child population aged 5-17 have been considered for the purpose of the study.

**Age:** In this survey the age of an individual's age has been recorded in completed years or whole integer at last birthday. Thus for an individual whose age is recorded as 17 means that he has completed the age of 17 but has not completed the age of 18. For example, a person aged 13 years, 10 months and 15 days has been recorded as 13 years.

**Literate:** An individual is said to be literate if he can read and write a letter in any language (for this study it is Bengali). To verify whether or not the respondents were actually literate, they were asked to read and write a question from the questionnaire used for interviewing them. Those respondents who were able to read and write a question from the questionnaire were recognized as literate.

**Child labour:** What sort of works by children should be considered as "child labour" is not easy to define. The Encyclopedia 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. Further, child labour is based on the ILO Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No.138) which represents the most comprehensive and authoritative international definition of minimum age for admission to employment or work, implying economic activity. Child labour as referred to in the Convention consists of all children under 18 years of age who are economically active except- (i) those who are under five years old and (ii) those between 12-14 years old who spend less than 14 hours a week on their jobs, unless their activities or occupations are hazardous by nature or circumstances. Added to this are 15-17 year old children in WFCL (including hazardous work and work of 43 hours and more per week).

**Child work:** Child work is different from child labour. Child work does not have negative effects on the children's development because it is either voluntary work, not a profit oriented activity or jobs within the households. The following table shows the difference between child labour and child work.

**Box 2: Child work and child labour**

<i>Child work</i>	<i>Child labour</i>
<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 hours 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 child friendly, does not pose hazards to health and life of the child.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• work place 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 governed by family/ community norms and values.</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• child work is excluded from legislation, social security and benefits.</li></ul>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• child work is utilized 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>

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

- 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 underground, underwater, at dangerous heights or in confined spaces;

- Work with dangerous machineries, equipment and tools, or which involves the manual handling 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 groups of persons. Hazards are generally classified into five types namely (i) Physical hazard, (ii) Chemical hazard, (iii) Biological hazard, (iv) Ergonomics 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. Ergonomics 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 accidents, 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.

**Household:** Household is defined as a person or group persons who live together in the same house or compound and share some kitchen. Household members are not necessarily related by blood or marriage.

**Employer** is a self-employed person who may employ one or more persons on pay in a commercial or industrial enterprise.

**Unpaid worker** is a person who works at least one hour in the reference period without pay in a family operated farm or in business owned/operated by the household head or other members of the household to whom he/she is related by kingship, marriage, adoption or dependency. Unpaid worker who worked at least one or more hours during the reference period, were considered as a part of the working children or child labour.

**Paid apprentices** are learners of trade (job) who are paid some little amount in cash or kind by their employers. 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** is one who has a regular employment and receives wages or salary from the establishment or organization to which he/she is attached for performing assigned work.

**Hours worked** are the total number of hours worked during the reference period (past week) of the survey. For a child holding more than one job, hours worked is the sum of all hours worked in all jobs.

## **CHAPTER III**

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

#### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents the empirical findings of the Baseline Survey on Working Children in Automobile Workshops during 2002-03. This chapter comprises of three sections namely (i) Section I: characteristics of automobile establishments, (ii) Section II: household characteristics of the auto child workers, and (iii) employment characteristics of auto child workers. The data on incidence, distribution and other characteristics of the automobile establishments have been presented in the first section. The second section deals with the 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 auto child workers. The subsequent section, that is, section III is devoted to auto child workers regarding 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 automobile establishments**

##### **3.1 Automobile workshop and type of ownership**

The survey results show that currently there are 9,614 automobile establishments in the country. Dhaka division harbours the highest number of automobile establishments (i.e. 3,025 or 31.6 percent of the total establishments) followed by Khulna Division with 1,946 automobile workshops. The lion proportion of the automobile workshops are owned by individuals or single ownership. The proportions of ownership by family and partnerships are fairly the same. The following table shows the number and distribution of automobile establishments in six divisions of the country.

**Table 3.1 Automobile establishments by division**

Division	Number of automobile establishments	Percentage
Dhaka	3025	31.5
Chittagong	1820	18.9
Rajshahi	1885	19.6
Khulna	1946	20.2
Sylhet	629	6.5
Barisal	306	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,614</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 3.1 shows that 31.5 percent of the automobile establishments are located in Dhaka division followed by Khulna division (20.2%). Barisal division has the lowest number of automobile establishments i.e. 306 and it may be attributed to the facts. Barisal division comprising of only two districts, namely Barisal and Patuakhali has an inadequate road communication system without enough scope for the plying of a large number of mechanized road transports. Besides, the number of mechanized transports and that of auto workshops are highly correlated.

A large majority of the automobile establishments are owned by individuals (88.8%), family owned 5.8 percent and the remaining 5.4 percent are owned by partnership. The survey results also indicate that almost all owners of the automobile workshops are males (99.7%) and only 0.3 percent owners are females. The following tables show the type of ownership and gender distribution of the owners of automobile establishments. The detailed data may be seen in the statistical tables.

**Table 3.2 Automobile workshop by type of ownership and division, (Percent)**

Division	Single/individual ownership	Family ownership	Partnership	Total
Dhaka	93.4	0.9	5.7	100.0
Chittagong	82.6	9.6	7.8	100.0
Rajshahi	91.7	5.4	3.9	100.0
Khulna	90.2	5.3	4.5	100.0
Sylhet	73.0	22.4	4.6	100.0
Barisal	85.3	7.3	7.4	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>

In Bangladesh most automobile workshops 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.

**Table 3.3 Automobile establishments by type of ownership**

Types of ownership	Number	Percent
<b>i) Ownership type</b>		
Single ownership	8536	88.8
Family ownership	561	5.8
Partnership	515	5.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,614</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>ii) Gender-wise ownership</b>		
Male	9585	99.7
Female	28	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,614</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From the above table it is clear that there is a huge gender differences in the case of ownership of the automobile establishments.

**Table 3.4 Owners of automobile establishments by age and gender**

Age group	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15-19	44	0.5	44	0.5	-	-
20-24	384	4.0	384	4.0	-	-
25-29	1255	13.0	1255	13.1	-	-
30-34	1413	14.7	1413	14.7	-	-
35-39	2147	22.4	2147	22.5	-	-
40-44	1730	18.0	1730	18.0	-	-
45-49	1365	14.2	1337	13.9	28	100.0
50-54	575	6.0	575	6.0	-	-
55-59	359	3.7	359	3.7	-	-
60-64	285	3.0	285	3.0	-	-
65+	50	0.5	50	0.6	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9614</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9585</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note:- denotes nil.

In the above table, it is interesting to note that all female owners of automobile workshops belong to only one age group i.e. 45 -49 years. The picture is different in the case male ownership. The male owners belong to all age groups ranging from 15-19 to 65+ years. The modal age group for male owners is 35-39 years and that 22.5 percent of the male owners belong to this age group.

### 3.2 Persons engaged in automobile workshops

A total of 38,050 persons are employed in automobile establishments of whom 15,923 are children aged 5-17 years. It may also be mentioned that all the children are boys and no girl is found to be engaged in automobile workshops. If the nature of work and various social factors are taken into consideration, it is not unusual that there are no girl children in automobile establishments.

**Table 3.5 Distribution of automobile workers by broad age group**

Age group	Number of workers	Percent
05-11	874	2.3
12-14	7203	18.9
15-17	7846	20.6
18 +	22,127	58.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,050</b>	<b>100.0</b>

A closer look at the age distribution of child workers in the two age groups indicates that about one-fifth of the total employed persons are in the age group 5-11 and 12-14. Table 3.5

shows that there are about 8,077 very young children aged 5-14 years at work in automobile workshops. It is also revealed from the above table that 41.8 percent of the workers in automobile establishments are child workers aged 5-17 years.

### 3.2.1 Child Workers

The following table shows that a large proportion (36.6%) of the working children are found in Dhaka division followed by Chittagong (22.8%) and Rajshahi divisions (16.6%). The number of working children in Barisal division is the lowest, only 1.9 percent because of the lowest number of workshops there. As regards the age groups, the picture is somewhat different. About two-fifths of the total working children in the age group 5-11 years belong to Dhaka division followed by Rajshahi and Khulna divisions.

**Table 3.6 Working children by age group and division**

Division	5-11 years		12-14 years		15-17 years		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Dhaka	359	41.1	2544	35.3	2919	37.2	5822	36.6
Chittagong	58	6.6	1783	24.7	1787	22.8	3628	22.8
Rajshahi	213	24.4	1149	15.9	1287	16.4	2649	16.6
Khulna	181	20.7	1267	17.6	1134	14.4	2582	16.2
Sylhet	54	6.2	267	3.7	619	7.9	940	5.9
Barisal	9	1.0	193	2.7	100	1.2	302	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7203</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7846</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Table 3.7 provides reasons of employing child workers as given by the owners/employers of the automobile workshops. Nearly 62.0 percent employers/owners opine that they have appointed children because of their (children) obedience.

**Table 3.7 Reasons of employing child workers in auto workshops as reported by the owners/ employers**

Reasons of employing children	Number	Percent
Do good work	2878	29.9
Suitable for work	1539	16.0
No trade union problem	386	4.0
Pay less wage	3896	40.5
Obedient / properly follow instructions	5939	61.7
Work can be done as and when required	3766	39.2
Others	940	9.7

Note: Multiple responses were allowed; so the aggregate does not add up to 100.

From the above table it is obvious that the most preferential reason as cited by employers for recruiting children in the automobile establishments is their obedience to the employers. Relatively less wages for child workers compared to adult workers was recorded as the second important reason for recruiting children in the automobile establishments. It should be noted that at each level of classification, reasons for employing children are not mutually exclusive, that is, the aggregate adds up to more than 100 as multiple responses were received. About 39.0 percent owners/employers have indicated that the children could be utilized/engaged at work as and when necessary while about 30.0 percent have mentioned that the children performance is good.

Table 3.8 shows methods of recruitment of child workers in automobile establishments

**Table 3.8 Method of recruitment of child workers**

Method of recruitment	Number of establishment	Percent
Private/informal contract	2099	21.8
Appointed on first come basis	129	1.3
Due to advance payment to parents/relatives	414	4.3
As per request of parents/guardians	6925	72.1
Others	44	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>9614</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The data reveal that about 72.0 percent of the children have been recruited at the request of their parents whereas 21.8 percent children are recruited through personal contact. From Table 3.9 it can be observed that 77.4 percent of the owners/employers have knowledge about the legality of recruiting child workers while, on the other hand, 22.6 percent have no knowledge about the legal aspect of recruiting child worker.

**Table 3.9 Awareness of owners/employers about legality of recruiting of child labour**

Legal awareness	Number of establishment	Percent
Aware about legality	7437	77.4
Not aware	2176	22.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>9614</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.3 Weekly hours and number of days worked

Table 3.10 presents the number of automobile workshops by weekly hours worked and number of days worked in a week.

The survey results reveal that 4,473 or 46.5 percent auto workshops/ establishments have been opened for business 60 hours per week on an average and for obvious reason 46.5 percent workers including child workers have worked 60 hours and more per week. On the other hand, children work 6 days a week in 6,869 or 71.4 percent establishments. The data also reveal that in 2,293 or 23.8 percent establishments children work 7 days a week. This means that the children working in these establishments do not have any weekly holiday.

**Table 3.10 Establishments by weekly hours worked and number of days worked in a week**

Weekly hours worked and number of days worked	Number of establishments	Percent
<b>Weekly hours worked</b>		
Less than 25	234	2.4
25-35	315	3.3
36-42	627	6.5
43-59	3966	41.3
60+	4473	46.5
Total	9614	100.0
<b>Number of days worked/week</b>		
5 days or less	450	4.7
6	6871	71.5
7	2293	23.8
Total	9614	100.0

Table 3.11 presents automobile establishments by weekly hours worked and number days worked in a week and type of ownership. It is found that the highest proportion of auto workshops irrespective of type of ownerships have worked more than 60 hours per week.

Table 3.11 Establishments by weekly hours worked and number of days worker per week

Type of ownership	Weekly hours worked						Number of days worked			Total
	Total	<25	25-35	36-42	43-59	60+	<5	6	7	
Individually owned	100.0	2.0	3.4	5.8	41.8	47.0	81.3	88.6	90.9	88.8
Family ownership	100.0	3.9	3.9	23.6	32.3	36.3	9.8	5.9	4.7	5.8
Partnership	100.0	7.8	-	-	41.8	50.4	8.9	5.5	4.4	5.4
Total	100.0	2.8	3.7	7.4	46.7	52.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

### 3.3.1 Mode of payment of wages and salaries

A large proportion of owners/employers (40.1%) of the automobile establishments have paid only conveyance to their child workers.

Table 3.12 Mode of payment of wages and salaries to child worker

Mode of Payment	Number of establishment	Percent
Daily	1706	17.7
Weekly	2514	26.1
Monthly	3834	31.9
Piece rate/contract basis	95	39.9
Only conveyance	3860	40.1

Nearly one-fourth of the auto establishments have paid wages and salaries to the child workers on weekly basis followed by daily payment (17.7%). The detailed data are available in statistical table. It may be noted that at each level of classification, mode of payment is not mutually exclusive; so one establishment may be classified under more than one mode of payment category and for this reason, the percentage total would not be 100.

### 3.3.2 Child health and safety measures

As regards the measures taken by owners of the auto workshops for sick child workers (sickness caused by work), Table 3.13 shows that 87.6 percent of the employers/owners have arranged treatment for their working children when the children have fallen sick due to work and 5.7 percent owners/employers have done nothing for their treatment when they are sick. The detailed are available in the statistical table.

Table 3.13 Measures taken by owner/ employer for sickness of children due to work

Type of measures	Number of establishment	Percent
Arrange treatment	8420	87.6
Do not arrange any treatment	1194	12.4
Total	9614	100.0



## SECTION II: Household characteristics of working children

### 3.4 Household members and sex-ratio

It is important to see the household characteristics of working children to assess whether the household composition have had any impact for their becoming child labour. There is no denying fact that the socio-demographic and economic conditions of the households are important factors as to whether or not a child may be forced to work.

Table 3.14 shows the distribution of the household members of child workers by age group and gender.

**Table 3.14 Household members of child workers by age group and gender**

Age group	Both sexes		Male		Female		Sex-ratio
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
00-04	2644	3.1	1377	3.1	1266	3.1	108.8
05-09	9138	10.8	4726	10.8	4411	10.9	107.1
10-14	18896	22.4	10045	22.9	8851	21.8	113.5
15-19	16534	19.6	8655	19.7	7878	19.4	109.9
20-24	4631	5.5	2193	5.0	2437	6.0	90.0
25-29	2153	2.5	1001	2.3	1152	2.8	86.0
30-34	2786	3.3	928	2.1	1857	4.6	50.0
35-39	7217	8.5	1632	3.7	5584	13.8	29.2
40-44	6612	7.8	3256	7.4	3356	8.3	97.0
45-49	6645	7.9	4603	10.5	2042	5.0	225.6
50-54	3276	3.9	2287	5.2	989	2.4	231.2
55-59	1866	2.2	1448	3.3	417	1.0	347.2
60-64	1183	1.4	1030	2.3	152	0.4	677.6
65+	866	1.1	693	1.6	173	0.4	400.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>84454</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43881</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40572</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>108.1</b>

There are 84,454 persons or household members of 15,923 working children in auto workshops. Out of the total household members, 36.3 percent are below 15 years of age. The proportions of males and females are almost the same under this age group. It is observed that there are significant variations of sex-ratios in different age groups, particularly in the higher age groups if compared with census population (2001 Pop. census). The table indicates that the sex-ratio of population based on household members of the child workers is 108.1 as compared to 106.6 in 2001 population census.

**Table 3.15 Number of household members by age group**

Age group ( in years)	No. of household members/population	Average number of members/household
00-04	2644	0.16
05-09	9138	0.57
10-14	18896	1.19
15-19	16534	1.05
20-24	4631	0.29
25-29	2153	0.13
30-34	2786	0.18
35-39	7217	0.45
40-44	6612	0.41
45-49	6645	0.42
50-54	3276	0.20
55-59	1866	0.12
60-64	1183	0.07
65+	866	0.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>84454</b>	<b>5.30</b>

Table 3.15 shows that the average size of households of the working children in automobile establishments is 5.3 while the national average stands at 4.9 according to population census 2001. The data in the table also indicate that in age groups 5-9 and 10-14 with average household size of 5.3 there are 1.8 are very young children who are likely to enter the labour market soon.

### 3.4.1 Household size and child workers

Household size and child labour are correlated in that the larger the household size the more vulnerable are the children to be child labour. An attempt has been made to examine this supposition in the baseline research study. Working children have been asked about the total number of members in their families along with their parents' education and occupation, land holding and mother's work status.

**Table 3.16 Average number of working children by household size**

Household size	Number of households	Average number of working children	Percent of household by household size
1-3	1019	0.9	6.5
4-5	8587	1.2	53.9
6-7	5329	1.4	33.5
8-9	867	1.7	5.4
10-11	101	2.4	0.6
12 +	20	4.0	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The data presented in table 3.16 indicate that the number of working children is strongly correlated to household size. The number of working children is expected to be higher in the larger households than in smaller households. Further details may be seen in the statistical tables.

### 3.4.2 Activity status of siblings of child workers

Table 3.17 shows that 41.4 percent of the total siblings of working children are full-time students and 17.0 percent are at work on full-time basis while 3.8 percent of the total siblings are neither at school nor at work. All these children, would likely to enter into the labour market.

**Table 3.17 Activity status of siblings of working children by age group**

Age group	No. of siblings	Full-time schooling		Full-time working		Neither at school nor at work		Others	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
05-09	8674	3171	36.5	628	7.2	251	2.8	4624	53.3
10-14	11774	6520	55.4	1718	14.6	462	3.9	3074	26.1
15-17	3687	297	8.0	1759	44.7	209	5.7	1422	38.5
05-17	24135	9988	41.4	4105	17.0	922	3.8	9120	37.8

### 3.4.3 Child worker's households by land ownership

Of the families/households of the working children in automobile establishments, 90.6 percent have had their own homestead land, 49.1 percent possess agricultural land, 49.0 percent have both homestead and agricultural land and 9.4 percent are absolutely landless. The data also indicate that some families having agricultural land have also had homestead land but the reverse is not true for obvious reason. Table 3.18 shows the percentage distribution of households having homestead as well as agricultural land.

**Table 3.18 Households having homestead and agricultural land**

Category	Number of households	Percent
Have homestead land	14432	90.6
Have agricultural land	7816	49.1
Have both homestead and agricultural land	7818	49.2
Landless	1497	9.4

Note: The above proportions are obtained/calculated based on several questions; so the total does not add to 100. It may be noted here that according to National Child Labour Survey (NCLS), 2002-03 about 6.8 percent households are found as landless.

### 3.4.4 Educational level of household members of child workers

The educational level of all household members of 15,923 working children in 9614 auto workshops by gender is presented in table 3.19 below. The educational level does not related to population 5 years and above for obvious reason.

**Table 3.19 Educational level of household members of working children**

Level of education of households members	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No education/can not read or write	24028	28.5	12083	22.3	11945	39.5
No formal education but can read and write a letter	3890	4.6	2462	4.5	1428	4.7
Class I-V	36041	42.7	25895	47.8	10145	33.5
Class VI-VIII	11021	13.0	7724	14.3	3297	10.9
Class IX-X	4246	5.0	2949	5.4	1296	4.3
SSC & equivalent.	632	0.8	479	0.9	153	0.5
HSC & equivalent	285	0.2	193	0.4	91	0.3
Too young for schooling	4195	5.0	2399	4.4	1796	5.9
Others	112	0.1	-	-	112	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>84454</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>54188</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30266</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 3.19 indicates that 28.5 percent of household members of the working children's families cannot read or write. It is found from the data that out of the total household members/population, 42.7 percent have education level class I-V, 13.0 percent have education level class VI-VIII and 5.0 percent have education level class IX-X. The gender composition of data regarding level of education indicates that the proportion of males is higher than that of females at all levels of education.

Table 3.20 presents education level of father and mother of the working children. Among fathers of the working children about 44.0 percent are illiterate (cannot read or write a letter). The data also reveal that a little more than two-thirds (69.1 %) mothers are reported as illiterate which confirms the national trend in the case of adult population, particularly of this socio-economic group.

**Table 3.20 Distribution of father and mother by level of education**

Educational level of father and mother	Fathers		Mothers	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No education/can not read or write a letter	6633	44.2	10382	69.1
No formal education but can read & write	1399	9.3	1081	7.2
Class I-V	4655	31.0	2733	18.3
Class VI-VIII	1225	8.1	611	4.1
Class IX-X	928	6.2	112	0.7
SSC and equivalent	224	1.5	-	-
HSC and equivalent	40	0.3	-	-
Others	-	-	91	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>15104</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15010</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: denotes nil. There are 15923 households but the number of fathers and mothers would not equal to 15923 because some fathers/mothers are reported dead or do not live together.

The highest level of education attained by the fathers of the working children is grade XII or HSC (Higher secondary school certificate) or equivalent. It is also seen that in only 0.3 percent of households, the fathers have completed XII class (higher secondary school). As regards the mother's educational level, it can be seen that out of the total 15,010 families, 69.1 percent mothers of the working children are illiterate and remaining 30.9 percent mothers are literate (can read and write a letter). It is observed that out of the total mothers less than one percent (0.7%) mothers have studied up to class IX –X (grade 9 to 10). Table 3.21 shows the distribution of child workers' households with at least one member attaining highest level of education.

**Table 3.21 Distribution of child worker's households with at least one member attaining highest level of education**

Highest level of education	Number of households	Percent
Illiterate (can not read or write)	265	1.6
No formal education but can read and write	425	2.7
Class I-V	6941	43.6
Class VI-VIII	4432	27.8
Class IX-X	3004	18.9
SSC and equivalent	571	3.6
HSC and equivalent	285	1.8
Vocational training	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 3.21 shows that 1.6 percent of all households do not have a single household member who can read and write. In other words, in 265 households, all household members

are illiterate. Nearly 44.0 percent of the households have at least one household member who has studied up to class I-V; 3.6 percent households have at least one member who has passed the SSC (Secondary school certificate) or equivalent level. About 2.0 percent households have at least one member who had passed grade 12 or the HSC (higher secondary school certificate).

### 3.5 Main activity of household and occupation of parents

Table 3.22 shows the main activity of households of the working children and table 3.23 presents activity status of all members of the child workers' households.

**Table 3.22 Distribution of households by main economic activity**

Main activity of household	Number of households	Percent
Own or tenant farming	2425	15.2
Agriculture day labourer	2132	13.4
Non-agriculture day labourer	6473	40.7
Small trading	3064	19.3
Manufacturing	163	1.0
Nothing/ unemployed	112	0.7
Others	1551	9.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

As regards the main economic activity of the households as reported by child workers, 40.7 percent households have non-agriculture day labouring as the main activity of their households. Some 19.3 percent households have reported that their main activity is small trading, 13.4 percent is agriculture day labour and 15.2 percent as subsistence farming.

**Table 3.23 Activity status/occupation of household members of child workers by gender**

Activity status / occupation	Both sex		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agri. day labourer	4118	4.9	4118	7.6	-	-
Non-agri. day labourer	10329	12.2	9756	18.0	572	1.9
Automobile work	17129	20.3	17068	31.5	61	*
Student, full-time	15279	18.1	7888	14.6	7391	24.4
Student, full-time & part time work	1480	0.7	632	1.2	848	2.8
Part-time student & full-time work	193	*	153	*	40	*
Not study (Full time worker)	1123	1.3	448	*	675	2.3
Part-time student & part-time work	214	*	214	*	-	-
Too young to work or schooling	4411	5.2	2522	4.7	1888	6.2
Unable to work/disabled	448	*	428	*	20	*
Small trading	4790	5.7	4749	8.8	40	*
Household work	18096	21.4	827	*	17269	57.1
Not at work(Unemployed)	2349	2.8	1532	2.8	816	2.7
Others	4489	5.3	3846	7.1	642	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>84454</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>54188</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30266</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: \* denotes less .05 percent and '-' denotes nil.

It is observed from the above table that about 17.0 percent persons of the child workers households are engaged as day labourers. The data also indicate that 21.4 percent people are engaged in household work of which 5.7 percent are females.

The data in table 3.24 below shows that out of the total 15,104 fathers of the working children, 21.7 percent fathers are engaged as agricultural day labourers as against 37.1 percent fathers employed as non-agricultural day labourers. Only 3.2 percent fathers are engaged as workers in automobile establishments.

**Table 3.24 Occupation of fathers and mothers of working children**

Occupation / activity status of fathers and mothers	Father		Mother	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agri. day labourer	3282	21.7	-	-
Non-agri. day labourer	5604	37.1	173	1.1
Automobile worker	479	3.2	-	-
Unable to work/disabled	61	0.4	-	-
Small trading	2718	18.0	25	0.2
Household work	715	4.7	14021	93.4
Not at work (Unemployed)	399	2.6	464	3.1
Others	1846	12.3	327	2.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>15104</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15010</b>	<b>100.0</b>

As regards mother's occupation, nearly 94 percent are engaged in household work or household chores. It is also found that only in the case of 173 child workers' families, 1.1 percent mothers are found engaged in economic activity as non-agricultural day labourers.

### **SECTION III: Employment characteristics of auto child workers**

#### **3.6 Working children by age and level of education**

The baseline survey has found that currently 15,923 children aged 5-17 years are working in automobile establishments. Dhaka division has the highest incidence of child workers in the automobile workshops with 5,819 child workers or 36.5 percent of the total. Chittagong division accounted for 22.8 percent of the total number of child workers. Out of 15,923 working children 5.5 percent belong to the age group 5-11 and 45.2 percent are in 12-14 age bracket and 49.3 percent are included in the age category 15-17.

**Table 3.25 Number of children aged 5-17 years engaged in automobile establishments by age group and division**

Division	5-11 years		12-14 years		15-17 years		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Dhaka	358	6.1	2543	43.7	2918	50.2	5819	36.5
Chittagong	58	1.6	1780	49.1	1787	49.3	3627	22.8
Rajshahi	212	8.0	1149	43.5	1286	48.7	2647	16.6
Khulna	181	7.1	1267	49.0	1134	43.9	2584	16.3
Sylhet	54	5.8	267	28.5	618	65.7	940	5.9
Barisal	9	3.0	193	63.9	100	33.1	302	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7202</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>7845</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

As regards the permanent place of residence (place of origin or place of birth) of the child workers it is found in Table 3.26 that 32.5 percent of the child workers hail from Dhaka division. It is indicated in Table 3.25 that 36.5 percent of total working children work in Dhaka division. It is obvious that some children from other divisions have also come to Dhaka division to work in the automobile establishments.



**Table 3.26 Distribution of child workers aged 5-17 by their permanent place of residence**

Division	Child workers by place of work		Child workers by permanent place of residence	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Dhaka	5819	36.5	5174	32.5
Chittagong	3627	22.8	3735	23.5
Rajshahi	2647	16.6	2295	14.4
Khulna	2584	16.2	2794	17.5
Sylhet	940	5.9	1031	6.5
Barisal	302	1.9	889	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It may be noted here that child workers were asked about their permanent place of residence or place of origin in the survey. Table 3.26 shows the child workers by place of work and by permanent place of residence and it can be seen the difference between the place of work and the permanent place of residence.

### **3.6.1 Child workers by level of education**

Table 3.28 shows the number and percentage distribution of working children aged 5-17 years in auto workshops by level of education as well as by educational status. The data in the table indicate that out of the total 15923 children, 43.7 percent or 6958 child workers can read while 7420 or 46.6 percent are able to write.

**Table 3.28 Child workers can read, write and currently studying in educational institutions**

Education characteristics	Number	Percent
<b>i. Able to read</b>		
Can read	6958	43.7
Can not read	8965	56.3
Total	15923	100.0
<b>ii. Able to write</b>		
Can write	7420	46.6
Can not write	8503	53.4
Total	15923	100.0
<b>iii. Currently studying</b>		
Studying in formal school	519	3.3
Studying in informal school	20	0.1
Not studying	15384	96.6
Total	15923	100.0
<b>iv. Currently studying by level of education</b>		
Class I-V	244	45.3
Class VI-VIII	91	17.0
Class IX-X or more	203	37.7
Total	539	100.0

It is observed from the data that the proportion of children capable of writing (46.6%) is higher than those capable of reading (43.7%). This may happen because some may know how to write their name/signature only for the purpose of receiving their wages and salaries.

As regards the working children who are currently studying, the survey results indicate that only 539 children or 3.4 percent are studying both in formal and informal educational institutions.

It can be explained that, in spite of the hard work and adverse work environment in auto workshops, a total of 539 children are studying with the hope of doing better jobs in future. The data in the above table also indicate that about 38 percent or 204 children are studying in class IX-X (grade 9 to 10) and 45.3 percent in class I-V.

**Table 3.29 Child workers not currently studying but had ever been to school**

Characteristics	Number	Percent
Had ever been in formal school	6978	45.4
Had ever been in informal school	62	0.4
Had never been in school	8344	54.2
<b>Total (not currently studying)</b>	<b>15384</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Summarizing the data in the above table, we can see that, amongst 15,923 working children in the automobile establishments, 539 children or 3.4 percent are currently studying and 15,384 children (96.6 percent) are not currently studying. Amongst 15,384 children who are not currently studying, 45.4 percent of the them had once been to school (either in formal or informal school) and 54.2 percent of the children had never been to school.

**Table 3.30 Child workers aged 5-17 by reasons of not currently studying and reasons for never been to school**

Reasons of not currently studying and reason of never been to school	Number	Percent
<b>i. Cannot afford educational expenses</b>	7235	47.1
Work for wages	1480	9.6
Parents did not send to school	1112	7.2
Not interested in schooling/unsuccessful	4779	31.1
School is too far	20	0.1
Others	755	4.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>15384</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>ii. Can not afford educational expenses</b>	7235	47.0
Work for wages and salary	1480	9.6
Parents did not send to school	1112	7.2
Not interested in schooling/unsuccessful	5537	36.0
Others	20	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>15384</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It is observed from the table that, 47.4 percent of the working children did not study because they could not afford to bear educational expenses. The second highest proportion of child workers (31.1%) did not study because they were not interested in schooling or were unsuccessful in the examinations.

As regards the incidence and reasons for never being enrolled in school, Table 3.30 shows that out of 15384 children who had never been enrolled in any formal or informal school, 7235 children or 47.0 percent of them were never enrolled in any school because of their poverty. Another 1480 children or 9.6 percent of them report that they had to work for wages and salary obviously indicating income support for the family. It is also seen from the data that only 7.2 percent working childrens' parents did not send them to school.

**Table 3.31 Working children by survival status of their parents**

Parents' survival status	Father of working children	Percent
Both alive	13142	87.9
Only father alive	448	3.0
Only mother alive	1131	7.6
Both father & mother dead	224	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>14945</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 3.31 above shows that both father and mother are alive in the case of 13142 or about 88.0 percent working children. Out of the total working children, 1131 or 7.6 percent report that only mothers are alive. There appears to be a strong correlation between children at work and their parents survival status. In good many cases, it is found that children especially of poor families are compelled to work because parents are not alive. Due to lack of further supporting data this presumption is yet to be proved.

The data in Table 3.32 reveal that out of total 15923 working children, 11339 children or 71.2 percent live with their parents and 4584 children or 28.8 percent do not live with their parents. The distribution of child workers living with their parents by place and type of accommodation are shown in Table 3.32 below.

**Table 3.32 Distribution of child workers living with their parents by place and type of accommodation**

Place and type of accommodation	Number of children	Percent
<b>i. Child workers who do not live with their parents:</b>	4584	28.8
Own house in a slum	143	3.2
Rented house in a slum	593	12.9
Accommodation provided by employer	3305	72.1
Others	542	11.8
Child workers who live with their parents	11339	71.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>ii. Place and type of accommodation</b>		
Own house in a slum	948	8.5
Rented house in a slum	1434	12.6
Rented house other than slum	2126	18.7
Own house other than slum	6607	58.3
Others	224	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

It may be seen that 6607 working children or 58.3 percent live in their own houses located in areas other than slums. As regards the slum and non-slum areas, it is revealed that 21.1 percent children live in slums and 78.9 percent live outside slum areas. The data in the above table also reveal that out of total 4583 children not living with their parents, a large

majority, that is 3305 children or 72.1 percent live in accommodation arranged by their employers. The detailed data regarding living place and type of accommodation may be seen in the statistical tables.

### 3.6.2 Hours and number of days worked

On an average, children have worked 9.3 hours per day. On disaggregating the hours further, it is found that 41.4 percent children have worked for 9-10 hours per day; another 5243 children or 32.9 percent have worked for 7-8 hours and 3084 children or 19.4 percent have worked for 11-12 hours a daily. Table 3.33 shows the distribution of child workers aged 5-17 years by daily hours worked and number of days worked per week.

**Table 3.33 Distribution of child workers by daily hours worked and number of days worked per week**

Daily hours worked	Number of children	Percent
<b>i. Daily hours worked</b>		
01 - 04	152	1.0
05 - 06	529	3.3
07 - 08	5243	32.9
09 - 10	6596	41.4
11 - 12	3084	19.4
12+	317	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>ii. No. of days worked/week</b>		
≤ 5	846	5.3
6	11732	73.7
7	3344	21.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: Totals may slightly differ due to rounding

Table 3.33 also shows that, 11732 children or 73.7 percent have worked 6 days a week and 3344 children or 21 percent have worked 7 days a week which means that these children have no weekly holiday. From the above data it can also be explained that a reasonable proportion of working children have not had any time for leisure. The distribution of child workers by number of months worked during last year has been presented in Table 3.34.

**Table 3.34 Distribution of working children by number of months worked during last year**

No. of months worked/year	Number of children	Percent
≤ 6	1192	7.5
7	224	1.4
8	264	1.7
9	489	3.1
10	611	3.8
11	928	5.8
12	12212	76.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From Table 3.34 it can be seen that a lions share of the children (76.7%) are reported to have worked for the entire year. Only 1192 children or 7.5 percent have worked, for less than 6 months a year.

### **3.6.3 Earnings, expenditure and mode of payment**

As regards the earnings of the child workers in the auto workshops, the average earning is Tk. 470 per month. The data father show that 6364 children or 40 percent have earned Tk. 301-500 per month and only 5.9 percent child workers have earned Tk. 1504 or more per month.

**Table 3.35 Distribution of working children by their monthly income**

Income earned (Tk.)	Number	Percent
Tk. 100 – 300	4678	29.4
Tk. 301 – 500	6364	40.0
Tk. 501 – 750	1869	11.7
Tk. 751 – 1000	1642	10.3
Tk. 1001 – 1500	429	2.7
Tk. 1501+	938	5.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 3.36 presents the number and proportion of child workers by type of uses of their earnings or nature of expenditure. The survey findings indicate that 18.3 percent child workers have given all of them income to their parents while 35.2 percent have paid a part of income to their parents. About two-thirds (42.6%) of their income are spent for day to day expenditure (pocket money) as reported by the child workers.

**Table 3.36 Use of earnings by child workers**

Type of expenditure	Number of child worker	Percent
Payment of house rent	184	1.1
All earnings given to parents	2909	18.3
Part of earnings given to parents	5602	35.2
Meet educational expenses/pocket money	20	0.1
Day to day expenditure/pocket money	6786	42.6
Payment of previous loan	163	1.0
Expenditure for food	3377	21.2
Purchase of clothing	2019	12.7
Others	715	4.5

### 3.6.4 Earning by age and skill/education

It can be expected that the higher the education or skill and age of children the higher will be the income earned in general. In the case of auto child workers both skilled and elderly child workers would earn more than relatively less skilled/unskilled and younger child workers. An attempt has been made to prove this assumption based on empirical data of the baseline survey on child workers in auto workshops. Table 3.37 shows the average monthly income of auto child workers aged 5-14 and 15-17 by level of education.

**Table 3.37 Average monthly income of child workers by age group and level of education**

Level of education	Average monthly income (Tk.)	
	5-14 years	15-17 years
No education/ cannot read or write	267.6	596.5
No formal education/ but can read and write	444.1	487.3
Class I-V	417.0	681.7
Class VI-VIII	303.9	333.0
Class IX-X	389.5	423.0

The data in the above table point out that there is a positive correlation between age and earnings, that is, the older the child the higher is the amount earned.

Table 3.38 presents the mode of payment of wages and salaries to auto child workers. The data indicate that 35.5 percent workers are paid on a monthly basis whereas 30.7 percent of the total working children are paid only their daily conveyances in lieu of wages. It is observed from the data in the table, that the picture is different for different divisions under study. Monthly payment to working children is the highest for Dhaka and Khulna divisions while weekly payment is the highest in Chittagong division. Rajshahi division tops the list for payment of daily conveyance in lieu of remuneration.

**Table 3.38 Mode of payment of wages and salary to child workers by division**

Mode of payment	Total	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
<b>Number</b>							
Daily	2157	450	766	296	224	399	20
Weekly	3111	387	1029	427	1061	204	-
Monthly	5635	2533	642	611	1142	356	348
Daily conveyance	4886	2060	743	1144	611	163	163
Don't know	132	91	-	20	20	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>5524</b>	<b>3182</b>	<b>2500</b>	<b>3059</b>	<b>1123</b>	<b>531</b>
<b>Percent</b>							
Daily	13.5	8.2	24.1	11.8	7.3	35.5	3.8
Weekly	19.5	7.0	32.3	17.1	34.7	18.3	-
Monthly	35.4	45.9	20.2	24.4	37.3	31.7	65.5
Daily conveyance	30.7	37.3	23.4	45.8	20.0	14.5	30.7
Don't know	*	1.6	-	*	*	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: \* Very negligible.

Table 3.39 and Table 3.40 present respectively the number of child workers by duration of work in auto workshops and by the description of persons who have brought them for auto workers. It is observed from the data that 61.8 percent of child workers are engaged in automobile establishments for 1-2 years followed by 18.1 percent engaged during 3-4 years. Only 2.5 percent working children are reported to have been working for more than 5 years.

**Table 3.39 Child workers by duration of work in automobile establishments**

Duration of work in automobile establishments ( in year)	Number of children	Percent
< 1	2795	17.6
01 - 02	9839	61.8
03 - 04	2889	18.1
05 - 06	326	2.0
7 +	71	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Nearly 57.4 percent of the total working children have been brought to or engaged in automobile establishments by their parents, 23.9 percent are engaged through their relatives and 11.8 percent children are engaged in automobile establishments by the workers themselves.



**Table 3.40 Distribution of child workers by persons who brought / introduced them to auto works**

Source of engaging children	Number of child worker	Percent
Parents	9134	57.4
Relative	3809	23.9
Self	1876	11.8
Friends	582	3.6
Others	519	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.6.5 Status in employment and type of work done

Table 3.41 below shows that only 14.6 percent of the total working children are regular paid workers while 27.9 percent are paid apprentices. More than fifty percent (54.4%) of the child workers are unpaid apprentices indicating a clear picture of deprivation and exploitation.

**Table 3.41 Child workers by status in employment**

Status in employment	Single owner		Family ownership		Partnership		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Regular paid worker	2118	14.9	112	14.7	72	7.6	2304	14.6
Paid apprentice	3530	24.9	370	48.2	530	54.6	4432	27.9
Unpaid apprentice	8028	56.7	258	33.6	366	37.8	8653	54.4
Unpaid family worker	177	1.3	27	3.5	-	-	204	1.3
Casual worker/day labourer	273	1.9	-	-	-	-	273	1.8
Self-employed and others	54	0.3	-	-	-	-	54	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>14183</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: Totals may slightly differ due to rounding.

Table 3.42 shows that 77.6 percent of the child workers surveyed are engaged in mechanical work; 19.5 percent engaged in denting and constructing/repairing of the body of vehicles and some 9.7 percent children are engaged in painting the body of motorized vehicles.

Table 3.42 Distribution of working children by type of work done

Type of work performed	Number of children	Percent
Mechanical/engine's work	12361	77.6
Denting/body works	3100	19.5
Painting work	1550	9.7
Electrical work	1352	8.5
Repair of seat	586	3.7
Others	460	2.9

Note: Percentage total would not equal to 100 due to multiple answers recorded.

### 3.7 Health and safety

Table 3.43 shows the distribution of child workers who have received injury/got sick by types. Out of the total 15923 working children, an estimated 31.6 percent have reported different types of health problems such as backaches, respiratory problem, fever, headache, cough, stomach pain faced by them. All these sufferings are due to the hazardous work, unhealthy working environment and nature of work. Fever is reported by 2976 child workers or 59.1 percent, back pain due to carrying load is reported by 4.5 percent and headache is reported by 6.7 percent of child workers.

Table 3.43 Distribution of working children received injury or got sick by type

Type of injury	Number of working children	Percent
Back pain due to carrying load	224	4.5
Respiratory problem	71	1.4
Fever	2976	59.1
Burnt	132	2.6
Headache	336	6.7
Cough	224	4.4
Stomach pain	173	3.4
Others	897	17.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>5037</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The study also reveals that out of 5037 children, 4353 or 86.4 percent children have received medical treatment. Table 3.44 presents health related issues of the child workers aged 5-17 years in auto workshops. Amongst the children who got sick (5037 out of 15923), 86.4 have received medical treatment of which 93.2 have received allopathic treatment.

**Table 3.44 Child workers felt sick at work place and received treatment**

Item	Number of child workers	Percent
<b>Felt sick/got sick</b>		
Felt sick	5037	31.6
Not sick	10885	68.4
Total	15923	100.0
<b>Received treatment</b>		
Received treatment	4353	86.4
Not received treatment	684	13.6
Total	5037	100.0
<b>Type of treatment</b>		
Allopathic	4058	93.2
Homeopathic	295	6.8
Total	4353	100.0
<b>Child workers bears treatment expenses</b>		
Himself bear expenses	1887	43.3
Not bear	2466	56.7
Total	4353	100.0

Table 4.45 shows the number of child workers who wear protection materials for avoiding occupational risk. Out of the working children only 3542 or 22.2 percent child workers have put on protective materials to avoid accidents/injury.

Table 3.45 Child workers wear protection materials for avoiding occupational risk

Type of protection materials	Number of workers	Percent
Boot/shoe	336	9.5
Gloves	336	9.5
Musk for eyes	1901	53.7
Heavy dress	968	27.3
Total	3542	100.0

### 3.7.1 Child abuse

As regards the abuses faced by child workers at work place, a total of 4532 children or 28.4 percent are reported to have been abused by their owners/ employers. Amongst the children who are abused, 86.7 percent of them are verbally abused, while 9.7 percent are physically abused.

**Table 3.46 Distribution working children by type abuses**

Types of abuse	Number	Percent
Physical abuse	438	9.7
Sexual abused	71	1.6
Verbal abuse	3930	86.7
Provide no food/insufficient food	71	1.6
Others	20	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4532</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.8 Job satisfaction and reasons of starting work

Of the child workers who are not satisfied with their jobs, about 23.0 percent opined that they are unhappy due to less wage and salary and 42.5 percent have felt too tired due to workload. The detailed data may be seen in statistical tables 54.

The following tables give the distribution of child workers by job satisfaction, age of starting work and reasons of working. An estimated 6531 children or 41 percent of the child workers report that they are satisfied with their wages and salaries as against 59 percent not satisfied with their wages and salaries.

**Table 3.47 Distribution of child workers by job satisfaction**

Job satisfaction	Number of child workers	Percent
Satisfied	6531	41.0
Not satisfied	9391	59.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Table 3.48 shows that one percent of total working children started working at the age of 6 years only. The modal age in terms of first starting work is 12 years. Majority of the working children in automobile establishments tend to be 11-14 years of age as seen in the table. The reasons of starting work is presented in Table 3.49.

**Table 3.48 Child workers by age of starting work**

Age of starting work (year)	Number of child workers	Percent
06	143	0.9
08	112	0.7
09	603	3.8
10	1541	9.7
11	2041	12.8
12	3583	22.5
13	3288	20.7
14	2855	17.9
15	1417	8.9
16	336	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The data presented in the table shows that 7.5 percent of the working children have started work because of their parents' indebtedness, 63.9 percent have started work for providing income support to their families and 21.2 percent of the children have started work because they are not interested in schooling. The detailed data may be seen in the statistical table at the end of this report.

**Table 3.49 Distribution of children by reasons of starting work**

Reasons	Number	Percent
Parents had a debt	183	7.5
Family needs more income	1571	63.9
Dislike studies	520	21.2
Others	183	7.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2459</b>	<b>100.0</b>

### 3.8.1 Smoking habit of child worker

As regards the personal habits, the data reveal that 94.2 percent of the total working children do not smoke and 5.8 percent of them are addicted to smoking. Amongst the child workers who have developed smoking habit, 45.5 percent of them have been smoking for 3-4 years on an average.

**Table 3.50 Child worker have smoking habit and duration of smoking**

Item	Number	Percent
<b>i. Smoking habit</b>		
Smoke	918	5.8
Does not smoke	15004	94.2
Total	15923	100.0
<b>ii. Duration of smoking (year)</b>		
≤ 2	500	54.5
3 – 4	418	45.5
Total	918	100.0

### 3.9 Perception of child workers

On the working children's perception about schooling, 6532 children or 41 percent have expressed their desire in favour of schooling if they are given opportunities. On the other hand, 59 percent working children have given negative replies.

**Table 3.51 Distribution of working children by their willingness of schooling**

Schooling	Number	Percent
Willing to go to school	6532	41.0
Not willing to go to school	9390	59.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

***Job satisfaction and reasons for job satisfaction:*** Table 3.52 presents various characteristics of job satisfaction and reasons for job satisfaction of child workers aged 5-17 years. It is found that a total of 13401 children or 84.2 percent of the child workers have voiced their satisfaction with their jobs. On the other hand, 15.8 percent of them have expressed their total dissatisfaction with their jobs.

**Table 3.52 Distribution of working children by their job satisfaction**

Characteristics	Number	Percent
<b>i) Job satisfaction</b>		
Satisfied with job	13401	84.2
Not satisfied with job	2521	15.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>ii) Reasons of job satisfaction</b>		
Able to support family	3345	25
Able to meet for educational expenses	61	0.05
To arrange food	918	6.8
Good income	4922	36.7
Good behavior of employers	1713	12.8
Good working environment	815	6.1
Others	1624	12.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>13401</b>	<b>100.0</b>

As to the reasons for job satisfaction, 36.7 percent of the child workers are satisfied because they are earning a good income. A significant proportion (25.0 percent) of them have voiced their satisfaction because their earning has enabled them.

**Health hazard:** Table below shows that out of total 15923 working children, 7634 children or 47.9 percent know that the work in automobile establishments is not good for health while 52.1 percent know nothing about it.

**Table 3.53 Perception of child workers on health hazard in auto work**

Characteristics	Number	Percent
Know	7634	47.9
Do not know	8288	52.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## CHAPTER IV COMPARISON AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents comparison of some key findings on child workers in automobile workshop obtained from the baseline survey, 2002-03 with the corresponding national data as available from various censuses and surveys. The average household size, sex-ratio and literacy rate of the child worker's families and also average monthly earning of child workers and weekly hours worked have been compared with the national estimates. Besides these estimates, comparison of key findings of baseline survey on auto child workers with the baseline survey findings on child welders (child workers in welding establishments) are also presented in this chapter. The activities of these two sectors (automobile and welding) are fairly similar in nature and both are hazardous work..

The summary findings of the baseline survey on child workers in automobile establishments/workshops are also presented here. The major characteristics such as proportion of child workers by age group literacy rate, hours worked, earnings, status in employment, job satisfaction, reasons of working, health and safety measures and abuses etc. are also presented for users' convenience. The limitations of the baseline survey under taking as well as survey findings are also highlighted here. The conclusions and general recommendations are also given.

### 4.2 Comparison of selected findings

This section presents comparison of selected findings of baseline survey on auto child workers with the national estimates available from various censuses and surveys. Table 4.1 shows the comparison of estimates on selected parameters/indicators such as household size, sex-ratio, literacy rate, average weekly hours worked and average monthly income.

**Table 4.1 Comparison of selected estimates obtained from different sources**

<b>Characteristics</b>	<b>1995-96 CLS</b>	<b>2001 Pop. census</b>	<b>2002-03 NCLS</b>	<b>2002-03 BLS, welding</b>	<b>2002-03 BLS, auto- mobile</b>
Household size	5.3	4.9	4.8	5.6	5.3
Sex ratio	104.1	106.6	105.0	109.4	108.1
Literacy rate	24.9	37.0	52.1	48.0	43.4
Average weekly hours worked	26.9*	na	28.5	54.0	55.8
Average monthly income (Tk)	478	na	858	536.6	470.2

Note: \* for male child workers.

na : not available.



The above table shows that the average size of household available from baseline survey on working children in automobile establishments is 5.3 which is higher than the household size of 4.9 as obtained from 2001 population census. This is very much likely because the families of working children in automobile establishments are poor and illiterate. Irresponsible and unplanned parenthood is also a major cause for large family size. In most cases, parents are either reluctant to practice family planning or they lack in family planning education. For the same reasons, each family of the working children in automobile establishments has on an average, 2.1 young children (between ages 5-19) while this is 1.01 in 2001 population census. Sex-ratio and literacy rate seem to be consistent with the pattern and trend available from other surveys and censuses. It is also worthwhile to mention here that the results of the baseline survey is based on samples, that is, 15923 child worker's households while the census data cover as many as 27.5 million households.

Average weekly hours worked (55.8 hours a week) by the children between aged 5-17 in automobile establishments is much higher than average weekly hours worked (28.5 hours a week) by children of the same age group obtained from National Child Labour Survey, 2002-03. In the National Child Labour Survey, the average weekly hours worked is based on hours worked by all children who are economically active. Many of these children worked in the family farms or enterprises as unpaid family helpers under the supervision of their parents/guardians. Obviously, these children worked for limited hours and it is likely that this type of work does not hinder the children from going to school, playing or resting. On the other hand, in the baseline survey on working children in automobile sector, the average weekly hours worked is based on the actual or specific hours worked by children engaged in automobile establishments and furthermore the children have to work under the supervision of mostly abusive and coercive adults and the reality is quite different is that the children engaged in automobile establishments work for longer hours as they do not have any other option.

The average monthly income (Tk.470) of children between ages 5-17 in automobile establishments is much lower than the average monthly income (Tk.858) of the children in same age group obtained from National Child Labour Survey. It is obvious from the survey results that the working children in automobile establishments work for many hours (9.5 hours a day) for small wages or remuneration. Besides, it is understood from the survey that some 40 percent of all the children (working as apprentices) in automobile establishments are given only conveyance and no wages.

### 4.3 Comparison of selected results of welding and data mobile 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 in particular and variation of the estimates in terms of magnitude in particular. It may be noted here that there are some commonalities between the auto and welding activities. Both are 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

Characteristics	BLS Automobile workshops	BLS, Welding* establishments
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
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
11. Monthly income/earning of child workers (Tk)	470.2	536.6
12. 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 (%)		

Characteristics	BLS Automobile workshops	BLS, Welding* establishments
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.

#### **4.4 Summary results of baseline survey on auto child workers**

The baseline survey on child workers in automobile establishments was conducted in 350 sample establishments out of the total 9614 auto establishments. It is found that there was 15923 child workers aged 5-17 years in 9614 establishments. A total of 380 child workers were selected as samples for data collection from the 350 sample establishments.

*Ownership of auto establishments:* It was found that about 89 percent of the establishments were owned by individual or single proprietor while only 8.1 percent were owned or operated by partnership.

*Proportion of child workers:* Amongst the child workers in auto establishments about 49 percent were aged 15-17 years followed by 45.5 percent in the age group 12-14 and only 5.9 percent in 5-9 age bracket.

*Status in employment:* Majority of the child workers were engaged (54.3%) as unpaid apprentices (only paid pocket money or in the form of conveyance). Only 14.5 percent child workers were engaged as regular paid workers.

*Level of education of child workers:* As high as 43.7 percent child workers were able to read while 46.6 percent were able to write. Only 3.4 percent children were reported as studying at the time of investigation.

*Average hours worked:* About 32.9% of the working children worked 7-8 hours a day and 41.4 percent worked 9 to 10 hours. On an average, child workers worked 9.5 hours a day.

*Monthly income:* As high as 40.0 percent of the child workers earned Tk. 301-500 per month followed by 29.4 percent with a monthly income of Tk. 100-300. Only 6.0 percent child workers earned Tk.1501 and more per month.

**Table 4.3 Selected summary results of the baseline survey on child workers in auto workshop**

Characteristics	Number	Percent
1. Automobile workshops by ownership		
Single ownership	8536	88.8
Family ownership	561	5.8
Partnership	515	5.4
Total	9614	100.0
2. Automobile workshops by division		
Dhaka	3025	31.5
Chittagong	1820	18.9
Rajshahi	1885	19.6
Khulna	1946	20.2
Sylhet	629	6.5
Barisal	306	3.2
3. Child workers by nature of job done		
Mechanical work	11462	72.0
Denting	2548	16.0
Body painting	1071	6.7
Electrical work	632	4.0
Seat repairing	207	1.3
4. Employer's/owners' knowledge on legality of recruiting child workers		
Know	7437	77.4
Did not know	2176	22.6
Total	9614	100.0
5. Major mode of payment of wages and salary		
Weekly	2514	26.1
Monthly	3834	39.8
Only conveyance/pocket money	3860	40.1
6. Level of education of parents of which:		
<b>Mother :</b>		
Illiterate	10382	69.1
Class I-V	2733	18.1
<b>Father :</b>		
Illiterate	6633	44.2
Class I-V	4655	31.0
7. Child workers living with parents		

Characteristics	Number	Percent
Living with parents	11339	71.2
Not living with parents	4583	28.8
Total	15923	100.0
8. Child workers by duration of work in automobile workshops (year)		
< 1	2795	17.6
1-2	9839	61.8
3-4	2889	18.1
5 +	397	2.5
Total	15923	100.0
9. Child workers having smoking habit		
Had smoking habit	918	5.8
Did not have smoking habit	15004	94.2
10. Knowledge of child workers about minimum age of work		
Know	1795	11.3
Did not know	14127	88.7
Total	15923	100.0

#### 4.5 Limitations of the survey

Like all other surveys and studies, this survey is also not free from limitations. Since BBS has never conducted only baseline survey on this economic sector there is no scope of comparing the results of this survey with other available sources. A few rapid assessment surveys (RAS) have been conducted on child labour situation and hazardous activity after mid-90's in Bangladesh. But there was not enough information on child workers engaged in various hazardous sectors including automobiles establishments. Limitations of this survey are briefly summarized below:

- (i) To understand the working children and their problems requires skill and time because by establishing rapport before hand he/she can gain their confidence. Within a short span of time as allowed to the interviewer/enumerator it was not possible to build such rapport; hence working children may not be expected to express their situation freely and correctly. That there might be some response errors is also an undeniable fact. It is likely that, the owner of the establishments may understate or suppress the facts which are directly related to exploitation of their child workers and overstate that are related to the welfare of the working children. On the other hand, employers of the working children may not wish to

have their child workers interviewed and children may also be afraid of quick reply to some questions at the place of work. As the interview was carried out at the premises of the workshops it was difficult for the children to voice their real opinions that may not be acceptable to their employers

(ii) This survey dealt with only two types of respondents, viz. (i) child workers and (ii) the employers. The quality of data, particularly the information on household characteristics of child workers could be improved upon if the parents/ guardians of the working children could also have been interviewed. Also the awareness/perception of the parents/ guardians of the working children about child work have been overlooked in this survey.

(iii) Focus group discussion (FGDs) could also help enrich the quality of the survey. Such discussion could be held with the key informants of the locality such as Ward Commissioner or member of the local municipality, member of civil society, NGO, voluntary organization and trade union personnel. The focus personnel group discussion could be most useful for in-depth information about the perception, causes, nature and extent of worst form of child labour (WFCL).

(iv) In the survey questionnaire, some questions were very much sensitive both for the employers and the child workers. It was difficult to put certain questions to the child workers such as abuses, hours worked, wages & salary, lunch interval etc. in front of the owner/employer and child workers were found hesitant to answer the questions.

(v) This was an establishment-based baseline survey on child workers. It was thought that the children were involved only for providing required information and not in the analysis and presentation of the results of the survey. If at least some of the interviewers were equipped with camera/video, then they could document the life style and work of children and some selected photos could have been displayed in the report with comments on thereon.

## **4.6 Policy recommendations and conclusion**

### **4.6.1 Recommendations**

Child labour is now recognised as a major socio-economic problem. It prevents children's inherent potentiality to become a productive asset of a country. The children who are supposed to be an asset of the country are becoming a social liability. Child workers are

the most neglected, abused and exploited segment of the population and they may be exposed to such worst forms of occupation as auto workers.

*Poverty* is the main single cause of child labour. Complete eradication of child labour is not possible as long as mass poverty exists. Reduction of poverty and removal of economic and social inequality from the society may largely help the elimination of child labour.

*Education:* Universal primary education may help to eliminate child labour. Improvement of quality and relevance of education are likely to have a significant impact towards improvement of child labour situation. Special programme for child education should be formulated in such a way so that a reasonable number of children currently working may feel encouraged to combine their work with education.

*Action programmes:* Complete eradication of child labour from developing countries like Bangladesh is not an easy task- it requires much time and socio-economic planning. For this reason, short-term programmes should be formulated with a view to improving the quality of working children's life.

*Income generation programme/micro-credit:* Income generating programmes should be widely introduced by the GOB, NGOs and other bodies for those poor families who are compelled to send their children to work instead of sending them to school.

*Law enforcement:* Awareness of law enforcing agencies is not very much centered to children's rights and protection of children working in hazardous environment. The relevant laws of the land regarding protection and welfare of the children should be enforced properly.

*Public awareness:* Initiative through media should be taken for raising public awareness regarding harmful aspects of child labour and their rights and development.

#### **4.6.2 Conclusion:**

Despite a number of limitations as rendered before, this survey provides reliable estimates of incidence and distribution of working children in automobile establishments along with some key findings. The survey findings indicate a high prevalence of child labour in automobile sector, which is considered to be most exploitative as well as worst forms of child labour. Poverty of parents/ guardians was the main cause that has forced children into the labour market. The Government should be more committed to eliminate child labour particularly hazardous child labour. Large family size, separation of family, irresponsible parenthood, unattractive or uncongenial schooling environment are also major factors of child labour. The Problem of child labour is very complex and multi-dimensional. Government, NGOs, and each and every social partner should properly play their respective roles for elimination of child labour.



## Annex of Tables

**Table 1. Number of automobile establishments by type of ownership and divisions**

Administrative division	Ownership type							
	Single ownership		Family ownership		Partnership		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Dhaka	2826	93.4	28	0.9	170	5.7	3025	100.0
Chittagong	1503	82.6	175	9.6	141	7.8	1820	100.0
Rajshahi	1728	91.7	89		67		1885	100.0
Khulna	1757	90.2	104	5.3	85	4.5	1946	100.0
Sylhet	459	73.0	141	22.4	28	4.6	629	100.0
Barisal	261	85.3	22	7.3	22	7.4	306	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>8536</b>	<b>88.8</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>9614</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: Totals may slightly differ due to rounding.

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

Age group	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15-19	44	0.5	44	0.5	-	-
20-24	384	4.0	384	4.0	-	-
25-29	1255	13.0	1255	13.1	-	-
30-34	1413	14.7	1413	14.7	-	-
35-39	2147	22.4	2147	22.5	-	-
40-44	1730	18.0	1730	18.0	-	-
45-49	1365	14.2	1337	13.9	28	100.0
50-54	575	6.0	575	6.0	-	-
55-59	359	3.7	359	3.7	-	-
60-64	285	3.0	285	3.0	-	-
65+	50	0.5	50	0.6	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>9614</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9585</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 3. Employer/owner of automobile workshops by gender and type of ownership**

Type of ownership	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Single owner	8536	88.8	8508	88.8	28	100.0
Family ownership	561	5.8	561	5.8	-	-
Partnership	515	5.4	515	5.4	-	-
Total	9614	100.0	9585	100.0	28	100.0

**Table 4. Owner/employer engaged in automobile business/work by duration and type of ownership**

Engaged in automobile business (year)	Single owner		Family ownership		Partnership		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
< 2	171	2.0	44	7.89	-	-	216	2.5
2 -3	1343	15.7	136	24.3	192	37.3	1671	17.4
4 – 5	1080	12.7	22	3.9	113	21.9	1216	12.7
6 – 10	2091	24.5	177	31.7	67	13.0	2335	24.3
11 – 15	1775	20.8	85	15.2	63	12.2	1924	20.0
15 +	2075	24.3	95	16.9	78	15.1	2250	23.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>8536</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>9614</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Division	5-17 years		18 years and over		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Dhaka	5819	39.6	8891	60.4	14711	100.0
Chittagong	3627	45.1	4418	54.9	8046	100.0
Rajshahi	2647	48.8	2774	51.2	5422	100.0
Khulna	2584	43.9	3297	56.1	5881	100.0
Sylhet	940	31.3	2065	68.7	3006	100.0
Barisal	302	44.5	679	55.5	982	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>22127</b>	<b>58.2</b>	<b>38050</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 6. Number of persons engaged by broad age group and type of ownership**

Age group	Single owner		Family ownership		Partnership		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
5 - 17	14183	89.1	769	4.8	970	6.1	15923	100.0
18 and above	18804	85.1	1191	5.4	2130	9.5	22127	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>32987</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>1961</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>3101</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>38050</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 7. Number of child workers aged 5-17 engaged in automobile establishments by age group and division**

Division	5-11 years		12-14 years		15-17 years		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Dhaka	358	6.1	2543	43.7	2918	50.2	5819	100.0
Chittagong	58	1.6	1780	49.1	1787	49.3	3627	100.0
Rajshahi	212	8.0	1149	43.5	1286	48.7	2642	100.0
Khulna	181	7.1	1267	49.0	1134	43.9	2584	100.0
Sylhet	54	5.8	267	28.5	618	65.7	940	100.0
Barisal	9	3.0	193	63.9	100	33.1	302	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>7202</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>7845</b>	<b>49.3</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 8. Child workers by age group and type of ownership of auto establishments**

Age group	Single owner		Family ownership		Partnership		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
5 - 11	843	5.9	-	-	31	3.2	874	5.5
12-14	6451	45.5	335	43.6	414	42.7	7202	45.2
15-17	6887	48.6	433	<b>56.4</b>	524	<b>54.1</b>	7845	<b>49.3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>14183</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 9. Child workers by age group and school attendance**

Age group	Full-time		Part-time		Not attended		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
5 - 11	18	2.0	40	4.6	816	93.4	874	100.0
12-14	332	4.6	241	3.3	6628	92.1	7202	100.0
15-17	303	3.9	191	2.4	7351	93.7	7845	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>654</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>473</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>14795</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 10. Child workers by status in employment**

Status in employment	Number of child workers	Percent
Regular paid worker	2304	14.5
Paid apprentice	4432	27.9
Unpaid apprentice	8653	54.3
Unpaid family worker	204	1.3
Casual worker/day labourer	273	1.7
Self-employed and others	54	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 11. Child workers by status in employment and ownership of establishments**

Status in employment	Single owner		Family ownership		Partnership		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Regular paid worker	2118	14.9	112	14.7	72	7.6	2304	14.6
Paid apprentice	3530	24.9	370	48.2	530	54.6	4432	27.9
Unpaid apprentice	8028	56.7	258	33.6	366	37.8	8653	54.4
Unpaid family worker	177	1.3	27	3.5	-	-	204	1.3
Casual worker/day labourer	273	1.9	-	-	-	-	273	1.8
Self-employed and others	54	0.3	-	-	-	-	54	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>14183</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>769</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: Totals may slightly differ due to rounding.

**Table 12. Child workers by nature of work and skill**

Nature of work	Skilled		Unskilled		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Mechanical work	1493	13.0	9968	87.0	11462	100.0
Denting	217	8.5	2331	91.5	2548	100.0
Body painting	63	5.9	1008	94.1	1071	100.0
Electrical work	131	20.9	501	79.3	632	100.0
Seat and cover works	31	15.0	176	85.0	207	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1937</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>13985</b>	<b>87.9</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 13. Method of recruitment of child workers in automobile establishment**

Method of recruitment	Number	Percent
Private / informal contact	2099	21.8
Appointed on first come basis	129	1.3
Due to advance payment to parents / relatives	414	4.3
As per request of parents /guardians	6925	72.1
Others	44	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>9614</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 14. Reasons of employing child worker in auto workshop**

Reasons of employing child worker	Number	Percent
For good work	2878	29.9
Suitable for work	1539	16.0
No trade union problem	386	4.0
Pay less wage/less costly	3896	40.5
Obedient / properly follow instructions	5939	61.8
Work can be done as and when required	3766	39.2
Others	940	9.8

Note: Multiple response by the owner/employer. The percentage total would not be 100 due to multiple answer.

**Table 15. Awareness of owner /employer of automobile workshops about legality of recruitment of child worker**

Legal awareness	Number	Percent
Aware	7437	77.4
Not aware	2176	22.6
Total	9614	100.0

**Table 16. Child workers by weekly hours worked and number of days worked per week by ownership**

Type of ownership	Total	Weekly hours worked (hours)					No. of days worked per week			Total
		<25	25-35	36-42	43-59	60+	≤5	6	7	
Number										
Single owner	8536	171	293	491	3570	4010	365	6087	2084	8536
Family ownership	561	22	22	132	181	203	44	408	108	561
Partnership	515	40	-	-	214	259	40	373	101	515
Total	9614	234	315	623	3966	4473	450	6869	2293	9614
Percent										
Single owner	100.0	2.0	3.4	5.8	41.8	47.0	81.8	88.6	90.9	88.8
Family ownership	100.0	3.9	3.9	23.6	32.3	36.3	9.8	5.9	4.7	5.8
Partnership	100.0	7.8	-	-	41.8	50.4	8.9	5.5	4.4	5.4
Total	100.0	2.8	3.7	7.4	46.7	52.4	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Table 17. Mode of payment of wages and salaries to child worker**

Mode of payment of wage and salary	Number	Percent
Daily	1706	17.7
Weekly	2514	26.1
Monthly	3834	39.8
Price rate basis	95	1.0
Only conveyance	3860	40.1

Note: Multiple answer recorded from the owner/employers of the establishment.

**Table 18. Measures taken by owner / employer for sick children due to work**

Type of measures	Number	Percent
Do nothing	547	5.7
Engaged other child worker instead of sick children	373	3.9
Appoint a child worker against sick children	73	0.8
Arrange treatment	8420	87.6
Others	199	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>9614</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 19. Household/family member of child workers by age group and gender**

Age group	Both sexes		Male		Female	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
00-04	2644	3.1	1377	3.2	1266	3.1
05-09	9138	10.8	4726	10.8	4411	10.9
10-14	18896	22.4	10045	22.9	8851	21.8
15-19	16534	19.6	8655	19.7	7878	19.4
20-24	4631	5.5	2193	5.0	2437	6.0
25-29	2153	2.5	1001	2.3	1152	2.8
30-34	2786	3.3	928	2.1	1857	4.6
35-39	7217	8.5	1632	3.7	5584	13.8
40-44	6612	7.8	3256	7.4	3356	8.3
45-49	6645	7.9	4603	10.5	2042	5.0
50-54	3276	3.9	2287	5.2	989	2.4
55-59	1866	2.2	1448	3.3	417	1.0
60-64	1183	1.4	1030	2.3	152	0.4
65+	866	1.1	693	1.6	173	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>84454</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>43881</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>40572</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 20. Activity status / occupation of father and mother of child worker**

Occupation / activity status	Father		Mother		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agri. day labour	3282	21.7	-	-	3282	10.9
Non-agri. day labour	5604	37.1	173	1.2	5777	19.3
Automobile worker	479	3.2	-	-	479	1.6
Unable to work/disabled	61	0.4	105	0.7	61	0.2
Small trading	2718	18.0	20	0.1	2738	9.2
Household work	715	4.7	13921	92.7	14636	48.8
Not at work (unemployed)	399	2.6	449	3.0	848	2.8
Others	1847	12.3	342	2.3	2154	7.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>15105</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15010</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30115</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 21. Level of education of father and mother of child workers**

Level of education	Father		Mother		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No education/not read or write a letter	6633	44.2	10382	69.1	17015	56.5
No formal education but can read & write a letter	1399	9.3	1081	7.2	2480	8.2
Class I-V	4655	31.0	2733	18.3	7389	24.5
Class VI-VIII	1225	8.1	611	4.1	1836	6.1
Class IX-X	928	6.2	112	0.7	1040	3.5
SSC & equivalent	224	1.5	-	-	224	0.8
HSC & equivalent	40	0.3	-	-	40	0.1
Others	-	-	91	0.6	91	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>15104</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15010</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>30114</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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

Division	Homestead land/houses in permanent place of residence			Own agricultural land		
	Have	Not have	Total	Have	Not have	Total
Dhaka	5034	489	5524	3155	2369	5524
Chittagong	2876	306	3182	1192	1990	3182
Rajshahi	2255	245	2500	1234	1266	2500
Khulna	2610	449	3059	1704	1355	3059
Sylhet	1123	--	1123	468	655	1123
Barisal	531	--	531	61	470	531
<b>Total</b>	<b>14432</b>	<b>1490</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>7816</b>	<b>8107</b>	<b>15923</b>

Note: -- indicate nil.

**Table 23. Percentage distribution of child worker's family having own house and agricultural land by division**

Division	Homestead land/houses in permanent place of residence			Own agricultural land		
	Have	Not have	Total	Have	Not have	Total
Dhaka	91.2	8.8	100.0	57.1	42.9	100.0
Chittagong	90.4	9.6	100.0	37.5	62.5	100.0
Rajshahi	90.2	9.8	100.0	49.4	50.6	100.0
Khulna	85.3	14.7	100.0	55.7	44.3	100.0
Sylhet	100.0	-	100.0	41.7	58.3	100.0
Barisal	100.0	-	100.0	11.5	88.5	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>49.1</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: -- indicate nil.

**Table 24. Child workers by reasons of leaving permanent place of residence**

Reasons of leaving	Number	Percent
Poverty/hunger	3647	22.9
Step father/mother	122	0.8
No body to lookafter me	20	0.1
I left alone	153	1.0
Parents sent me	4917	30.9
For earning	5140	32.3
Others	1920	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Table 25A. Child workers by permanent place of residence/home and district**

Name of district	Number of child worker	Percent
Bagerhat	805	5.0
Bandarban	71	0.4
Barisal	573	3.6
Bhola	112	0.7
Bogra	336	2.1
Brahamanbaria	183	1.1
Chandpur	296	1.8
Chittagong	755	4.7
Chuadanga	40	0.2
Comilla	693	4.3
Cox'Bazar	162	1.0
Dhaka	470	2.9
Dinajpur	142	0.8
Faridpur	1031	6.4
Feni	285	1.7
Gaibandha	61	0.3
Gazipur	235	1.4
Gopalganj	132	0.8
Habigonj	112	0.7
Jamalpur	152	0.9
Jessore	795	4.9
Jhenaidaha	142	0.8
Khulna	173	1.0
Kishoregonj	224	1.4
Kushtia	346	2.1
Lakshmipur	286	1.7
Lalmonirhat	81	0.5
Madaripur	153	0.9
Magura	143	0.8
Manikgonj	224	1.4
Maulivibazar	264	1.6
Munshigonj	470	2.9
Mymensingh	764	4.8
Naogaon	122	0.7
Narail	184	1.1
Narayangonj	356	2.2
Narsingdi	214	1.3
Natore	61	0.3
Nawabgonj	264	1.6
Netrakona	40	0.2
Noakhali	858	5.3
Pabna	122	0.7
Panchagarh	40	0.2
Patuakhali	40	0.2
Pirojpur	163	1.0
Rajshahi	635	3.9
Rajbari	234	1.4
Rangamati	142	0.8
Rangpur	61	0.3
Shariatpur	204	1.2
Satkhira	162	1.0
Sirajgonj	153	0.9
Sunamgonj	20	0.1
Sylhet	634	3.9
Tangail	264	1.6
Thakurgaon	214	1.3
<b>Bangladesh</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 25B. Child workers by permanent place of residence/home and division**

Division	Number of child worker	Percent
Total	15923	100.0
Dhaka	5174	32.5
Chittagong	3735	23.5
Rajshahi	2295	14.4
Khulna	2794	17.5
Sylhet	1031	6.5
Barisal	889	5.6

**Table 26. Child workers came to place of work with whom**

Characteristics	Number	Percent
With parent	7941	49.9
With brother/sister	1307	8.2
Came alone with parent consent	2375	14.9
Came alone without informing parents	61	0.4
Came with friends after getting parent consent	765	4.8
Came with friends without getting parent consent	71	0.4
Came with relatives	3104	19.5
Others	296	1.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 27. Main activity of child worker's household by division**

Main activity of household	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal	Total
<b>Number</b>							
Own or tenant farming	765	275	386	825	152	20	2425
Agri. day labourer	765	570	254	428	20	92	2132
Non-Agri. day labourer	2165	1336	938	1163	491	378	6473
Small trading	1021	705	654	387	255	40	3064
Manufacturing	20	71	71	-	-	-	163
Nothing/unemployed	-	91	-	20	-	-	112
Others	786	132	193	234	203	-	1551
<b>Total</b>	<b>5524</b>	<b>3182</b>	<b>2500</b>	<b>3059</b>	<b>1123</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>15923</b>
<b>Percent</b>							
Own or tenant farming	13.8	8.6	15.4	27.0	13.6	3.8	15.2
Agri. day labourer	13.8	17.9	10.3	14.0	1.8	17.3	13.4
Non-Agri. day labourer	39.4	42.0	37.5	38.0	43.7	71.3	40.7
Small trading	18.6	22.2	26.3	12.7	22.8	7.6	19.3
Manufacturing	*	2.3	2.8	-	-	-	1.0
Nothing/unemployed	-	2.9	-	*	-	-	*
Others	14.2	4.1	7.7	7.6	18.1	-	9.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Note: \*denotes less than 0.05 percent.

**Table 28. Parents survival status of child workers by size of their households**

Household size of child worker	Survival status of parent									
	Both alive		Only father alive		Only mother alive		Both father & mother dead		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
01-03	989	7.5	20	4.6	61	5.5	-	-	1071	7.2
04	2550	19.4	112	25.0	254	22.6	91	40.6	3009	20.2
05	3906	29.9	183	40.9	316	27.9	-	-	4406	29.5
06	2837	21.6	91	20.5	316	27.9	61	27.2	3306	22.1
07	1001	7.6	-	-	20	1.8	-	-	1021	6.8
08	693	5.3	-	-	71	6.3	-	-	764	5.1
09	377	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-	377	2.5
10+	786	6.0	40	8.9	91	8.0	71	31.7	989	6.6
Total	13142	100.0	448	100.0	1131	100.0	224	100.0	14946	100.0

**Table 29. Child workers living with parents by place and type of accommodation**

Characteristics	Number	Percent
<b>i. Living with parents</b>		
Living with parents	11339	71.2
Not living with parents	4583	28.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>ii. Place where living with parents</b>		
Own house in a slum	948	8.4
Rented house in a slum	1431	12.6
Rented house in elsewhere (other place)	2126	18.8
Own house	6607	58.2
Others	224	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>11339</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>iii. Place where not living with parents</b>		
Own house in a slum	143	3.1
Rented house in a slum	593	13.0
Employer accommodation	3305	72.1
Others	541	11.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4583</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>iv. Living with some one</b>		
Live alone/living with none	468	10.3
Live with other family/relatives	940	20.5
Live with friends	327	7.1
Live with colleagues	2754	60.1
Others	91	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4583</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 30. Child workers by source of knowing own age**

Source of knowing own age	Number	Percent
By guess	3790	23.8
From parents	11020	69.2
From other family members	643	4.0
From school	152	0.9
From relatives	275	1.7
Not so sure of my age	40	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 31. Child workers can read, write and currently studying in educational institutions**

Characteristics	Number	Percent
<b>i. Read</b>		
Can read	6958	43.7
Can not read	8965	56.3
Total	15923	100.0
<b>ii. Can write</b>		
Can write	7420	46.6
Can not write	8503	53.4
Total	15923	100.0
<b>iii. Currently studying</b>		
Studying in formal school	519	3.3
Studying in informal school	20	0.1
Not studying	15384	96.6
Total	15923	100.0
<b>iv. Currently studying by level of education</b>		
Class I-V	244	45.3
Class VI-VIII	91	17.0
Class IX-X	203	37.7
Total	539	100.0

**Table 32. Child workers by reasons of not studying**

Reasons of not studying	Number	Percent
Cannot afford educational expenses	7235	47.1
Work for wages	1480	9.6
Parents did not send to school	1112	7.2
Not interested in schooling	4779	31.1
School is too far	20	0.1
Others	755	4.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>15384</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 33. Child workers not currently studying but had ever been to school and reasons of never been to school**

Characteristics	Number	Percent
<b>i. Not currently studying</b>		
Studied in formal school	6978	45.4
Studied in informal school	62	0.4
Not studied	8344	54.2
Total	15384	100.0
<b>ii. Reasons of never been to school</b>		
Cannot afford educational expenses	7235	47.0
Work for wages and salary	1480	9.6
Parents did not send to school	1112	7.2
Not interested in schooling / unsuccessful	5537	36.0
Others	20	0.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>15384</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 34. Child workers by duration of work in automobile works**

Duration of work (year)	Number	Percent
< 1	2795	17.6
01 - 02	9839	61.8
03 - 04	2889	18.1
05 - 06	326	2.0
7 +	71	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 35. Child workers engaged previously by type of work and reasons of leaving previous work**

Characteristics	Number	Percent
<b>i. Previously engaged at work</b>		
Never worked before	13463	84.6
Domestic work	112	0.7
Automobile workshop	540	3.4
Transportation work	368	2.3
Farming in own village	561	3.5
Construction work	71	0.4
Others	805	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>ii. Reasons of leaving previous work</b>		
For less wages	581	19.9
Beaten/miss behaved	285	9.7
Inadequate food	112	3.8
For losing job / termination	112	3.8
Work not satisfactory	1123	38.4
Very risky work	275	9.4
Others	438	15.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2928</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 36. Child workers engaged in automobile works by whom**

Source	Number	Percent
Parents	9134	57.4
Relative	3809	23.9
Self	1876	11.8
Friends	582	3.6
Others	519	3.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 37. Child workers engaged by nature of work**

Nature of work	Number	Percent
Mechanical/Engine's work	12361	77.6
Work of denting/body works	3100	19.5
Painting work	1550	9.7
Electric at works	1352	8.5
Repair of seat	586	3.7
Others	460	2.9

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

**Table 38. Child workers by daily hours of worked and got break for launch/tea and engaged in side activity**

Characteristics	Number	Percent
<b>i. Daily hours worked</b>		
01 - 04	152	1.0
05 - 06	529	3.3
07 - 08	5243	32.9
09 - 10	6596	41.4
11 - 12	3084	19.4
12+	317	2.0
Av. hours/day	-	9.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>ii. Lunch/tea break</b>		
Get break	15595	97.9
Not get break	327	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>iii. Side activity</b>		
No side works	15067	98.0
Do side works	234	2.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 39. Income earned by child workers during last month**

Income earned (Tk.)	Number	Percent
100 – 300	4678	29.4
301 – 500	6364	40.0
501 – 750	1869	11.7
751 – 1000	1642	10.3
1001 – 1500	429	2.7
1501+	938	5.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 40. Number of days worked per week and number of months worked during last year by child worker**

Item	Number	Percent
<b>i. No. of days worked/week</b>		
<= 5	846	5.3
6	11732	73.7
7	3344	21.0
Total	15923	100.0
<b>ii. No. of months worked/year</b>		
<= 6	1192	7.5
7	224	1.4
8	264	1.7
9	489	3.1
10	611	3.8
11	928	5.8
12	12212	76.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 41. Mode of payment of wage and salary to child worker by division**

Mode of payment	Total	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
<b>Number</b>							
Daily	2157	450	766	296	224	399	20
Weekly	3111	387	1029	427	1061	204	-
Monthly	5635	2533	642	611	1142	356	348
Daily conveyance	4886	2060	743	1144	611	163	163
Don't know	132	91	-	20	20	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>5524</b>	<b>3182</b>	<b>2500</b>	<b>3059</b>	<b>1123</b>	<b>531</b>
<b>Percent</b>							
Daily	13.5	8.2	24.1	11.8	7.3	35.5	3.8
Weekly	19.5	7.0	32.3	17.1	34.7	18.3	-
Monthly	35.4	45.9	20.2	24.4	37.3	31.7	65.5
Daily conveyance	30.7	37.3	23.4	45.8	20.0	14.5	30.7
Don't know	*	1.6	-	*	*	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 42. Type of expenditure of child worker's earning**

Type of expenditure	Number	Percent
Payment of house rent	184	1.1
All earnings given to parents	2909	18.3
Partly earnings given to parents	5602	35.2
Meet educational expenses/pocketed money	20	0.1
Day to day expenditure	6786	42.6
Payment of previous loan	163	1.0
Expenditure for food	3377	21.2
Purchase of clothings	2019	12.7
Others	715	4.5

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

**Table 43. Proportion of child worker's income given to their parents**

Share of income given to parents (%)	Number	Percent
100	2470	21.0
76 – 80	1039	8.8
61 – 75	1451	12.3
51 – 60	1031	8.8
41 – 50	1356	11.5
31 – 40	295	2.5
26 – 30	183	1.6
1 – 25	909	7.7
Don't give to parents	3035	25.8
Total	11769	100.0

**Table 44. Child worker's satisfaction about wage and salary and worked due to parent's debt**

Characteristics	Number	Percent
<b>i. Satisfied with wage &amp; salary</b>		
Satisfied	6531	41.0
Not satisfied	9391	59.0
Total	15923	100.0
<b>ii. Child worker's debt from employer</b>		
Had debt	234	1.5
No debt	15688	98.5
Total	15923	100.0
<b>iii. Working due to parents' debt</b>		
Working due to parents' debt	2826	17.8
Not working parents' debt	13096	82.2
Total	15923	100.0

**Table 45. Child workers by age of starting work**

Age of starting work (Year)	Number	Percent
06	143	0.9
08	112	0.7
09	603	3.8
10	1541	9.7
11	2041	12.8
12	3583	22.5
13	3288	20.7
14	2855	17.9
15	1417	8.9
16	336	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>15923</b>	<b>100.0</b>



**Table 46. Child workers by reasons of first started working**

Reasons	Number	Percent
Parents had a debt	183	7.5
Family needs more income	1571	63.9
Dislike studies	520	21.2
Others	183	7.4
Total	2459	100.0

**Table 47. Child workers had smoking habit and duration of smoking**

Item	Number	Percent
<b>i. Smoking habit</b>		
Smoke	918	5.8
Does not smoke	15004	94.2
Total	15923	100.0
<b>ii. Duration of smoking (year)</b>		
<= 2	500	54.5
3 – 4	418	45.5
Total	918	100.0

**Table 48. Means of spend leisure time by child worker**

Means of recreation	Number	Percent
Watching television	9909	62.2
Radio/listening song	3061	30.9
Playing/watching games	4561	28.6
Gossiping with friends/relatives	4441	27.9
Work with family	2030	12.7
Nothing	1991	12.5
Others	1059	6.7

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

**Table 49. Child workers felt sick at work and received treatment**

Characteristics	Number	Percent
<b>i. Felt sick</b>		
Felt sick	5037	31.6
Not sick	10885	68.4
Total	15923	100.0
<b>ii. Received treatment</b>		
Received treatment	4353	86.4
Not received treatment	684	13.6
Total	5037	100.0
<b>iii. Type of treatment received</b>		
Allopathic	4058	93.2
Homeopathic	295	6.8
Total	4353	100.0
<b>iv. Child worker bears treatment expenses</b>		
Himself bear expenses	1887	43.3
Not bear	2466	56.7
Total	4353	100.0
<b>v. Reasons of not received treatment</b>		
Treatment not needed	684	100.0
Total	684	100.0

**Table 50. Child workers received injury or got sick by type**

Type of injuries	No. of worker	Percent
Back pain due to carrying load	224	4.5
Respiratory problem	71	1.4
Fever	2976	59.1
Burnt	132	2.6
Headache	336	6.7
Cough	224	4.4
Stomach pain	173	3.4
Others	897	17.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>5037</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 51. Child workers wear protection materials to avoid occupational risk**

Type protection materials	Number	Percent
Boot/shoe	336	9.5
Gloves	336	9.5
Musk for eyes	1901	53.7
Heavy dress	968	27.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3542</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 52. Child workers willing to go to school if opportunity provided**

Willing to go to school	Number	Percent
Willing to go to school	6532	41.0
Not willing	9390	59.0
Total	15923	100.0

**Table 53. Future plan of child workers if financial and other assistance provided**

Present/future plan	Number	Percent
Open a automobile workshop	8511	53.45
Study / schooling	2212	13.89
Don't know/don't say	502	3.15
To be engine worker/head mechanic	1532	9.62
Go to abroad after taking training	757	4.75
Deposit taka in the bank	305	1.91
Help parents by economic support	276	1.73
Would be a driver	20	0.12
Establish a poultry firm	71	0.45
Do government job	255	1.60
Purchase of land	20	0.12
Open a auto parts shop	91	0.57
Open a shop	112	0.70
Do small trade	856	5.37
Don't take help	71	0.44
Set up lathe machine	71	0.44
Open a steel / fabricated metal shop	20	0.12
Start restaurant business	20	0.12
Set up a workshop	143	0.90
Do electrical works	71	0.44
Total	15923	100.00

**Table 54. Child worker by job satisfaction and reasons of satisfaction**

Characteristics	Number	Percent
<b>i. Job satisfaction</b>		
Satisfied	13401	84.2
Not satisfied	2521	15.8
Total	15923	100.0
<b>ii. Reasons of job satisfaction</b>		
Able to support family	3345	25.0
Able to meet for educational expenses	61	0.5
To arrange food	918	6.8
Good income	4922	36.7
Good behavior of employer / owner	1713	12.8
Good working environment	815	6.1
Others	1624	12.1
Total	13401	100.0
<b>iii. Reasons of dis-satisfaction</b>		
Often get sick due to hazardous work	132	5.3
Unable to go to school	489	19.4
Feeling too tired	1072	42.5
Less wage	571	22.7
Working environment is not good	255	10.1
Total	2521	100.0

**Table 55. Perception of child workers about health, education and abuses at work place**

Characteristics	Number	Percent
<b>i. Knowledge on auto work not good for health</b>		
Know	7634	47.9
Do not know	8288	52.1
Total	15923	100.0
<b>ii. Know better to go school instead of work</b>		
Know	13237	83.1
Do not know	2685	16.9
Total	15923	100.0
<b>iii. Abused at work place</b>		
Faced abused	4532	28.5
Not faced	11390	71.5
Total	15923	100.0

**Table 56. Child workers by type of abused, measures taken and knowledge about source of getting help**

Characteristics	Number	Percent
<b>i. Child abused</b>		
Beaten by owner/employer	438	9.7
Sexually harassed	71	1.6
Provide no food/insufficient food	71	1.6
Rebuked	3930	86.7
Others	20	0.4
Total	4532	100.0
<b>ii. Measures taken</b>		
Inform to friends	686	15.2
Inform to parents	1683	37.2
Do not inform any body	2009	44.3
Inform to local leader	91	2.0
Others	61	1.3
Total	4532	100.0
<b>iii. Source of getting help</b>		
NGO	71	1.6
Parents	1173	25.9
Friends	61	1.3
Labour leader	112	2.5
Police	112	2.5
Do not know	3002	66.2
Total	4532	100.0

**Table 57. Knowledge of child workers about minimum age of work**

Knowledge of working age	Number	Percent
Know	1795	11.3
Do not know	14127	88.7
Total	15923	100.0

**Table 58. Child workers know who stopped automobile works and whether they advised for the work**

Characteristics	Number	Percent
<b>i. Stop working</b>		
Know	1500	9.4
Do not know	14422	90.6
Total	15923	100.0
<b>ii. Advice to near ones</b>		
Will advice	6483	40.7
Not advice	9439	59.3
Total	15923	100.0

Note: Total may slightly differ due to rounding.



(Confidential)

(Use for statistical purposes)

**AUTOMOBILE ESTABLISHMENT SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR SURVEY, 2002-2003**

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

**DPC NO.**

Section – 1: Identification of automobile 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			
1.7. Respondent's name			
1.8. Sample establishment No.	Establishment No.	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>

**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)

<p>2.1 Name and address of the establishment.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Name of the establishment (if any).....</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Address.....</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">.....Phone No.....</p>			<p>2.4 What is the ownership status of the establishment?</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">1- Individual ownership</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">2- Family ownership</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">3- Partnership</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">4- Private Limited Company</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">5- Others ( specify) .....</p>	
<p>2.2 Owner/proprietor's name, sex and age.</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">Name-----</p>	<p>Sex</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">1-Male</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">2- Female</p>	<p>Age</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;">(in complete year)</p>	<p>2.5 Total number of regular employees in the establishment by age group</p> <p>a) Total number of employees.....</p> <p>b) No. of employees aged 18 years &amp; over.....</p> <p>c) No. of employees aged (5-17) years.....</p>	
<p>2.3 For how long have you been doing this automobile work?</p> <p style="text-align: right; margin-right: 50px;">Year <span style="border: 1px solid black; display: inline-block; width: 100px; height: 20px; vertical-align: middle;"></span></p>				

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-mechanical 2- denting 3- painting 4- electrical 5- seat & related works	Nature of work 1- full time 2-part time	Type of employment 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 (5-17) mostly?</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>2.8. What are advantages of recruiting child 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>2.11. 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>2.12 What is the average number of hours/day and average number of days/week the child worker(s) worked as a automobile worker?</p> <p>Average hours/day <input type="text"/></p> <p>Average Days/week <input type="text"/></p> <p>2.13. How do you pay their wages/ salary automobile worker? (Allow multiple responses)</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 automobile worker</p> <p>3- Recruit new one instead of sick automobile worker</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 regular paid worker aged 5-17 years who working in the automobile 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- automobile 4- school, full time 5- school, full time (work part time) 6- school, part time (full time work) 7- not in school (full time work) 8- school, part time (part time work) 9- too young to be in school or employed 10- cannot work/disabled 11- small business 12- housework 13- not employed 14- others, specify	Education level 1- no formal education, cannot read and write a letter 2- no formal education, but can read and write a letter 3- primary school (I-V) 4- lower secondary school (class VI-VIII) 5- class IX-X 6- SSC or equivalent 7- HSC or equivalent 8- technical /vocational 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

3.3. Do you have any permanent house there?

3.8. Is your parents alive?

1- both alive

2- mother dead, father alive

1-Yes      2-No	3- mother alive, father dead
3.4. Do your family have own agricultural land? 1-Yes      2-No	4- both dead
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 ( <b>go to 3.11</b> )
	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 .....
3.6. 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 .....	3.11. 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 (automobile 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 7- others, specify.....	3.12. Is there any body living with you? 1- nobody, alone  2- living with other family members/relatives 3- friends 4- fellow automobile workers 5- 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"/>
<b>3.D Current working condition of child worker</b>	
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 automobile worker? year <input type="text"/> month <input type="text"/>
3.15. Can you write? (Please verify that can able to write) 1- Yes 2- No	3.23. Where did you work before you worked as a automobile worker? 1- did not work before ( <b>Go to 3.25</b> ) 2- child domestic worker 3- welding workshop 4- transportation 5- agricultural worker in my home village home 6- construction worker 7- battery recharging/recycling 8- others, specify.....code <input type="text"/>
3.16. Are you currently attending formal or informal school? 1- Yes, formal 2- Yes, informal 3- No	
3.17. If yes, which class do you read in? class <input type="text"/> ( <b>Go to 3.22</b> )	
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 ( <b>Go to 3.21</b> )	3.25. Who put you into this work? 1- parents 2- relatives 3- self 4- friends 5- others, specify..... 4- pay for all school expenses
3.20. If answer code is '3', then why? 1- cannot afford 2- because of work 3- parents did not send school	
3.26. What type of work do you mostly work? (allow multiple responses) 1- mechanical/engine 2- denting	5- keep some as pocket money 6- pay debts 7- pay for food 8- clothing

3- painting 4- electric 5- seat & related work 5- others, specify.....	9- pay some amount to employer 10- others, specify.....
3.27. How many hours do you work per day? hour <input type="text"/>	3.34. What percent of your income do you give to your parents? percentage <input type="text"/>
3.28. Do you have any lunch and tea break? 1- Yes, minutes (including all) <input type="text"/> 2- No	3.35. Are you satisfied with your pay? 1- Yes 2- No
3.29. How many days in a week and how many months in a year do you work as a automobile worker? days in a week <input type="text"/> months in a year <input type="text"/>	3.36. Are you indebted to your employer? 1- Yes 2- No
3.30. Do you do any other work in addition to automobile work? (record multiple responses) 1- do not do any work 2- child domestic worker 3- welding workshop 4- road transportation 5- battery recharging/recycling 6- others, specify.....	3.37. Are you working automobile work because of your parent has taken a loan? 1- Yes 2- No
<b>3.E Information about past work of child worker</b>	
3.31. How much did you earned during the last pay period from automobile work? (monthly basis) Taka <input type="text"/>	3.38. How old were you when you first started working? year <input type="text"/>
3.32. What is the mode of payment ? 1- daily basis 2- weekly 3- month 4- piece rate basis 5- daily conveyance allowance 6- not sure / don't know	3.39. What was your first job? (If the answer code of 3.23 is "1" then no need to ask 3.39 & 3.40) 1- automobile workshop 2- domestic child worker 3- welding 4- battery recharging/recycling 5- agricultural labour 6- transportation worker 7- others, specify.....
3.33. What do you do with your income? (record multiple responses) 1- pay house rent 2- give entire amount to parents 3- give partial to parents	3.40. Why did you have to start work? 1- parents had a debt 2- family needed more income 3- I ran away 4- I was sold 5- disliking studies 6- others, specify.....
<b>3.F Information about personal behavior of child worker</b>	
3.41. Do you smoke? 1- Yes 2- No	3.49. Did you receive any treatment for your illness/injury? 1-Yes 2-No ( <b>go to 3.52</b> )
3.42. If yes, for how long have you been smoking? year <input type="text"/>	3.50 What type of treatment did you receive? 1- allopathic 2- homeopathic 3- unani/ayurvedic

3.43. Have you ever been arrested by the police? 1- Yes      2- No	4- other treatment (pir, fakir, tantric etc.) 5- no need of treatment
3.44. If yes, what's the reason? reason----- code <input type="text"/>	3.51. Did you bear your treatment expenses? 1- Yes      2- No
3.45. How do you spend your free time? (Allow multiple response) 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.)	3.52. 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.....
	3.53. Do you use any protection while working? 1- Yes      2- No
	3.54. If yes, what type of wear? 1- boot/shoe 2- gloves 3- heavy dress 4- others, specify.....
<b>3.G Information about health hazard of child worker at work</b>	
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- no, I 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</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>3.68. Do you know anyone who has stopped automobile work?</p> <p>1- Yes          2- No</p> <p>3.69. If yes, what are they doing now?</p> <p>description ----- code <input type="text"/></p>
	<p>3.70. Would you recommended this job to your brothers or friends?</p> <p>1- Yes          2- No</p>