

Report of the
Baseline Survey on Child Workers in
Road Transport Sector
2003

March - 2004

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

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

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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 as soon as possible. Unfortunately, much effort has not 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 Road transport sector during 2003.

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 selected sectors namely: (i) Battery recharging/recycling (ii) welding, (iii) street children, (iv) road transportation and (v) automobile workshops, during 2002-03.

This report is based on the findings of the baseline survey on child workers in Road Transport sector of the country and it contains detailed information on various characteristics and 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 in the country.

I would like to thank those who were intimately associated with the survey activities from conceptualization of the survey to its timely implementation. In particular, I appreciate the technical contributions and the tireless efforts of Mr. Md. Zobdul Hoque, Director, Industry and Labour Wing, 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, Dhaka for financial assistance.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The baseline survey on child workers in road transport sector in Bangladesh was conducted during September and October 2003. Due to the nature of this sector, this was not an establishment-based survey but a location/site-based survey. The nation-wide enumeration revealed an incidence of 85,619 child workers engaged in road transport activity across 9,873 locations/sites across the country. For this baseline survey, a sample of 442 child workers in road transport sector were selected as samples from 23 regions (greater district) of the country. It should be noted that road transport sector is predominant in urban areas and only male children are found to be engaged in this sector.

One of the objectives of the baseline survey was to estimate the incidence and distribution of the child workers engaged in road transport sector at the national level in Bangladesh. The incidence and distribution of child workers in this sector has been previously unknown. Thus, this pioneering effort at quantifying the child workers of this sector is a formidable one. In order to know the size of the affected population so that effective interventions can be formulated, this study has been crucial. The summary findings are as follows:

Level of education of child workers: As high as 41.6 percent of child workers were able to read while 41.4 percent were able to write. Only 1.8 percent children were reported as currently studying at the time of investigation.

Household size and literacy level of parents: Average household size of the child workers was 5.6. About 59.9 percent of the fathers and 71.4 percent of the mothers of the child workers were unable to read and write a simple letter. In other words, a high percentage of the parents of child workers were illiterate.

Homestead and agricultural land: About 92.5 percent of the households of the working children possessed homestead land and 43.2 percent of the households had owned some agricultural land. The majority of households of child workers were engaged (51.8%) as non-agricultural day labourers as their main-economic activity followed by 17.2 percent of the households were engaged as agricultural day labourers.

Child workers engaged by type of activity: Out of the total sample of child workers in road transport sector, 222 or 50.2 percent were engaged as helpers (bus/mini-bus, tempo) followed by 32.2 percent engaged as rickshaw pullers/push cart drivers etc. As high as 26.7 percent were engaged as cleaners and in other road transportation activities.

Number of days worked/week: A significant proportion (46.6%) of child workers worked all the days of the week while only 13.1 percent worked 5 days in a week.

Average hours worked: About 18.3 percent of the working children worked 7-8 hours, 31.2 percent worked 9 to 10 hours and about 30 percent worked 11 to 12 hours a day. On the average, the child workers worked 9.9 hours a day.

Monthly income: As many as 32.1 percent of the child workers earned Tk. 1001-1500 per month followed by 14.7 percent with a monthly income of Tk. 751-1000. A very significant proportion, (that is 31.2 percent) of the child workers earned Tk.1501 and more per month.

Modality of spending of earnings and job satisfaction: The survey results indicate that 24.4 percent of the children contributed their total earnings to their family while a small proportion of working children used their earnings to meet their own day-to-day expenses. Of the total working children only about 50 percent were reported to be satisfied with their wages while 50.2 percent were reported not to be satisfied at all.

Health problem: About 45.5 percent of the total working children reported various types of health problems such as fever, burns, headache etc. during the reference period of the survey. Among the child workers who became sick/injured, 93.5 percent had received medical treatment.

Child abuse: Out of 442 working children, 184 or 41.6 percent were found to be abused by owners/employers at workplace. Among the abused children a significant share (76.1%) were verbally rebuked/abused. The baseline survey data confirm that the child workers in road transportation sector were subjected to exploitation.

Summary results: The following table presents the summary findings of the baseline survey in road transport sector:

Summary results of the baseline survey

Sl. No.	Item / characteristics	Number	Percent
1.	Number of sample child workers interviewed by division		
	Dhaka	147	33.2
	Chittagong	62	14.0
	Rajshahi	87	19.7
	Khulna	79	17.9
	Sylhet	34	7.7
	Barisal	33	7.5
	Total	442	100.0
2.	Estimated number of child workers by sources		
	Quick enumeration	85,000	-
	NCLS – 2002-03	3,05,850	-
3.	Sample child workers by age groups		
	5-10	2	0.5
	10-14	212	48.0
	15-17	218	51.5
	Total	442	100.0
4.	Major sources of knowledge of child workers' age		
	By guess	88	19.9
	From parents	332	75.1
	Others	22	3.0
5.	Main economic activities of households of child workers		
	Own or tenant farming	44	10.0
	Agricultural day labourer	76	17.2
	Non-agricultural labourer	229	51.8
	Small trade	48	10.9
	Nothing /unemployed	10	2.3
	Others	35	7.4
	Total	442	100.0
6.	Child worker's households having agricultural land		
	Having agricultural land	191	43.2
	No agricultural. land	251	56.8
	Total	442	100.0
7.	Child workers living with parents by place and type of accommodation		
	Own house in a slum	23	6.9
	Rented house in a slum	23	6.9
	Rented house elsewhere	24	7.1

Summary results of the baseline survey

Sl. No.	Item / characteristics	Number	Percent
	Own house	260	77.6
	Others	5	1.5
	Total	335	100.0
8.	Reasons of leaving permanent place of residence		
	Poverty/hunger	56	12.7
	Step-father/mother	8	1.8
	Nobody to look after	7	1.6
	Left alone	3	0.7
	Physically beaten/misbehaved	3	0.7
	Parents sent for earning	14	3.2
	For earning	70	15.8
	Not applicable (not leaving)	281	63.6
	Total	442	100.0
9.	Child workers not currently studying but had ever been to school		
	Studied in formal school	214	49.3
	Not studied	220	50.7
	Total	434	100.0
10.	Child workers by daily hours of work		
	01-04 hrs	6	1.4
	05-06 hrs	33	7.5
	07-08 hrs	81	18.3
	09-10 hrs	138	31.2
	11-12 hrs	132	29.9
	12+ hrs	52	11.8
	Average hours/day	-	9.85
	Total	442	100.0
11.	Child workers engaged by type of activities *		
	Helper	222	50.2
	Conductor	88	19.9
	Driver (rickshaw puller/van/push cart)	141	32.1
	Work done as per instruction of driver	86	19.4
	Cleaning and other activities	118	26.7
12.	Mode of payment of wages and salaries		
	Daily/earning	370	83.7
	Weekly	5	1.1
	Monthly	14	3.2
	Contract basis	35	7.9
	Others	18	4.1
	Total	442	100.0

Summary results of the baseline survey

Sl. No.	Item / characteristics	Number	Percent
13.	Child worker's earning during last month (Tk.)		
	100-300	9	2.0
	301-500	33	7.5
	501-750	55	12.4
	751-1000	65	14.7
	1001-1500	142	32.1
	1501+	138	31.2
	Total	442	100.0
	Average monthly income/earning (Tk.)	1417	-
14.	Nature of spending of income receipt*		
	Payment of house rent	24	5.4
	All earnings given to parents	95	21.5
	Part of earnings given to parents	317	71.7
	Spent as pocket money	238	53.9
	Payment of previous loan	7	1.6
	Spent for food	177	40.0
	Purchase of clothing	106	24.0
	Others	12	2.7
15.	Present job satisfaction		
	Satisfied	247	55.9
	Not satisfied	195	44.1
	Total	442	100.0
16.	Reasons of job satisfaction		
	Able to support family	86	34.8
	To meet educational expenses	2	0.8
	To manage food	17	6.9
	Good income	57	23.1
	Good behavior of employers	2	0.8
	Good working environment	25	10.1
	Become self-dependent by doing work	58	23.5
	Total	247	100.0
17.	Child workers previously engaged by type of work		
	Never worked before	286	64.7
	Domestic work	21	4.7
	Automobile work	10	2.3
	Welding work	6	1.4
	Farming in own village	43	9.7

Summary results of the baseline survey

Sl. No.	Item / characteristics	Number	Percent
	Construction work	6	1.4
	Battery recharging/recycling	5	1.1
	Others	65	14.7
	Total	442	100.0
18.	Child workers got injured/sick by type		
	Respiratory problem	8	4.0
	Fever	123	61.2
	Liver problem	3	1.5
	Headache	11	5.5
	Cough	11	5.5
	Stomach pain	9	4.5
	Others	36	17.9
	Total	201	100.0
19.	Received treatment		
	Received treatment	188	93.5
	Did not receive treatment	13	6.5
	Total	201	100.0
20.	Treatment received by type		
	Allopathic	174	92.6
	Homeopathic	9	4.8
	Unani/ayurvedic	5	2.6
	Total	188	100.0
21.	Smoking habit		
	Smoke	95	21.5
	Do not smoke	347	78.5
	Total	442	100.0
22.	Way of spending leisure time*		
	Watching television	172	31.7
	Radio/listening to songs	50	9.2
	Playing/watching games	77	14.2
	Gossiping with friends/relatives	98	18.0
	Work with family	45	8.3
	Nothing	89	16.4
	Others	12	2.2
23.	Knowledge about minimum age of worker		
	Know	48	10.9
	Don't know	394	89.1
	Total	442	100.0

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

24. Perception regarding education

Summary results of the baseline survey

Sl. No.	Item / characteristics	Number	Percent
	Know	411	93.0
	Don't know	31	7.0
	Total	442	100.0
25.	Reasons for disliking work		
	Often get sick due to hazardous work	41	21.0
	Unable to go to school	7	3.6
	Feeling too tired	83	42.6
	Do not like work/job	14	7.2
	Do not like employer/owner	3	1.5
	Less wages	32	16.4
	Very long working hours	15	7.7
	Total	195	100.0
26.	Abused at work place		
	Abused	184	41.6
	Not abused	258	58.4
	Total	442	100.0
27.	Type of abuses		
	Beaten by owners /employers	7	3.8
	Sexually harassed	1	0.5
	Rebuking when asked for work	31	16.9
	Misbehavior/rebuke without any reason.	140	76.1
	Others	5	2.7
	Total	184	100.0

CHAPTER I

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

Child labour is a major socio-economic problem in most developing countries including Bangladesh. It is also an important human rights issue facing the world. The child labour situation in Bangladesh cannot make much headway owing to the fact that extreme poverty is forcing poor children to do all sorts of work including the hazardous ones. The government as well as the International Labour Organization (ILO) is deeply concerned about this problem. To obtain reliable data on the severity and dimension of child labour, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) with the financial and technical support of ILO-SIMPOC, conducted a nation-wide household-based child labour survey (NCLS) in 2002-03. The BBS and ILO at the same time identified 13 sectors as being the most hazardous ones and from this list, the Technical Committee of NCLS prioritized 5 sectors of worst forms of child labour (WFCL) viz. i) welding, ii) automobile, iii) battery re-charging/re-cycling, iv) road transportation, and v) street children. The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics was assigned to conduct the baseline survey on working children in road transportation sector of the country during 2003-04.

1.2 Child labour situation: an overview

1.2.1 World situation of child labour

According to ILO estimates, there were 211 million children aged 5 to 14 years engaged in economic activity in the world in 2000¹ This accounts for a little less than one-fifth of all children belonging to this age group. About 73 million working children are less than 10 years old and the total economically active child population 5 to 17 years of age was estimated at 352 million in 2000. These estimates show that there are no significant gender differences in the global incidence of children at work. It should be noted that the overall estimate of 211 million working children is exclusive of those children engaged in regular

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

non-economic activities but inclusive of those living in parents' or guardians' households. The following table gives the global estimates of economically active children aged 5-17 years in 2000 by gender and age group.

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

Gender and age group	Total population (million)	Children at work (million)	Work ratio (%)
Boys			
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
Boys, total	786.6	184.1	23.4
Girls			
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
Girls, total	744.9	167.6	22.5
Both genders			
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
Total	1531.1	351.7	23.0

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

1.2.2 Comparison of the recent results with the old estimates

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

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

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

** Figures in brackets exclude developed and transition economies.*

1.2.3 Child labour

Child labour is a narrower concept than "economically active children". Based on ILO Convention No.138 and 182, child labour is defined as follows:

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

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

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

The ILO's report has also focused that there are 186 million child labour below the age of 15 across the world in 2000. From the following table, it is obvious that the economic activity and child labour are interlinked. About nine out of ten economically active children are reported to be in a child labour situation that requires to be eliminated in accordance with ILO Convention No. 138 and 182.

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

Gender and age group	Economically active children (EAC) (million)	Child labour (million)	Child labour as percent of EAC	Children in hazardous work (CHW) (million)	CHW as percent of EAC	CHW as percent of child labour
5-11	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
12-14	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
Total, 5-14	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
Total, 15-17	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, 5-17	351.7	245.5	69.8	170.5	48.5	69.5
Boys	184.1	132.2	71.8	95.7	52.0	72.4
Girls	167.6	113.3	67.6	74.8	44.6	66.0

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

1.2.4 Children in hazardous work

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

Table 1.4 Children in hazardous work by age groups and gender distribution, 2000

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

Source: Every Child Counts: New Global Estimates on Child Labour, ILO-IPEC, Page 17

1.3 Children and child labour situation in Bangladesh

The absolute and relative size of the child population in Bangladesh is quite large vis-a-vis the national population. The total population of Bangladesh is 130 million (2001 Pop. Census) and among them about 42 million or 32.2 percent are between 5 and 17 years old.

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

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

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

about 12 percent of the total labour force in the country (ILO-IPEC, Rapid Assessment of Child Labour Situation in Bangladesh, 1996)

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

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

Table 1.5 Economically active children, child labour and children in hazardous work

Gender group & age group	(Number in 000)						
	Total children (TC)	Economic ally 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
5-9	18160	284	284	100.0	39	13.9	13.9
Boys	9340	180	180	100.0	27	14.8	14.8
Girls	8820	104	104	100.0	13	12.3	12.3
10-14	16903	4408	2158	48.9	515	11.7	23.9
Boys	8923	3192	1596	50.0	461	14.4	28.9
Girls	7980	1215	562	46.2	55	4.5	9.7
Total, 5-14	35063	4692	2442	53.0	555	11.8	22.7
Boys	18263	3372	1777	52.7	487	14.4	27.4
Girls	16800	1319	666	50.5	67	5.1	10.1
Total, 15-17	7324	2731	737	26.9	737	27.0	100.0
Boys	4426	2099	685	32.6	685	32.6	100.0
Girls	2899	632	52	8.3	52	8.3	100.0
Total, 5-17	42387	7423	3179	42.8	1291	17.4	40.6
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

1.3.3 Comparison of child labour estimates, 1996 and 2003

The terms “economically active children” and “child labour force” were used synonymously in 1996 Child Labour Survey. In other words, all economically active children in 1996 Child Labour Survey were recorded as child labour. On the other hand, in 2002-03 National Child Labour Survey (NCLS) the terms “economically active children” and “child labour” did not carry the same meaning. In 2002-03 NCLS, the definition of child labour is based on ILO Conventions No. 138 and 182 that requires elimination. Thus, the concept of child labour as followed in the NCLS may be seen in section 2.5 of chapter II. Whether or not an economically active child or a working child would be considered as child labour depends 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 considered as child labour. The following table shows the number of children aged 5-14 years at work in economic activity in accordance with 1996 and 2003 estimates.

Table 1.6 Comparison of economically active children and child labour estimates aged 5-14 years

Source and period	(Number in 000)				
	Total children	Working children	Economically active children/ child work force	Child labour	Work ratio
1995-96 CLS					
Total	34455	6304	6455	na	18.7
Boys	17862	3771	3856	na	21.6
Girls	16593	2533	2599	na	15.6
2002-03 NCLS					
Total	35063	4692	4810	3179	13.4
Boys	18263	3372	3446	2461	18.5
Girls	16800	1319	1364	718	7.8

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

Note : Based on current activity status.

It is clear from the above table that over the last seven years the child population in 5-14 age group has increased by 1.8 percent while the number of economically active children in the same age group has decreased by 25.5 percent. This certainly indicates a decrease in the growth rate of economically active children not only in percentage terms but also in absolute numbers (from 6,455 to 4,810). While comparing the 1996 CLS data with those of 2003 NCLS,

it is also clear that the decrease in the growth rate of economically active girl children is more rapid than in the case of boys. The following facts appear to have played a significant role in the reduction of child labour vis-a-vis working children:

- (i) Compulsory primary education, food/stipend for education programme launched by the Government is a single major cause of higher enrolment, particularly in primary school. Other poverty alleviation programmes undertaken by the Government, NGOs and various international agencies also have had an encouraging effect on enrolment rate. The rapid decline in growth rate of female child labourers could also be attributed to two major policy initiatives, viz. (i) the female students up to class XII (12 grade) are exempted from paying tuition fees and (ii) all school books are provided for them free of cost. It is expected that these policies will lead to a comparatively higher rate of enrolment of female students than that of their male counterparts.
- (ii) Growing consciousness among parents/ guardians of children regarding the value of education is another major reason for higher enrolment, particularly at the primary level.

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

1.3.4 Composition of estimates of child workers based on baseline surveys in selected WFCL sectors

The Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) conducted the baseline surveys of working children in automobile, battery re-charging/re-cycling, road transport sectors while CSIP conducted the baseline survey in welding sector in 2003. The estimated number of working children in these sectors along with the estimated number of working children based on NCLS 2002-03 are presented in table 1.7 for comparison. The incidence of child workers in these three hazardous sectors may give an over-view of the gravity and size of the child workers along with these sectors.

Table 1.7 Comparison of the incidence of child workers according to different baseline surveys with those of NCLS

Sector	Total persons engaged (i)	Adult workers (ii)	Child workers (iii)	Ratio of child workers to total workers (iv)=(iii)/(i)*100
1. BLS, 2002-03				
Automobile	38050	22127	15923	41.8
Welding	117827	78796	39031	33.1
BATTERY RECHARGING	22480	16967	5513	24.5
	na	na	85619	na
ROAD TRANSPORT				
2. NCLS, 2002-03				
Automobile *	na	na	37160	na
Welding *	na	na	15068	na
Road transport*	na	na	305823	na
Battery	na	na	na	na

Note: * i. Automobile sector includes maintenance and repair of motor vehicles.

Welding sector includes welding and repairing of iron and steel articles (BSIC 5265) and manufacturing of metal furniture and fixtures (BSIC 3615)

ii Road transport sector includes Bangladesh Standard Industrial Classification codes (BSIC) 6021, 6022 and 6023

na = not available

1.4 Legal framework

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

The Government has recently introduced an attractive nationwide stipend programme through which cash money is given (Tk. 100 for one student from one family and Tk. 125 for two students from the same family per month). This

programme has significantly increased school enrolment and attendance rate and reduced dropout rate. Despite the numerous initiatives taken up by the Government, NGOs and various international agencies for the welfare of children, child labour continues to be a serious issue. The baseline surveys reveal that an estimated number of 39,031 children are working in welding establishments, 5,516 children in battery-recharging/re-cycling sector, 15,923 in automobile sector and 85,619 in road transportation sector (Quick Count Survey carried out by BBS in Nov-Dec 2002).

In order to eliminate child labour, the role of the international agencies has always been creditable. The ILO-IPEC has helped able to rehabilitate, through its various action oriented programmes, a sizeable number of child workers particularly those working in hazardous occupations and industries. Some UN agencies including UNICEF are working for the welfare of working children. The ILO and UNICEF have also been working for the creation of more public awareness to stop child labour. These action-oriented programmes sponsored by ILO/UNICEF are being implemented by NGOs working in the country. Nevertheless, with donor's funding, the government has initiated some intervention programmes such as micro-credit, income generation, skill training, vocational training, training in health care etc. towards the welfare of child labour with the goal of its gradual elimination.

1.5 Objectives of the survey

One of the objectives of the baseline survey was to estimate the incidence and distribution of the child workers engaged in road transport sector at the national level in Bangladesh as previously this has been unknown. Further, the objective was to collect a wide range of quantitative as well as qualitative data on the working children in road transport sector. Given the nature and reality of this sector, a probability-based sampling framework was not possible. However, based on a census of observable locations/sites a universe of child workers in this sector was estimated. Using this as a basis, a non- probability based sample survey was conducted.

This is the first effort of the BBS to collect detailed information regarding socio-economic characteristics of this segment of the population. The size of the affected population will provide an idea of the magnitude of the problem and

thus invite interventions to address it effectively. The specific objectives of the survey are as follows:

- (i) to estimate the incidence and distribution of working children in road transport sector by age, sex, education, residence etc;
- (ii) to assess the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of working children, their families, levels of education, training, occupations skill-levels, hours worked, working environment, average earnings/wages and living conditions;
- (iii) to collect information on the extent of exploitation and abuse at work and how they are safe physically and mentally at their workplace.
- (iv) to know the perception of child workers themselves about their work and conditions.
- (v) to assess occupational risk and health hazards, injuries, diseases and extent of disabilities of working children;
- (vi) to assess the migration status of the working children during a specific reference period and the reasons for migration;
- (vii) to know the perception of the employers about child labour, regulations, laws and legislation relating to child labour etc.

1.6 Value added of the survey

Several rounds of Labour Force Survey and two stand-alone child labour surveys have been conducted in Bangladesh since 1983-84. This baseline survey on working children in road transport sector is considered to be value-added in the following way:

- i. In Bangladesh, this is the first time in the realm of child labour survey that an enumeration and sample-based approach has been used to estimate a sector population (working children in road transport sector) at the national level;
- ii. Moving from household-based child labour survey to national level establishment/location-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 survey has been conducted to estimate the incidence and distribution of a sector specific population;
- iv. Moving from a world of unknowns and incomplete information to a world of reliable quantification can be argued as being formidable.

CHAPTER II

SURVEY METHODOLOGY AND DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

This chapter explains the survey methodology, survey instruments, data collection/processing techniques, training of enumerations/supervisors and reliability of estimates, common concepts and definitions used in this baseline survey. The scope and coverage of the survey are also described herein.

2.1 Scope and coverage of the survey

Scope: The survey has been conducted across the country to quantify and provide reliable information of child workers aged 5-17 years who are currently working in road transport sector. The survey is notable in providing a comprehensive estimate of the incidence and distribution of working children in road transport sector because at the design stage of the survey there was a paucity of information regarding the number of children aged 5-17 working in road transport sector. According to a nation-wide quick enumeration, a total of 85,619 children were found working in road transport sector at 9,873 observable sites/locations across the country (see footnote under table 2.1). There may of course, be many more children aged 5-17 years engaged in road transportation activities all over the country who were not enumerated. According to the NCLS 2002-03, an estimated number of 305,823 children were found engaged in road transport sector (2002-03 NCLS report published in December 2003). Please note that there is a difference in definitions used for the baseline survey vis-a-vis the NCLS. Further there is a difference in the methodology used to estimate the working children in this sector, which accounts for the difference in estimates. At the national level, the survey was designed to measure as many characteristics as possible, particularly average monthly earnings, hours worked, health and safety, access to services etc. with special emphasis on child abuses that are inherent in the worst forms of child labour.

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

The following key variables were considered for investigation:

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

2.2 Sampling design and selection of samples

2.2.1 Sampling design

The population universe (in this case the total number of working children in road transport sector in the country) is a pre-requisite to developing a statistically sound sample design for conducting any sample survey or statistical enquiry. For lack of basic information from existing sources (secondary or primary) about the incidence and distribution of children working in this sector, it was not initially possible to develop a sampling design for the survey. So, in order to reduce the number of the unknowns, BBS carried out (though not exhaustive and complete) a quick count survey to prepare a list of locations/sites throughout the country with names and addresses of the sites/locations (bus/truck/tempo, rickshaw stands) including the number of children engaged/working in these locations/sites.

This list of locations/sites (where children were engaged in road transportation activities) was collected in December 2002 in order to prepare the sampling frame based on this universe. The BBS field staff from 483 Thana/Upazila Statistical offices and 23 Regional statistical offices were mobilized for the enumeration of locations/sites in 5 WFCL sectors throughout Bangladesh.² Once the universe was determined, the sampling framework could then easily be derived on the basis of the sampling universe. The enumeration provided the names and addresses of the sites/places along with the number of child workers aged 5 to 17 years by urban and rural areas of the country. Table 2.1 provides the results of the quick enumeration.

² Collected from *Quick Count Survey documents (QCS) of BBS*

Table 2.1 Number of sites and child workers by regions

Sl. No.	Region (Former district)	Number of sites/places	Number of child workers
1.	Dhaka	856	8574
2.	Mymensingh	535	4512
3.	Jamalpur	320	2747
4.	Kishoregonj	558	6088
5.	Tangail	248	3174
6.	Faridpur	901	7070
7.	Chittagong	333	2440
8.	Khagrachhari	24	197
9.	Bandarban	28	113
10.	Rangamati	84	716
11.	Comilla	589	3715
12.	Noakhali	279	3483
13.	Sylhet	505	5850
14.	Rajshahi	436	4173
15.	Bogra	355	2548
16.	Rangpur	937	8627
17.	Dinajpur	290	1558
18.	Pabna	247	2174
19.	Khulna	561	4666
20.	Jessore	883	6424
21.	Kushtia	309	1866
22.	Barisal	449	3877
23.	Patuakhali	146	1027
Total		9873	85619

Note: The above list of sites/locations should not be treated as complete because these only include the conspicuous ones which are well-known in the localities concerned. There may be many more scattered places/sites or road points where child workers are found engaged in various types of transports such as rickshaws, push carts, rickshaw vans, tempos and related road transports as helpers or pullers. So the total number of sites/places as well as the number of child workers may be much higher. .

This list of the sites/places (bus/truck/auto-rickshaw/tempo stands etc.) and the number of child workers 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 a representative sample which would allow us to estimate the various characteristics of child workers engaged in road transport sector throughout the country.

2.2.2 Stratification

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

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

It is necessary to mention that road transport is a common activity in both urban and rural areas. It is predominant in urban areas and *only male children* are found to be engaged in this sector. But now-a-days such activity has reached into semi-urban areas such as thana headquarters and other growth centers (haats and bazaars in the case of rickshaws, vans, tempos etc.) owing to improved road links (rural feeder roads). To reflect the socio-economic characteristics of the working children in these small municipalities and rural areas, a proportional size of samples is allocated to stratum-III.

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

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

2.2.3 Sampling and allocation of samples

A two-stage stratified sampling has been followed for the survey. The sampling scheme is PPS with proportional allocation within the three primary strata at two stages. The sample size of child workers in road transport sector is allocated proportionally to the number of sites in each PSU. The first stage sampling is the selection of sites (PSI) by simple random sampling and the second stage is the proportional sampling of child workers within the sites (PSU). Finally, simple random sampling of working children is done for each site to select the working children for investigation. In other words, in order to ensure a nationally representative sample, upazila/thanas (the second lowest administrative units in Bangladesh) were chosen as the primary sampling unit (PSU) for our analytical purposes. At the first stage, 50 percent of the total thanas/ upazilas are selected randomly for stratum-I and stratum-II, and only 12.5 percent of upazila/thanas are selected for stratum-III. The reason for taking a smaller percentage of upazilas in stratum-III is that the incidence of working children in stratum-III is very low compared to stratum-I and stratum-II. At the second stage, within the selected domain (number of sites in upazila/thana), working children were proportionately sampled (proportionate to the number of working children in various type of transports viz. – (i) tempo/leguna (44.1%), (ii) bus/minibus (29.2%), (iii) rickshaw (20.4%) and (iv) truck (6.3%) by using simple random sampling.

Child workers were selected as the ultimate units of enquiry for this survey as it would provide better estimates of various unknown parameters of the target population. Once the child workers are selected for the survey within each sampling site simple random sampling has been followed for each site to select the working children for investigation. As mentioned earlier, the baseline survey on working children in road transport sector would be an location-based survey and the working children therein would be the ultimate units of investigation. Thus, on the basis of the results of the QCS, the sample size was estimated at 442 child workers. Table 2.2 below shows the distribution of sample size by strata and administrative divisions.

Table 2.2 Allocation of sample child workers by strata and divisions

Division	Stratum I	Stratum II	Stratum III	Total
Dhaka	30	50	67	147
Chittagong	20	18	24	62
Rajshahi	12	32	43	87
Khulna	15	24	40	79
Sylhet	8	8	18	34
Barisal	8	8	17	33
Total	93	140	209	442

Selection of sample sites and number of children interviewed: A sample of 350 sites were selected for the study. For identifying the sites/places which were to be studied in each stratum, the list of sites as available from the quick count survey (QCS) has been used. The requisite number of sites were selected on the basis of simple random sampling.

Respondents: For the purpose of the survey, working children aged 5-17 years in road transport sector were selected. A total number of 442 working children were interviewed. Note that no employers/owners were interviewed for this survey.

2.3 Preparation of survey instruments and training of survey personnel

2.3.1 Questionnaire and training manual

The draft questionnaire of the baseline survey was designed on the basis of the objectives of the survey. The questionnaire was developed to capture both qualitative and quantitative information. Field pretests were carried out in both urban and rural areas to finalize the questionnaire, develop instruction and training manuals, control forms, survey procedures etc. The pretest was conducted at different types of transport stands (bus, tempo, rickshaw and truck stands) of Dhaka city and Manikgonj district. The main objectives of the pretest like those of other surveys of this kind were:

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

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

2.3.2 Training of survey personnel

Qualified and trained enumerators and supervisors were engaged for collecting data at field level. Intensive training was arranged for two days for the survey personnel (supervisors and enumerators) to carry out this survey. On the first day, classroom training was devoted to the questionnaire, concepts, definitions, use of identification map, data collection procedures and rapport building. The enumerators were also trained on interview techniques with special attention to sensitivity towards the child.

¹ *There is no question for the owner/employer in the questionnaire*

The second day of training was devoted to a field visit and methodologies of filling out questionnaires followed by discussion and evaluation of fieldwork. A verbatim type of training manual was prepared and issued to all of them so that they could consult it for any problems faced during field activities.

2.4 Data collection and data processing

The survey was conducted throughout the country. List of transport sites/locations and computer sample selection sheet were supplied to the enumerators and supervisors for survey work which was done during October, 2003.

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

2.5 Concepts and definitions

Road transport activity: Such activities through heavily concentrated in urban areas generally take place in all areas of the country where road

communications are available. The road transport activities include carrying of passengers and goods and transport support services to different types of road vehicles such as bus, mini-bus, truck, tempo, rickshaw, van, cart and others.

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

Acts/Ordinances	Criteria for defining a child
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 of the Rights of the Child and the ILO Convention of 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. Only child population aged 5-17 have been considered for the purpose of the study.

Age: For this survey the age of an individual has been recorded in whole integer at last birthday. Thus, 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.

Child labour: What sort of work done by children should be considered as “child labour” is not easy to define. The Encyclopaedia of Social Sciences defines child labour as “when the business of wage earning or of participation in itself or family support , conflicts directly or indirectly with the business of

growth and education, the result is child labour. Within the boundary of this survey all activities of a child which are detrimental to the health, education and normal development (physical and mental) of the child is considered as child labour.

Child work: Child work is different from child labour. Child work does not produce any negative effect on the children's development because it is either voluntary work, not a profit-oriented one or a job within the households.

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

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

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

Physical hazards include noise, heat, light, radiation, vibration, dust and general housekeeping conditions. Chemical hazards are mist, fumes, smoke, liquid and solid materials, gas, vapour, and dust particles. Biological hazards are

insects, bacteria, viruses, mite, parasites and other organisms. Ergonomic hazards are those pertaining to body poisons in undertaking different tasks and using tools or equipment, monotony, and boredom, repetitive movements, organizational or administrative issues and psycho-social dimension. Lastly, safety hazards are concerned with 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.

Exploitation: Child work is exploitative when children:

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

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

Box 2: Differences between child worker and child labour

Child worker	Child labour
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• work is appropriate to child's age as well as physical and mental capabilities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• work burdens the child; too heavy for child's capabilities
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• supervised by responsible and caring adults.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• child work unsupervised or supervised by abusive adults
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• limited hour of work, does not hinder the child from going to school, playing or resting.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• very long hours of work, child has limited or no time for school, play or rest
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• work place is kept safe and friendly, does not pose hazards to health and life of the child.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• workplace poses hazards to child's health and life.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• child's physical ,emotional and mental well being nourished even in work environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• child is subjected to psychological, verbal, physical/ sexual abuse
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• child work is regulated by law or governed by family/ community norms and values.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• child work is excluded from legislation, social security and benefits.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• child work is utilised for purposes that are human and legal	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• child work is utilised for exploitative, subversive or disguised illegal activities

Other definitions of relevant terms used in the survey are as follows:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHAPTER III

RESULTS OF THE BASELINE SURVEY

3.1 Introduction

The baseline survey was administered during September-October 2003. The sample size (n=442) is allocated to three strata in 23 regions (former districts) using proportional allocation.

The empirical findings of the baseline survey on working children in road transport sector are based on the distribution of sample road transport child workers. The un-weighted results are presented here. The quick count survey was able to enumerate 85,619 children engaged in road transport sector on the basis of observable sites/locations. As a result this estimate is expected to be much less than the actual number of child workers. The NCLS 2002-03, on the other hand, indicated that there were 305,823 children engaged in road transport sector. This difference in estimates is primarily due to difference in definitions and methodologies. This chapter consists of two sections, namely:

Section I: socio-economic characteristics of the road transport child workers including household characteristics such as household size, main activity of household, land holding, occupation of parents, educational level of father and mother etc. of the road transport child workers; and

Section II: employment characteristics of road transport child workers which include 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 working children about their future plan and attitude about work are also presented in this section.

Section I: Socio-economic characteristics of road transport child workers

3.2 Child road transport workers

It is commonly seen that children are engaged in various mechanized and non-mechanized road transports (bus, mini-bus, tempo, taxi, rickshaw, van, push cart, truck etc.) as helpers, fare - collectors, pullers/drivers, cleaners, etc. both in urban and rural areas of Bangladesh. Usually, no girl children are engaged in road transport activities. Children are primarily engaged in the informal part of

private road transport sector as self-employed or paid workers. About two-fifths of the child workers in road transport sector are engaged as helpers/fare-collectors of mini-buses and tempos and about one-fourth are engaged as rickshaw/van/push cart/pullers or helpers.

The following table shows the distribution of child workers by age groups and urban-rural areas.

Table 3.1a Distribution of child workers in road transport sector by age group and urban/rural areas.

Age group	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
05-09	2	0.5	1	0.4	1	0.6
10-14	212	48.0	141	50.9	71	43.0
05-14	214	48.4	142	51.3	72	43.6
15-17	228	51.6	135	48.7	93	56.4
05-17	442	100.0	277	100.0	165	100.0

Table 3.1a shows that of all the children at work in road transport sector about fifty percent (48.4%) are aged 5-14 years. The proportion of working children in this age group is higher in urban areas (51.3%) as compared to rural areas (43.6%).

Table 3.1b Distribution of child workers in road transport sector by division

Administrative division	No. of child workers	Percent
Dhaka	147	33.2
Chittagong	62	14.0
Rajshahi	87	19.7
Khulna	79	17.9
Sylhet	34	7.7
Barisal	33	7.5
Total	442	100.0

The number of child workers aged 5-17 years in road transport sector by level of education and urban /rural areas is presented in statistical Table 2. The data in this table show that about 55 percent of the total sample child transport

workers are illiterate and about 33 percent children have reached education level class I-V (grade 1 to 5).

3.3 Socio-economic characteristics of the households

An attempt has been made to identify the children engaged in road transport activities by the type of their households and their socio-economic backgrounds. This section provides household characteristics of the working children, their residency status and level of education. Household characteristics mainly refer to household size, main activity of household, occupational status of parents, level of education of fathers and mothers and ownership of household agricultural land. The following tables show these positions in greater details.

Table 3.2 Distribution of household size of child workers

Household size (No. of person per household)	Number	Percent
1-3	44	10.0
4	79	17.9
5	135	30.5
6	90	20.4
7	47	10.6
8	32	7.2
9	10	2.3
10+	5	1.1
Total	442	100.0
Average household size (No.)	-	5.4

The above table shows that the average size of household of the child workers in road transport sector is 5.4 while the national average stands at 4.9 according to population census 2001. Detailed data on household size may be seen in statistical Table 4.

3.3.1 Level of education of parents

The data on level of education of fathers and mothers of the child workers are presented in Table 3.3. It is observed that about 60 percent fathers and 71.4 percent mothers are illiterate and 3.2 percent fathers and 3.5 percent mothers are without any formal education but they can read and write a simple letter. About 24.3 percent fathers (which is the highest number) have passed primary level education, 6.7 percent have junior secondary level education (grade 6 to 8) and only 2.1 percent or 8 fathers have secondary level education. On the other hand,

20.2 percent mothers of the child workers possess primary level education and 3.5 percent have possessed junior secondary level education.

Table 3.3 Level of education of fathers and mothers of child workers

Level of education of fathers/mothers	Father		Mother	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No education/cannot read or write a letter	224	59.9	305	71.4
No formal education but can read and write	12	3.2	15	3.5
Class I-V	90	24.3	86	20.2
Class VI-VIII	25	6.7	15	3.5
Class IX-X	12	3.2	5	1.2
SSC and equivalent	8	2.1	1	0.2
HSC and above	2	0.6	-	-
Others	1	0.3	-	-
Total	374	100.0	427	100.0

It is observed from the above table that the number of fathers without education i.e. illiterate stands at 224 or 59.9 percent as against 305 or 71.4 percent illiterate mothers.

3.4 Ownership of household agricultural land

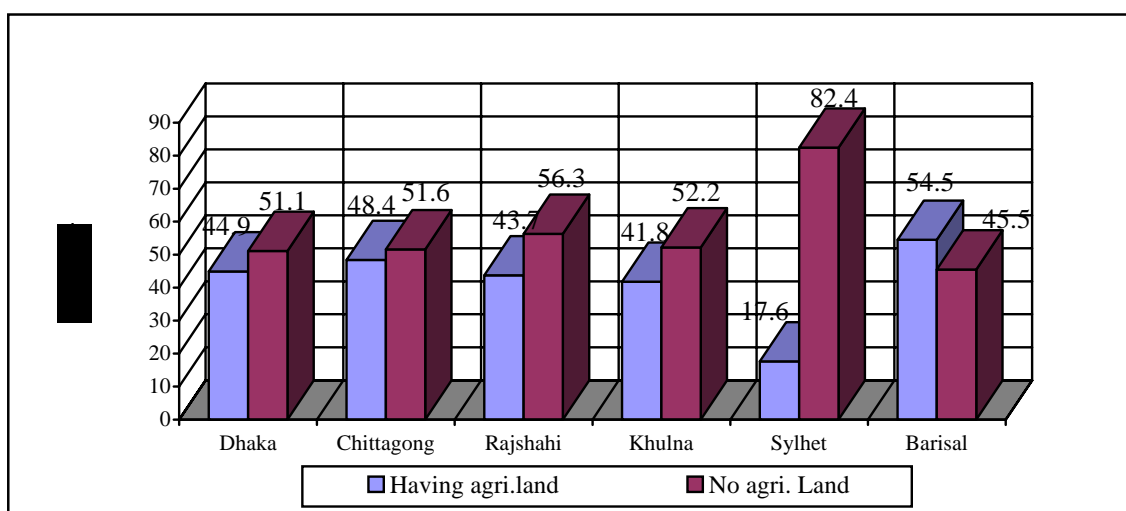
Table 3.4 shows that a total of 191 or 43.27 percent households of child workers possess agricultural land while 251 households or 56.8 percent of the total number of households are without any agricultural land.

Table 3.4 Child workers' household having agricultural land by division

Characteristics	Total		Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
	Number	Percent						
Having agricultural land	191	43.2	66	30	38	33	6	18
No agricultural land	251	56.8	81	32	49	46	28	15
Total	442	100.0	147	62	87	79	34	33

It also reveals that Barisal division is reported to have the highest proportion of households possessing agricultural land (54.5 percent) while Sylhet division has the lowest (17.6 percent) of such households.

Figure 1. Child worker's household having agricultural land by division



3.5 Main economic activity of households and occupation of parents

The data in Table 3.5 show that of the total 371 fathers of the working children 30.5 percent are engaged as agriculture day labourers as against 41.2 percent fathers employed as non-agricultural day labourers. About 9.7 percent fathers are engaged as small traders.

Table 3.5 Occupation of fathers and mothers of working children

Main occupation	Father		Mother	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agricultural day labourer	113	30.5	2	0.5
Non-agricultural day labourer	153	41.2	10	2.3
Service	12	3.2	2	0.5
Unemployed/not at work	12	3.2	3	0.7
Unable to work/disabled	19	5.1	2	0.5
Small trading	36	9.7	6	1.4
Household work	4	1.0	396	93.0
Others	22	5.9	5	1.2
Total	371	100.0	426	100.0

As regards their mother's occupation, nearly 93 percent are engaged in household work or household chores. Only, in the case of 10 child workers' households, 2.3 percent mothers are found engaged in economic activity as non-agricultural day labourers.

Table 3.6 Distribution of child workers households by main activity

Main activity of household of child workers	Number of household	Percent
Own or tenant farming	44	10.0
Agricultural day labourer	76	17.2
Non-agricultural day labourer	229	51.8
Small trading	48	10.9
Manufacturing	-	-
Nothing/unemployed	10	2.3
Others	35	7.9
Total	442	100.0

As regards the main economic activity of the households as reported by child workers about 51.8 percent households have mentioned non-agricultural day labourer as their main activity. Some 17.2 percent households have reported their main activity as agricultural day labourers and only 10 percent child workers reported own/tenant farming as the main activity of their households.

3.6 Living place of working children

It is observed from the survey results that most of the child workers are living with their parents at different places while some are not living with their parents as shown in Table 3.7 and Table 3.8. Out of the total 442 working children 335 or 75.8 percent are living with their parents while 24.2 percent are living alone or with others.

Table 3.7 Child workers living with parents by place and type of accommodation

Place and type of accommodation	Number	Percent
i) Living		
Living with parents	335	75.8
Not living with parents	107	24.2
Total	442	100.0
ii) Living with parents and type of accommodation		
Own house in slum	23	6.9
Rented house in slum	23	6.9
Rented house elsewhere	24	7.1
Own house	260	77.6
Others (footpath, abandoned place)	5	1.5
Total	335	100.0

About 78 percent of the child workers are living in their own houses, 6.9 percent are living in their own slum houses, 7.1 percent live in rented houses elsewhere and 6.9 percent are living in rented slum houses. In the case of child workers not living with their parents, about 11.2 percent of them are living in accommodation provided by employers, 16.8 percent are in rented slum houses and 20.6 percent are living in transport terminals/garages and 21.5 percent are living or sleep inside buses/minibuses or tempos.

Table 3.8 Child workers not living with parents by place and type of accommodation

Place and type of accommodation	Number	Percent
Own house in slum	4	3.7
Rented house in slum	18	16.8
Employer's accommodation	12	11.2
Minibus/bus/tempo terminal/garage	22	20.6
Inside bus/tempo	23	21.5
Rented house/dormitory	16	15.0
Others	12	11.2
Total	107	100.0

3.6.1 Reasons for leaving permanent place of residence

Table 3.9 shows that 15.8 percent child workers have left their permanent place of residence for earning, 3.2 percent for parent's compliance and 12.7 percent for hunger. On the other hand, only 0.7 percent child workers left their houses for being abused by their step-fathers/mothers and 1.6 percent left their original homes because there was none to look after them. It may be mentioned that only about 36.4 percent have left their permanent residence for reasons stated above and the rest 63.6 percent have not abandoned their permanent residence.

Table 3.9 Child workers who left their permanent place of residence by reasons

Reasons of leaving	Number	Percent
Poverty/hunger	56	12.7
Step-father/mother	8	1.8
Nobody to look after	7	1.6
Left alone	3	0.7
Physically beaten/misbehaved	3	0.7
Parents sent for earning	56	12.7
For earning	28	6.3
Not applicable (not leaving)	281	63.6
Total	442	100.0

3.6.2 Who brought the child workers to place of work

The distribution of child workers in road transport sector who came to the place of work through different channels has been given in the following table.

Table 3.10 Through whom the child workers came to the place of work

Came to place of work with whom	Number	Percent
With parents	186	42.1
With brothers/sisters	12	2.7
Came alone with parents' consent	75	17.0
Came alone without parent's consent	24	5.4
Came with friends after parent's consent	19	4.3
Came with relatives	117	26.5
Others	9	2.0
Total	442	100.0

The above table shows that 42.1 percent of the child workers have come to the place of work with parents followed by 26.5 who have come with relatives. As many as 17 percent child workers in road transport sector have come alone to the place of work with parent's consent.

3.7 Literacy and level of education of children

The number and the percentage of child workers who can read and write a letter are shown in Table 3.11 below:

Table 3.11 Child workers who can read and write

Characteristics	Number	Percent
Can read/write	184	41.6
Cannot read/write	258	58.4
Total	442	100.0

It is found that nearly 42 percent child workers are able to read and write i.e. literate as per definition of literacy used in the Population Census 2001. The detailed data may be seen in Statistical Table 16.

3.7.1 Level of education of children

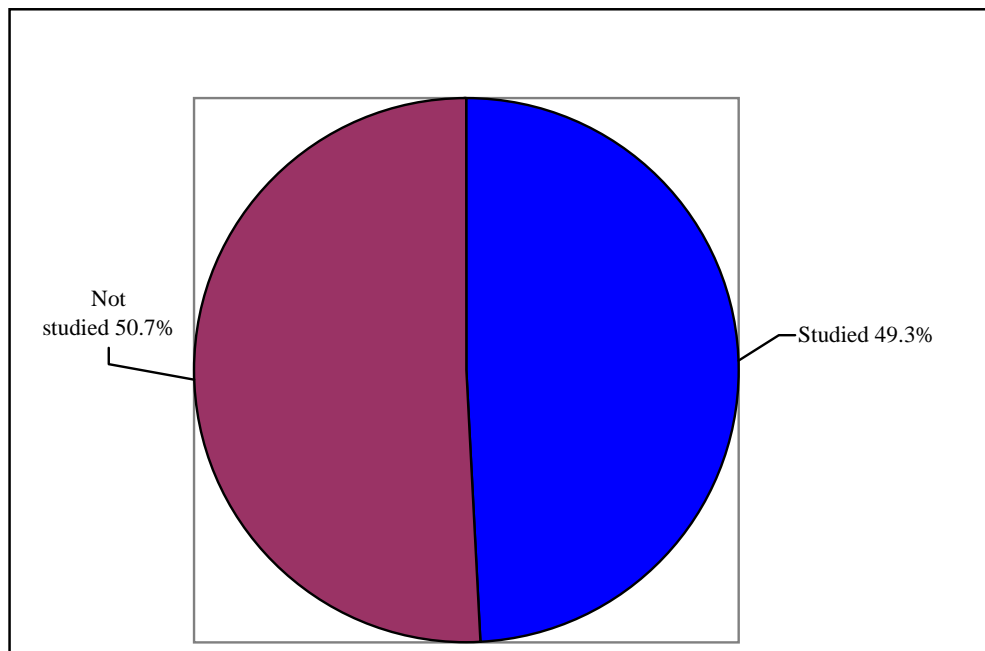
While estimating the educational status of child workers two cases frequently happen - one is 'not currently studying' and the other is 'studying.' The following tables give the picture in details.

Table 3.12 Child workers currently in formal/informal educational institutions

Educational status	Number	Percent
Studying in formal school	6	1.2
Studying in informal school	2	0.4
Not studying	434	98.2
Total	442	100.0

Almost all the child workers is 98.2 percent are not studying in any institutions whatsoever. Only 1.8 percent of them are studying in some institutions.

Figure 2. Child workers not currently studying but had been to school at some point



3.7.2 Reasons for not studying

Table 3.13 shows the number of child workers by reasons of not studying. It is observed that the highest proportion (53.0%) of road transport child workers are not studying for their inability to afford educational expenses followed by 21 percent child workers who are not interested in schooling.

Table 3.13 Child workers by reasons of not studying

Schooling	Number	Percent
Cannot afford educational expenses	230	53.0
Work for wages	52	12.0
Parents did not send to school	46	10.6
Not interested in schooling	91	21.0
School is too far	6	1.4
Others	9	2.0
Total	424	100.0

About 11 percent child workers have mentioned that they cannot study because their parents did not send them to school.

Table 3.14 Child workers not currently studying but had ever been to school

Schooling	Number	Percent
Studied in formal school	213	49.1
Studied in informal school	1	0.2
Not studied	220	50.7
Total	434	100.0

Of the total number of child workers 49.1 percent have studied in formal educational institutions while 50.7 percent have never been to school. Summarizing the data in the above tables we find that amongst 442 working children in road transport sector only 8 children or 1.8 percent are currently studying and 434 children are not currently studying; 49.1 percent of them had once been to school and 50.7 percent of the children had never been to school.

Section II. Employment characteristics of child workers

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

3.8 Child workers by duration of work and previous work status

Table 3.15 to Table 3.19 present the number of child workers by duration of work previous work with types, nature of their first work with reasons for leaving the previous work and by description of persons who fixed them up for road transport work. It is observed from the data that 54 percent of the child workers are engaged for 1-2 years followed by 23.3 percent engaged for 3-4 years. Only 5.7 percent children are reported to have been working for 5 or more years.

Table 3.15 Child workers by duration of work in road transportation activity

Duration of work in road transport. (year)	Number of child workers	Percent
<1	75	17.0
1-2	239	54.0
3-4	103	23.3
5-6	19	4.3
7+	6	1.4
Total	442	100.0

3.8.1 Child workers previously engaged in by type of work

Table 3.16 presents the number and proportion of children who worked previously by type of work. Out of 442 child workers 286 or 64.7 percent did not do any work previously while 35.3 percent worked previously in various types of jobs.

Table 3.16 Distribution of child workers who worked previously by type of work

Previous work by types	Number	Percent
Never worked before	286	64.7
Domestic work	21	4.7
Automobile work shop	10	2.3
Welding	6	1.4
Farming in own village	43	9.7
Construction work	6	1.4
Battery recharging/recycling work	5	1.1
Others	65	14.7
Total	442	100.0

Of the child workers who worked previously 156 children or 27.6 percent or 9.7 percent of the total child workers (442) were engaged in farming previously in their own villages. Also, out of 156 previously engaged child workers 21 or 13.5 percent were engaged as domestic workers.

Table 3.17 Child workers by type of work first engaged in

Type of first work	Number	Percent
Domestic work	21	13.5
Automobile workshop	16	10.3
Battery recharging	5	3.2
Farm activity	42	26.9
Welding	3	1.9
Construction	7	4.5
Others	62	39.7
Total	156	100.0

3.8.2 Reasons for leaving previous work

Table 3.18 presents the number of child workers by reasons for leaving their previous work. The highest proportion of children (46.2%) reported that they had left their previous jobs because of less wages/salaries.

Table 3.18 Child workers by reasons for leaving previous work

Reasons for leaving previous work	Number	Percent
For less wages	98	46.2
Beaten/misbehaved	24	11.3
No permission to go to school	2	0.9
Inadequate food	7	3.3
For losing job	3	1.4
Work not satisfactory	56	26.4
Very risky job	11	5.2
Others	11	5.2
Total	212	100.0

The second highest proportion (26.4 percent) of children left their previous work as it was not found satisfactory. The data also reveals that the parents of 29.9 percent of the total working children have brought their children for road transportation work, 20.4 percent have got their work through their relatives and 43.2 percent children are employed on their own initiatives

Table 3.19 Distribution of child workers by persons (sources) who brought them for road transportation work

Source of engaging children	Number of children	Percent
Parents	126	28.5
Relatives	90	20.4
Self	191	43.2
Friends	25	5.7
Others	10	2.3
Total	442	100.0

3.8.3 Child workers by type of road transport activity

Table 3.20 shows the number of child workers by nature or type of work done in road transport sector. Each child worker generally performs a particular type of work. In some cases, a child worker does multiple types of work. Among them 50.2 percent are engaged as helpers, 32.1 percent as rickshaw/van cart pullers, 19.9 percent as conductors and 26.7 percent for cleaning and other road transport activities.

Table 3.20 Child workers by type of activity

Type of work	Number	Percent
Helper	222	50.2
Conductor	88	19.9
Driver (rickshaw/van)/rickshaw puller	142	32.1
Work done as per instruction of driver	86	19.4
Cleaning and other activities	118	26.7

Note: For multiple responses / answers received, the percentage total would not be 100.

3.9 Daily hours worked and number of days worked per week

Table 3.21 shows the distribution of child workers by daily hours of work. Child workers engaged in road transportation sector have different working hours – 31.2 percent are used to work 9-10 hours daily, 18.3 percent work 7-8 hours, about 30 percent work 11-12 hours and about 12 percent work more than 12 hours per day. Based on hours worked it is found that a child worker has worked 8.9 hours per day on the average.

Table 3.21 Child workers by daily hours of work

Daily hours worked(hours)	Number	Percent
01-04	6	1.4
05-06	33	7.5
07-08	81	18.3
09-10	138	31.2
11-12	132	29.9
12+	52	11.8
Total	442	100.0
Average hours worked/day	-	8.85

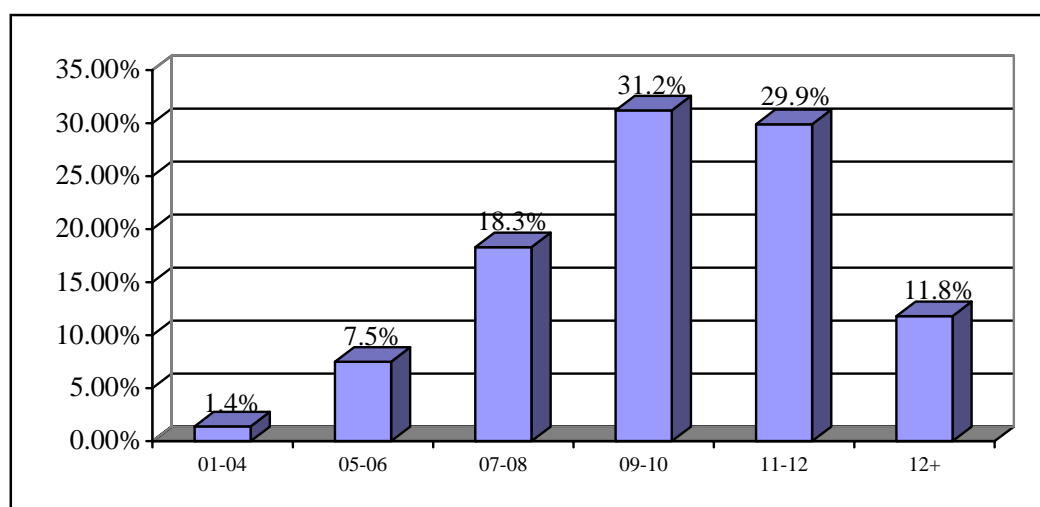
Figure 3. Child workers by daily hours of work (percent)

Table 3.22 presents the number and proportion of child workers by number of days worked per week in road transport sector. It is found that nearly fifty percent (46.6%) of the children have worked throughout the week.

Table 3.22 Distribution of child workers by number of days worked per week

No. of days worked per week	No. of workers	Percent
3	2	0.5
4	23	5.2
5	58	13.1
6	153	34.6
7	206	46.6
Total	442	100.0

About one-third of the total child workers have worked 6 days per week while the number of child workers who have worked 5 days in a week is only 13.1 percent. The detailed data may be seen in Statistical Table 26B.

3.10 Mode of earning and expenditure

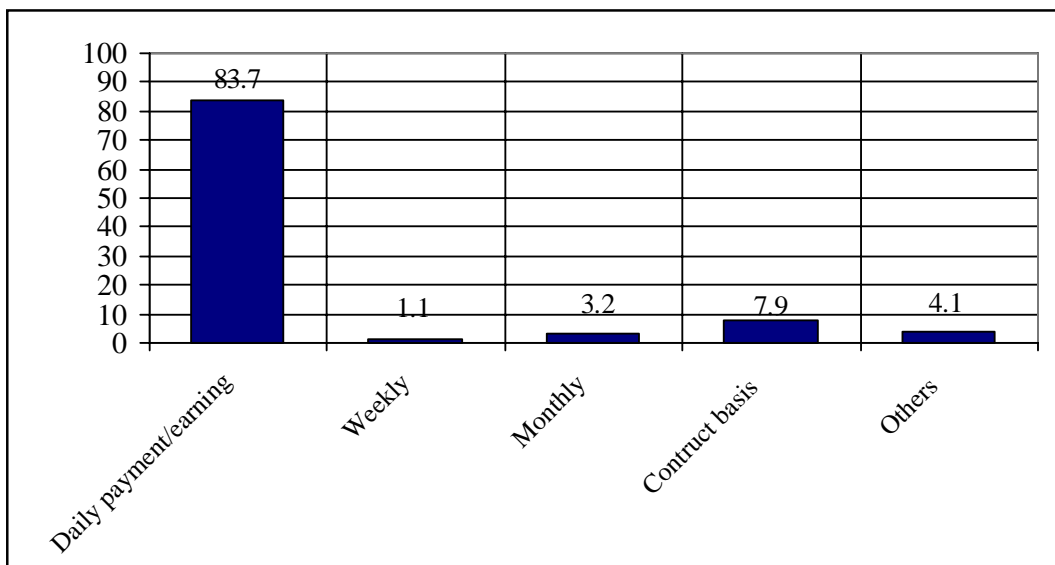
Child workers earn (in the case of self-employed/unpaid workers as rickshaw pullers, pushcart pullers etc.) or get their payments by different periods of time depending on owner's/employers' own payment system. About 84 percent child workers earn or get their salaries on daily basis, 3.2 percent on monthly basis and 7.9 percent on contract basis.

Table 3.23 Mode of earning/payment of wages and salaries to child workers by division

Mode of payment	Total		Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
	Number	Percent						
Daily payment/ earning	370	83.7	118	60	76	57	29	30
Weekly	5	1.1	2	-	1	-	-	2
Monthly	14	3.2	6	-	3	1	3	1
Contract basis	35	7.9	17	2	3	11	2	-
Others	18	4.1	4	-	4	10	-	-
Total	442	100.0	147	62	87	79	34	33

Note : '-' denote nil

Figure 4. Mode of payment of wages and salaries to child workers by division



The income of the child workers during the month immediately preceding the enumeration period is found to be quite significant – 7.5 percent of the child workers have earned between Tk.301 and Tk.500, 32.1 percent have earned between Tk. 1001 and Tk. 1500, 14.7 percent between Tk. 751 and Tk. 1000, and 31.2 percent child workers have earned more than Tk.1500. The average monthly earning of child workers stands at Tk. 1417. Detailed data may be seen in statistical Table 28 at the appendix.

Table 3.24 Child workers’ earnings during the last month

Earned during last month (Tk)	Number	Percent
Tk. 100-300	9	2.0
Tk. 301-500	33	7.5
Tk. 501-750	55	12.4
Tk. 751-1000	65	14.7
Tk. 1001-1500	142	32.1
Tk. 1501+	138	31.2
Total	442	100.0
Average monthly income	-	1417

Figure 5. Child workers earning during the last month (percent)

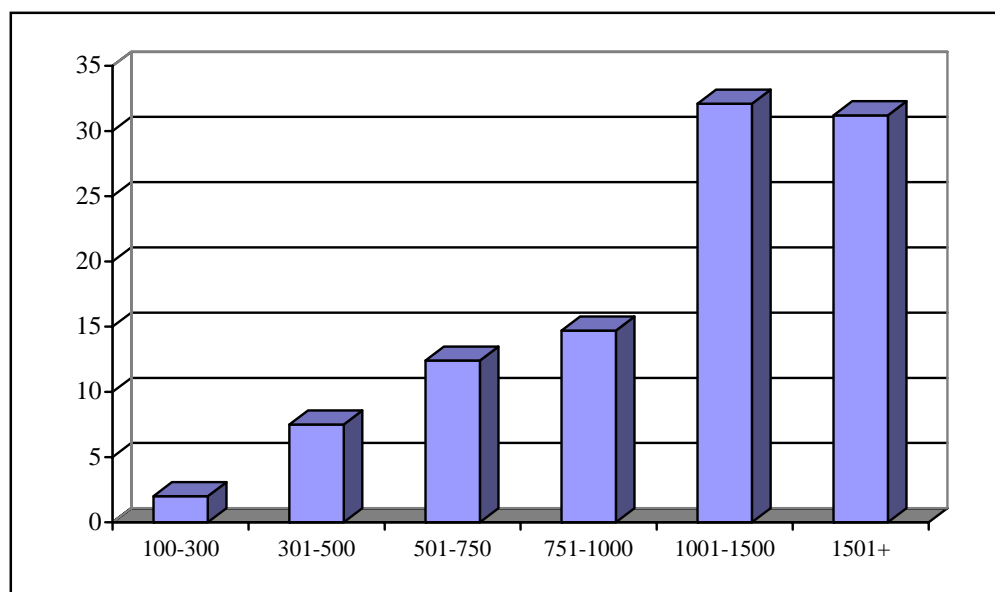


Table 3.25 presents the number and proportion of child workers by type of uses of their earning or nature of expenditure. Child workers have different nature of expenditure met from their income. About 71.7 percent workers share

their income with their parents, 53.4 percent spend it as pocket money, 40 percent spend it for buying food and 24 percent spend for purchasing cloths. It is important to note here that less than one (0.5%) percent child workers meet their educational expenses from their income.

Table 3.25 Nature of spending of income receipt by child workers

Type of expenditure	Number of responses	Percent
Payment of house rent	24	5.4
All earnings given to parents	95	21.5
Some/part earnings given to parents	317	71.7
Meet educational expenses	2	0.5
Expenditure as pocket money	236	53.4
Payment of previous loan	7	1.6
Expenditure on food	177	40.0
Purchase of clothing	106	24.0
Others	12	2.7

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

3.11 Reasons of working and job satisfaction

Out of 442 child workers only 156 or 35.3 percent had been in work previously. Of those who worked previously, 56.4 percent had to work due to poverty, 21.2 percent had to work for own living or survival, 11.5 percent due to parents' loan and only 7.2 percent had to work for their dislike of studies.

Table 3.26 Child workers in previous work by reasons of working

Reasons	Number	Percent
Parents had a loan	18	11.5
Family needed more income	88	56.4
For own living	33	21.2
Dislike of studies	12	7.2
Others	5	3.2
Total	156	100.0

Figure 6. Child workers in previous work by reasons of working

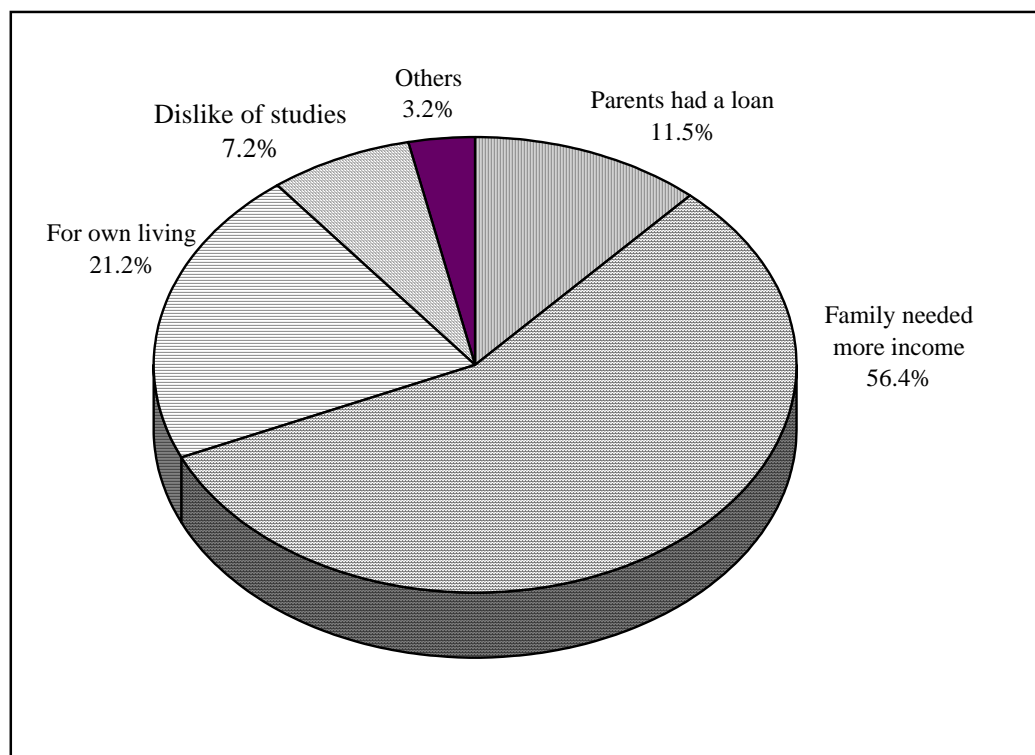


Table 3.27 shows the number and percentage of children aged 5-17 years in road transport sector regarding their job satisfaction. The data reveal that 55.9 percent child workers are satisfied with their present job while 44.1 percent are not happy with their job.

Table 3.27 Child workers by present job satisfaction

Job satisfaction	Number	Percent
Satisfied	247	55.9
Not satisfied	195	44.1
Total	442	100.0

It is important to note here that most of the child workers are satisfied with their jobs for various reasons. About one-fourth of them (23.1%) are satisfied because their work has made them self-dependent; 34.8 percent are satisfied as they can provide financial support to their families; 23.1 percent are satisfied for having a good income and 10.1 percent are happy because they like this job.

Table 3.28 Child workers by reasons of job satisfaction

Reasons of job satisfaction	Number	Percent
Able to support family	86	34.8
To meet educational expenses	2	0.8
To manage food	17	6.9
Good income	57	23.1
Good behavior of employer/owner	2	0.8
Like this work	25	10.1
Become self-dependent by doing work	57	23.1
Others	1	0.4
Total	247	100.0

3.11.1 Age of children when first started working

Nearly 13 percent of the road transport child workers started working between 5 and 9 years old. About 19.2 percent child workers started working at the age of 12 years, 18.3 percent at the age of 13 years and 19.5 percent at the age of 14 years. Detailed data may seen in statistical table 34.

3.11.2 Previous work status of child workers

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

Table 3.29 Child workers previously engaged by type of work

Previous work	Number	Percent
Never worked before	286	64.7
Domestic work	21	4.7
Automobile work shop	10	2.3
Welding work	6	1.4
Farming in own village	43	9.7
Construction work	6	1.4
Battery recharging/re-cycling	5	1.1
Others	65	14.7
Total	442	100.0

It depicts that 9.7 percent child workers were engaged in farming in their own villages, 2.3 percent were in automobile workshops, 1.4 percent were in construction work and 14.7 percent were engaged in 'others' category which

might refer to jobs like hotel boy, shoe-shiner, carpenter's assistant, cycle repairing workers etc.

3.12 Health hazards and safety

Road transportation is a hazardous type of work even for an adult worker. So it is more dangerous for a child worker. They are likely to meet different types of accidents/injuries while at work. This sub-section also deals with illnesses/injuries of child workers and health care arrangements. It has also brought to light whether they have received any treatment for their illnesses/injuries and to what extent their job is considered safe for themselves.

Table 3.30 shows the number and percentage distribution of child workers who fell sick or were injured by type of sickness /injuries during the last year (Table 39). About 46 percent of the total child workers were sick or injured during the last year. Of the child workers who were sick /injured during work, 61.2 percent caught fever, 5.5 percent had cough, 5.5 percent suffered from headache and 4.5 percent suffered from stomach pain.

Table 3.30 Child workers who became sick/ injured by type of sickness /injuries

Type of sickness/injuries	Number of workers	Percent
Respiratory problem	8	4.0
Fever	123	61.2
Liver problem	3	1.5
Headache	11	5.5
Cough	11	5.5
Stomach pain	9	4.5
Others	36	17.9
Total	201	100.0

Of the child workers who fell sick or were injured, 93.5 percent received some kind of treatment while a small proportion of them (6.5%) were deprived of any medical treatment.

Figure 7. Child workers who got major injuries/became sick by type

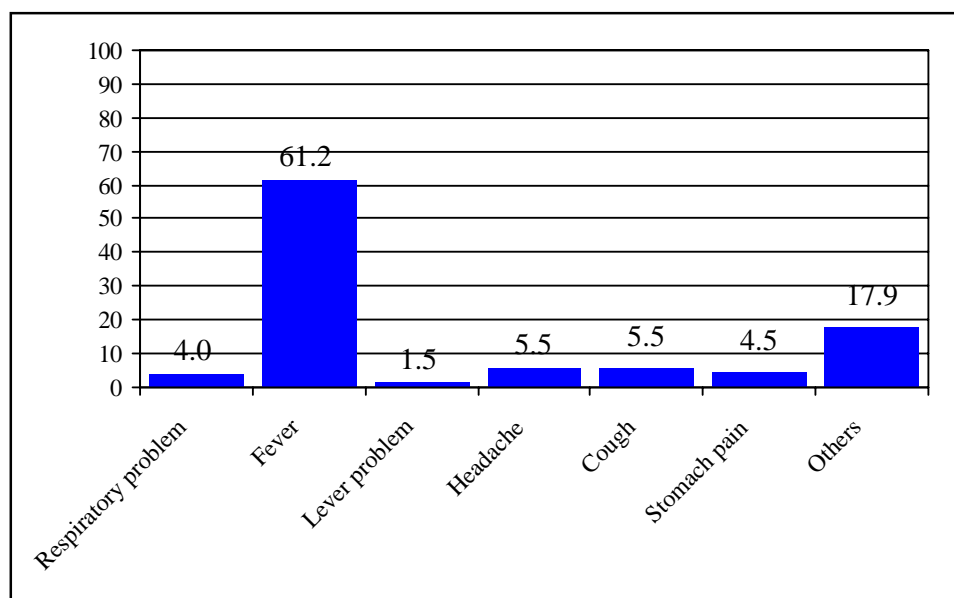


Table 3.31 Child workers who received medical treatment

Characteristics	Number	Percent
Receiving treatment		
Received treatment	188	93.5
Not received treatment	13	6.5
Total	201	100.0
Type of treatment received		
Allopathic	174	92.6
Homeopathic	9	4.8
Unani/Ayurvedic/others	5	2.1
Total	188	100.0

About the nature of treatment received as many as 93.5 percent child workers received Allopathic, 4.8 percent received Homeopathic and only about two percent (2.1%) received Unani/Ayurvedic and other treatment.

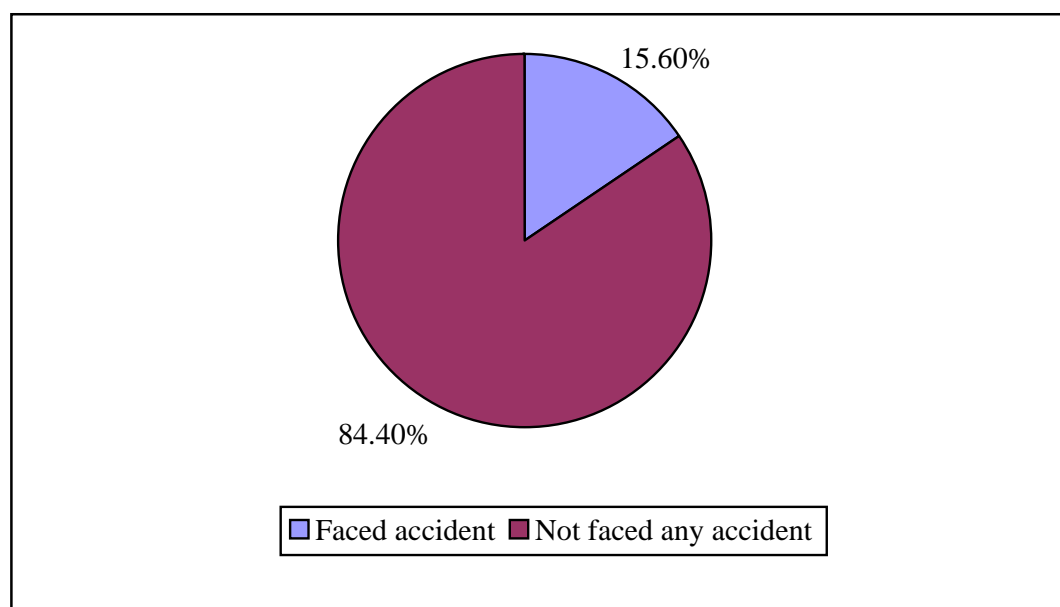
3.12.1 Child workers who met accidents

Table 3.32 presents the percentage distribution of child workers who faced accidents and got injured by types.

Table 3.32 Child workers who faced accidents and got injured

Accidents and type of injuries	Number	Percent
i. Faced accident		
Faced accidents	69	15.6
Not faced any accident	373	84.4
Total	442	100.0
ii. Type of injuries		
Injury on head	9	13.0
Injury on hand/leg	52	75.4
Injury on back	2	2.9
Injury on other parts of the body	6	8.7
Total	69	100.0

The survey results indicate that of the total child workers 15.6 percent of them faced accidents while at work. Of them about three-fourths were injured on hand/leg followed by 13 percent with head injuries.

Figure 8. Child workers who faced accidents

3.13 Personal behavior, attitude and perception of working children

It is seen that the poor child workers are deprived of their legal rights. There are differences in their personal behavior and perception. This sub-section has mainly focused on their personal habits, recreation, present and future plan (if financial and other assistance are provided) perception of child work and health

hazards, minimum age of starting work, attitude to education and reasons for dislike of current job.

3.13.1 Personal habits and recreation

Personal habits here refer mainly to smoking habit of child workers. The table below shows that about 21.5 percent of the child workers have developed smoking habit. The proportion of smoking addicts is quite significant. It indicates that public awareness against smoking is not very effective for these working children who may move towards further addiction. Among the smokers 67.4 percent have been smoking for 1 to 2 years followed by 24.2 percent with a duration of 3-4 years (Table 36).

Table 3.33 Child workers having smoking habit

Characteristics	Number	Percent
Smoke	95	21.5
Not smoke	347	78.5
Total	442	100.0

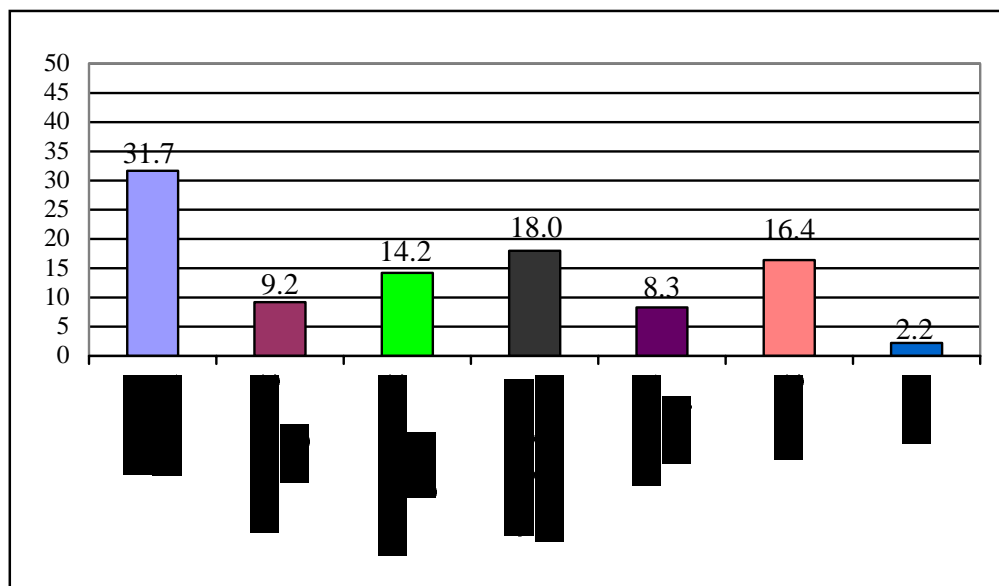
Child workers reported different types of recreation during their leisure hours. About 31.7 percent have spent their leisure time by watching television, 14.2 percent by playing/ watching games, 18.0 percent by gossiping with friends, 16.4 percent by working with families and 9.2 percent pass their leisure time by listening to radio/music.

Table 3.34 Spending of leisure time by child workers by types of recreation

Type of recreation	Number of responses	Percent
Watching television	172	31.7
Radio/listening songs	50	9.2
Playing/watching games	77	14.2
Gossiping with friends/relatives	98	18.0
Work with family	45	8.3
Nothing	89	16.4
Others	12	2.2

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

Figure 9. Spending of leisure time by type of recreation of child workers



Arrest of child workers by police

Child workers were asked whether they had ever been arrested by police. An insignificant proportion (4.3%) of them replied in the affirmative.

3.13.2 Present and future plans of child workers

Child workers have expressed different opinions as to their present and future plans if they are provided with financial and other assistance. Nearly 19.5 percent are willing to study, 55.4 percent want to start small trading/business, 12.9 percent want to be drivers and 2.7 percent wish to go abroad for better jobs after proper training in the country.

Table 3.35 Plans of child workers by type if assistance is provided

Present/future plan	Number	Percent
Open workshop	10	2.3
Studying	86	19.5
Don't know/don't say	3	0.7
Head mechanic	12	2.7
Go abroad after taking training	6	1.4
Give money to parents/relatives	57	12.9
Want to be driver	5	1.1
Government service	9	2.0
Purchase of land	2	0.5
Grocery shop (open shop)	245	55.4
Small/other trade	4	0.9
Do not like to take any help	3	0.6
Total	442	100.0

3.13.2 Perception of children towards child work

About health care a notable number of child workers do not know whether or not road transportation activities are harmful to their health. Out of 442 child workers 69.2 percent know that their work is damaging to their health.

Table 3.36 Perception of child workers about health care

Knowledge about health care	Number	Percent
Know	306	69.2
Don't know	136	30.8
Total	442	100.0

Table 3.37 shows that a large number of child workers (89.15%) are not aware of the minimum age of starting work. About 11 percent workers have knowledge of age restriction.

Table 3.37 Perception of child workers about minimum age of work

Knowledge of minimum age	Number	Percent
Know	48	10.9
Don't know	394	89.1
Total	442	100.0

An overwhelming majority of child workers (93%) know that they are supposed to go to school instead of doing any work and only 7 percent are not aware of it.

Table 3.38 Perception of child workers regarding education

Go to school instead of work	Number	Percent
Know	411	93.0
Don't know	31	7.0
Total	442	100.0

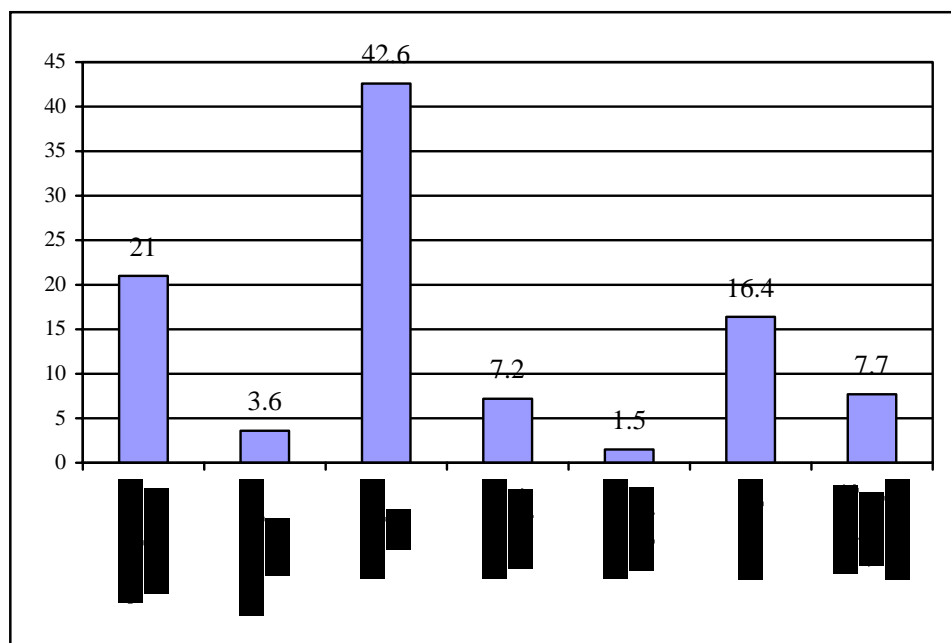
3.13.4 Reasons for job dissatisfaction

The table below shows that 42.6 percent of child workers do not like road transportation work because of tiring nature of the job, 16.4 percent due to less wages, 21 percent because of frequent sickness and about 7.2 percent simply do not like their work.

Table 3.39 Child workers by reasons for disliking work

Reasons for disliking	Number	Percent
Often get sick due to work	41	21.0
Unable to go to school	7	3.6
Feeling too tired	83	42.6
Do not like work/job	14	7.2
Do not like employer/owner	3	1.5
Less wages	32	16.4
Very long working hours/others	15	7.7
Total	195	100.0

Figure10. Child workers by major reasons of disliking work



3.14 Child abuse at work place

Child workers are sometimes subjected to abuses by their owners/employers during their work. As regards the abuses faced by child workers at work place, a total of 184 children or 41.6 percent are reported to have been abused (Table 47) by their owners/employers.

The data on different types of abuses faced by child workers have been shown in Table 3.40. It may be seen that about 93 percent are rebuked and 3.8 percent are beaten by their employers.

Table 3.40 Distribution of children by type of abuses

Type of abuses	Number	Percent
Beaten by owner /employer	7	3.8
Sexually harassed	1	0.5
Rebuking when asked for wage	31	16.9
Rebuke/misbehaviour without any reason	140	76.1
Others	5	2.7
Total	184	100.0

3.14.1 Type of measures taken for harassment

The following table shows the proportion of children who have taken measures in the event of harassment by their owners/employers. About one-fifth of the child workers have reported that they informed parents if and when harassed at work place; 25.5 percent informed local leaders and only 2.2 percent have informed the police. As many as 71 or 38.6 percent of the children have not informed anybody.

Table 3.41 Type of measures taken by child workers if harassed at work place

Type of measures	Number	Percent
Inform friend	23	12.5
Inform parents	37	20.1
Do not inform anybody	71	38.6
Inform local leader	47	25.5
Inform police	2	1.1
Others	4	2.2
Total	184	100.0

CHAPTER IV COMPARISONS, LIMITATIONS AND CONCLUSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents comparisons of sample averages obtained from the base- line surveys with the corresponding national estimates. The average household size of child worker's family, literacy rate, average monthly earning and weekly hours worked etc. have been compared with the national estimates. Furthermore, the key findings/indicators obtained from the four baseline surveys namely automobile workshops, welding, battery re-charging/recycling and road transport sector are also presented here for user's convenience. Limitations of the baseline survey as well as dimensions of data are highlighted here. Finally, conclusions and a number of recommendations have been made at the end of the chapter which may be useful to policymakers, researchers, constituents and other stakeholders interested in this subject.

4.2 Comparison of selected findings

Selected variables obtained from the survey have been compared with the relevant figures at the national level. These variables relate to household size, sex ratio, literacy rate, average monthly wage, average weekly hours worked and number of child workers in selected sectors.

Table 4.1 Comparison of the survey estimates with the relevant national estimates

Characteristics	2001 pop ⁿ census	NCLS 2002-03	BLS road transport sector	BLS battery re-charging sector 2002-03	BLS auto sector, 2002-03	BLS welding sector, 2002-03
Average household size	4.9	4.8	5.6	5.4	5.3	5.6
Sex ratio	106.6	105	107.2	107.6	108.1	109.4
Literacy rate (5 years and above)	42.5	52.1	41.6	45.2	43.4	48.0
Average monthly wage of child worker* (Tk.)	na	858	1417.4	313.4	470.2	536.6
Average weekly hours worked	na	28.5	69.0	53.5	55.8	54.0

Note: na denotes not available.* in nominal price.

The average household size in Bangladesh is reported as 5.5 in 1991 population census, 4.9 in 2001 population census and 4.8 according to the national child labour survey (NCLS), 2002-03. The sample averages for household size obtained through the baseline survey on automobile sector 2002-03, on welding sector, 2002-03 on battery recharging sector, 2002-03 and on road transport sector are 5.3, 5.6, 5.4 and 5.6 respectively. As can be seen, the sample averages for household size for these four sectors are higher than the national average.

The national sex-ratio was 106.1 according to 1991 census, 106.6 in 2001 census and 105.0 as per national child labour survey 2002-03. The baseline survey on automobile sector, 2002-03, has estimated the sample average of sex-ratio at 108.1, baseline survey on welding sector, 2002-03 has estimated the sample average of sex-ratio at 109, baseline survey on battery recharging sector 2003 has estimated the sample average of sex-ratio at 107.6, whereas the sex-ratio is estimated at 107.2 as per baseline survey on road transport sector.

In terms of the national literacy rate the 1991 census reported it as 29.8 percent, the 2001 census reported it as 42.5 percent, and the national child labour survey, 2002-03, has estimated it at 52.1 percent. From the baseline surveys (BLS) on automobile sector, welding sector, battery recharging sector and the road transport sector it can be seen that the sample literacy rate as obtained from the national child labour survey is much lower compared to the national average. In other words, compared to other working children, the literacy rate in these selected four forms is lower. Note, however, that at present, the literacy rate of the country (population 5 years and over) is estimated at 42.5 percent (2001 population census) while the adult (15 years and over) literacy rate is 47.5 percent in 2001 (population census). This relatively low literacy rate of 41.6 percent as obtained from the baseline survey on road transport sector may be due to the fact that this group belongs to a backward segment of the population which has maintained a negative attitude to education. But the government, NGOs, donor agencies and other related organizations are working earnestly to accelerate the literacy rate of such disadvantaged groups of people.

There are some notable variations in the average monthly wage rates obtained from the sample of child workers in automobile, welding, battery recharging and road transport sectors as compared with the national level average

incomes. For instance, the NCLS 2002-03 reported the average wage rate of Tk. 858 per month of a child worker during 2002-03 whereas the sample average for wage rate in BLS on automobile sector has been estimated at Tk. 470.2. Similarly, the BLS on welding sector has estimated the average wage rate for this sub-population at Tk. 536.6. The average monthly wage rate of child workers in battery recharging sector is estimated at Tk. 313 whereas the monthly average wage rate of child workers in road transport sector is estimated at Tk. 1417. That the monthly earnings of child workers in these sectors (except road transport) are considerably lower than the national average, is due to the fact that around one-half of the child workers are mainly apprentices and as such they do not get any regular wages from their employers. On the other hand, the monthly average wage rate in road transport sector is about 61 percent higher than the national level average income. This high wage rate is mainly due to long hours of work together with hard physical labour involved. Self-employment may be another reason for such high wage rate.

Average weekly hours worked by child workers vary depending upon the type/nature of job. The NCLS estimated this average to be at 28.5 hours per week, baseline survey in the automobile sector estimated it at 55.8 hours/week, in welding sector at 54 hours/week and in battery recharging sector it was estimated at 53.5 whereas in road transport sector it was 69 hours per week or 9.85 hours/day. It should be noted that while the NCLS has estimated the average hours worked in broad sectors of economic activity the baseline surveys provide sector specific estimates. Nevertheless, the empirical finding that the average weekly hours worked by child labourers in these four sectors is much higher than the national average cannot be easily dismissed.

4.3 Comparison of selected results of road transport, battery recharging, welding and automobile baseline surveys

An attempt has been made to compare the key estimates of the baseline surveys on child workers in road transport, battery recharging, automobile workshops and welding establishments undertaken during 2003. These comparisons allow us to look at the incidence, distribution of child workers in these four worst forms of child labour sectors. Moreover, the key findings of these four baseline surveys will give us a better idea of the quality of estimates and the variation of the estimates in terms of magnitude, in particular. It may be

noted here that there are some commonalties among battery recharging, automobile and welding activities except road transport sector. All the four sectors are regarded as hazardous, particularly for children, and the type of activities performed by them have almost the same working environment. Table 4.2 presents comparison of key estimates of the baseline surveys in road transport, auto workshops, welding and battery recharging establishments.

Table 4.2 Comparison of selected results of baseline surveys in road transport, battery recharging, automobile and welding sectors

Characteristics	BLS road transport sector	BLS battery recharging establishments	BLS automobile work shops	BLS, welding establishments
1. Type of ownership of establishment (%)				
Individual/single ownership	na	95.2	88.8	85.6
Family ownership	na	3.8	5.8	8.2
Partnership	na	1.0	5.4	6.2
2. Number of sampled child workers aged 5-17 years	442	5513	15923	39031
3. Proportion of child workers aged 5-17 to adult workers(%)	na	24.5	41.8	33.1
4. Child workers engaged by age group (%)				
5-11	12.7	5.3	5.5	7.0
12-14	35.7	33.8	45.2	40.5
15-17	51.6	60.9	49.3	52.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
5. Proportion of child workers currently attending school (%)				
Not attending	98.2	92.1	92.9	95.7
Part and full-time attending school	1.8	7.9	7.1	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.00	100.00
6. Method of recruitment of child workers (%)				
Private / informal contact	na	27.5	21.8	23.3
Request of parents/guardians	na	61.6	72.1	69.8
Others	na	10.9	6.1	6.9
Total	na	100.0	100.0	100.0
7. Major reasons of employing child workers (%)				
For good work	na	34.4	14.8	16.0
Less costly/pay less	na	35.0	20.1	22.8
Obedient/follow instruction	na	63.2	30.7	29.7
Utilized as and when required	na	37.4	19.5	20.2
8. Child workers by status in employment				
Regular paid worker	na	16.2	14.5	34.1
Paid apprentice	na	24.3	27.9	34.1
Unpaid apprentice (only conveyance/pocket money)	na	36.1	54.3	32.3
Others	na	23.4	3.3	4.4
Total	na	100.0	100.0	100.0
9. Daily hours worked (%)				
7-8 hrs	18.3	36.9	32.9	39.1
9-10 hrs.	31.2	24.6	41.4	42.0
Av-hours workers	9.9	8.2	9.5	9.0

Note: na denotes not applicable.

Table 4.2 Comparison of selected results of baseline surveys in road transport, battery recharging, automobile and welding sectors (contd.)

Characteristics	BLS road transport sector	BLS battery recharging establishments	BLS auto-mobile work shops	BLS, welding establishments
10.Main occupation of fathers (%)				
Agriculture day labourer	30.5	33.3	21.7	35.9
Non-agricultural day labourer	41.2	22.3	37.1	35.8
Small trade	9.7	22.5	18.0	14.8
Others	19.6	21.9	23.2	13.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
11.Monthly income/earning of child workers (Tk)	1417.4	313.4	470.2	536.6
12.Job satisfaction of child workers with wages/ salaries				
Satisfied	49.8	18.8	41.0	47.0
Non satisfied	50.2	81.2	59.0	53.0
13.Child workers abused at work place (%)				
Abused	41.6	15.0	28.5	22.2
Not abused	58.4	85.0	71.5	78.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
14. Child workers living with parents (%)	75.8	73.2	71.2	71.2
15. Child workers household having agricultural land (%)	43.2	61.7	49.1	52.8
16. Literacy rate of child workers aged 5-17 years	41.6	48.2	43.7	47.7
17. Main economic activity of child workers household (%)				
Own or tenant farming	10.0	21.0	13.8	17.7
Agricultural day labourer	17.2	16.3	13.8	22.4
Non-agricultural labourer	51.8	25.4	39.4	36.8
Small trade	10.0	28.2	18.6	16.2
Manufacturing	-	1.3	-	1.2
Unemployed /nothing	2.3	1.1	-	0.7
Others	7.9	6.7	14.2	5.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
18. Major source of knowledge of child workers' age (%)				
By guess	19.9	16.6	23.8	21.2
From parents	75.1	75.5	69.2	70.9
Others	5.0	7.9	7.0	7.9
19. Major reasons for not attending school/studying (%)				
Cannot afford educational expenses	53.0	64.5	47.0	53.3
Work for wages	12.0	4.0	9.6	12.2
Parents did not send to school	10.6	8.5	7.2	5.9
Not interested in schooling	21.0	19.2	36.0	25.5
Others	3.4	3.8	0.7	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
20. Child workers previously engaged in economic activity(%)				
Never worked before	64.7	77.5	84.6	79.0
Previously engaged	35.3	22.5	15.4	21.0

Table 4.2 Comparison of selected results of baseline surveys in road transport, battery recharging, automobile and welding sectors (concl.)

Characteristics	BLS road transport sector	BLS battery recharging establishments	BLS auto-mobile work shops	BLS, welding establishments
21. Smoking habit of child workers (%)				
Smoke	21.5	6.2	5.8	9.0
Do not smoke	78.5	93.8	94.2	91.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
22. Major sources of recreation/spending of leisure time (%)				
Watching TV	31.7	50.7	62.2	44.2
Radio/Listening to songs	9.2	19.3	30.9	9.7
Playing/watching games	14.2	20.1	28.6	22.7
Gossiping with friends/relatives	18.0	16.2	27.9	21.3
Work with family	8.3	10.0	12.7	12.4
Nothing	16.4	8.4	12.5	13.5
Others	2.2	4.5	6.7	3.9
23. Child workers fell sick (%)				
Fell sick	45.5	23.4	31.6	40.7
Not sick	54.5	76.6	68.4	59.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
24. Knowledge about minimum age of workers (%)				
Know	10.9	9.5	11.3	9.1

4.4 Limitations of the survey

The baseline survey on the road transportation activity in Bangladesh, 2003 is the first ever sample survey of its kind to estimate the key parameters of child workers at the national level for a specific sector. Therefore, no prior information is available (from existing secondary or primary sources) for comparing trends of variables of this sector over different years. The challenges in conducting the survey were as follows:

- i. As it was a location-based survey (mainly transport stands), the owners/employers (in the case of paid child workers) in many cases did not allow the child workers to be interviewed because they felt that it would create disturbance in his work.
- ii. The child workers, in some cases, were reluctant to provide information, because they did not like to waste their time (in the case of self-employed persons).
- iii. It was difficult to ask questions about abuses, working hours, earnings, lunch interval etc. in front of the owner/employer. During the interview at the locations the child workers were seldom found alone.
- iv. The actual child workers population in transport sector was not known at the time of sample design. Only a part of the total child workers population was

known (85,619). Therefore, these estimates will slightly differ if estimated population of 305,823 is used (based on NCLS 2002-03).

4.5 Policy recommendations

Child labour is now a major socio-economic problem facing the developing world. It prevents children from making full use of their inherent potentiality. They cannot become a productive force of the country since they are deprived of proper education and other opportunities. Childhood is the most formative part of life. Children who are supposed to be an asset of the country become a social liability. The data have demonstrated the realities of child workers who are among the most neglected, abused and exploited segment of our population and may be exposed to such worst forms of child labour as road transport workers.

4.5.1 Recommendations

It is not possible for the Government alone to eradicate child labour immediately as nearly 45 percent of the population in the country are living below the poverty line. Children of these families are not getting basic requirements of food, clothing, education, health facilities etc. from their own families. Therefore, they have no option other than making their own living. For gradual elimination of child labour, both preventive and protective measures are necessary. Such measures will help discourage children to join the labour market at an early stage of their lives.

a) Preventive approaches

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

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

b) Protective approaches

iii. Sensitised law enforcement: Awareness among law-enforcing agencies is not very much centered on children's rights especially for the protection of children working in risky environments. There are complaints against concerned agencies regarding children's rights especially when their cases are handled in the courts of law. There should be a child-friendly justice system throughout the country and persons involved in such areas should be educated in how to uphold the rights of children. They should also be sympathetic to the cause of children.

iv. Counselling and socialisation: Creation of awareness among owners/employers of the road transport sector is most important on such matters as basic requirements for the vulnerable children like those who have left home, who have no home, no parents etc. Improvement in their work conditions and opportunities that will assist child workers to combine school and work should be more practical. Socialization and mainstreaming are important to minimize the gap between those children who are excluded by the society and the people who do not consider such children as useful social elements.

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

vi. Informal and vocational education: Informal education has been found to be an effective way of increasing literacy among younger children of poor families. After minimum basic education, they should be given vocational training so that they can earn a decent living. Experience has shown that formal general education is not practical for these children as the time required for obtaining an academic degree is fairly long and the job prospects in the formal sector are very limited. On the contrary, vocational training can provide them with valuable skills which they can put to immediate use if the training is commensurate with the availability of jobs in the market. There should be an active support from all concerned for the creation of employment opportunities for skilled workers generated through vocational education.

vii. Public awareness: Initiative should be taken to publicize the harmful aspects of child labour in road transport sector. Information media like television, radio,

newspapers, magazines, billboards etc. can play an important role to decrease and discourage child labour in the country to a considerable extent. It is, therefore, necessary to create an environment so that the society could recognize these children as human beings. This can be accomplished through public awareness programmes focussing on child's rights and development.

4.5.2 Conclusion

The sample survey on child workers in road transport sector is the first attempt of its kind to estimate the incidence and distribution of child workers in this sector in Bangladesh. This first baseline survey is value-added in this sector in that it translates anecdotal evidence into irrefutable statistical data on various dimensions. In addition to estimating the size of the affected child worker's population at the national level, the survey has yielded rich empirical data on various characteristics of the child workers in the road transport sector. In order to formulate interventions and policies, it is hoped that empirical data on their socio-economic and demographic conditions, employment and working conditions, health hazards, perception, abuses and other important aspects of the child workers' lives will be used effectively. It is hoped that the survey results will facilitate and influence the policy makers, researchers, constituents and other interested stakeholders to effectively combat the problem of child labour in the country.

LIST OF STATISTICAL TABLES

Table 1. Child workers in road transportation sector in Bangladesh by age group and urban-rural areas

Age group	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
05-09	2	0.5	1	0.4	1	0.6
10-14	212	48.0	141	50.9	71	43.0
05-14	214	48.4	142	51.3	72	43.6
15-17	228	51.6	135	48.7	93	56.4
Total	442	100.0	277	100.0	165	100.0

Table 2. Child workers aged 5 to 17 years in road transportation sector by level of education and urban-rural areas

Level of education	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Illiterate	243	55.0	146	52.7	97	58.8
No formal education but able to read and write	6	1.4	4	1.4	2	1.2
I-V	145	32.8	97	35.0	48	29.1
VI-VIII	42	9.5	25	9.0	17	10.3
IX-X	5	1.1	5	1.8	-	-
Secondary School Certificate (SSC)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Higher Secondary School Certificate(HSC)	1	0.2	-	-	1	0.6
Total	442	100.0	277	100.0	165	100.0

Table 3. Child workers by permanent place of residence/home district

District	Number of child workers	Percent
Bagerhat	14	3.17
Barguna	5	1.13
Barisal	18	4.07
Bhola	11	2.49
Bogra	13	2.94
Brahamanbaria	5	1.13
Chandpur	6	1.36
Chittagong	13	2.94
Comilla	11	2.49
Cox's Bazar	4	0.90
Dhaka	2	0.45
Dinajpur	3	0.68
Faridpur	13	2.94
Feni	2	0.45
Gaibandha	8	1.81
Gazipur	5	1.13
Gopalganj	6	1.36
Habigonj	5	1.13
Joypurhat	1	0.23
Jamalpur	6	1.36
Jessore	16	3.62
Jhalokati	5	1.13
Jhenaidaha	11	2.49

Table 3. Child workers by permanent place of residence/home district
(contd.)

District	Number of child worker	Percent
Khulna	10	2.26
Kishoregonj	27	6.11
Kurigram	7	1.58
Kushtia	10	2.26
Laksmipur	8	1.81
Lalmonirhat	3	0.68
Madaripur	4	0.90
Magura	9	2.04
Manikgonj	3	0.68
Maulivibazar	5	1.13
Munshigonj	2	0.45
Mymensingh	24	5.43
Naogaon	10	2.26
Narayangonj	4	0.90
Narsingdi	8	1.81
Natore	1	0.23
Nawabgonj	1	0.23
Netrokona	4	0.90
Nilphamari	8	1.81
Noakhali	11	2.49
Pabna	6	1.36
Patuakhali	5	1.13
Pirojpur	5	1.13
Rajshahi	15	3.39
Rajbari	4	0.90
Rangpur	9	2.04
Sariatpur	7	1.58
Satkhira	4	0.90
Sherpur	8	1.81
Sunamgonj	13	2.94
Sylhet	8	1.81
Tangail	14	3.17
Thakurgaon	2	0.45
Bangladesh, Total	442	100.00

Table 4. Child workers aged 5 to 17 years by size of their household

Household size	Total		Urban		Rural	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
01-03	44	10.0	33	11.9	11	6.7
04	79	17.9	54	19.5	25	15.1
05	135	30.5	86	31.0	49	29.7
06	90	20.4	54	19.5	36	21.8
07	47	10.6	24	8.7	23	13.9
08	32	7.2	16	5.8	16	9.7
09	10	2.3	7	2.5	3	1.8
10	5	1.1	3	1.8	2	1.2
Total	442	100.0	277	100.0	165	100.0
Av. household size	-	5.4	-	5.2	-	5.6

Table 5. Activity status/occupation of fathers and mothers of child workers

Activity status of fathers and mothers	Father		Mother	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Agricultural day labourer	113	30.5	2	05
Non-agricultural day labourer	153	41.2	10	2.3
Service	12	3.2	2	0.5
Unemployment/not at work	12	3.2	3	0.7
Unable to work (disabled)	19	5.1	2	0.5
Small trading	36	9.7	6	1.4
Household work	4	1.0	396	93.0
Others	22	5.9	5	1.2
Total	371	100.0	426	100.0

Table 6. Level of education of fathers and mothers of child workers

Level of education of fathers and mothers	Father		Mother	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
No education/can't read and write a letter	224	59.9	305	71.4
No formal education but can read & write a letter	12	3.2	15	3.5
Class I-V	90	24.3	86	20.2
Class VI-VIII	25	6.7	15	3.5
Class IX-X	12	3.2	5	1.2
SSC and equivalent	8	2.1	1	0.2
HSC and equivalent	1	0.3	-	-
Degree and above	1	0.3	-	-
Others	1	0.3	-	-
Total	374	100.0	427	100.0

Note: SSC denotes Secondary School Certificate and HSC denotes Higher Secondary School Certificate.

Table 7. Child worker's family having homestead and own agriculture land by division

Characteristics	Administrative division						
	Total	Dhaka	Chitta-gong	Raj-shahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
i. Homestead/house in permanent place of residence							
Have permanent homestead/house	409	131	60	82	74	33	29
No homestead/house	33	16	2	5	5	1	4
Total	442	147	62	87	79	34	33
ii. Having own agricultural land							
Have agricultural land	191	66	30	38	33	6	18
No agricultural land	251	81	32	49	46	28	15
Total	442	147	62	87	79	34	33

Table 8. Reasons for leaving permanent place of residence by child workers

Reasons for leaving permanent place of residence	Number	Percent
Poverty/hunger	56	12.7
Step-father/mother	8	1.8
Nobody to look after me	7	1.6
I left alone	3	0.7
Physically beaten/mis-behaved	3	0.7
Parents sent me	14	3.2
Parents sent me for earning	42	9.5
I came for earning	28	6.3
Not applicable/not leaving permanent place of residence	281	63.6
Total	442	100.0

Table 9. Sources through which the child workers came to the place of work

Sources	Number	Percent
With parent	186	42.1
With brothers/sisters	12	2.7
Through mediator	-	-
Came alone with parent's consent	75	17.0
Came alone without parent's consent	24	5.4
Came with friends after getting parent's consent	19	4.3
Came with relatives	117	26.5
Others	9	2.0
Total	442	100.0

Table 10. Main economic activity of households of child workers by division

Type of main activity	Total	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
Number							
Own or tenant farming	44	18	7	5	9	4	1
Agri. day labourer	76	27	12	17	10	6	4
Non-agri. day labourer	229	74	32	41	39	22	21
Small trading	48	19	6	12	7	2	2
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nothing/unemployed	10	4	0	3	2	0	1
Others	35	5	5	9	12	0	4
Total	442	147	62	87	79	34	33
Percent							
Own or tenant farming	10.0	12.2	11.3	5.7	11.4	11.8	3.0
Agri. day labourer	17.2	18.4	19.4	19.5	12.6	17.6	12.1
Non-agri. day labourer	51.8	50.3	51.6	47.1	49.4	64.7	63.6
Small trading	10.9	12.9	9.7	13.8	8.9	5.9	6.1
Manufacturing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nothing/unemployed	2.3	2.7	-	3.4	2.5	-	3.0
Others	7.9	3.4	8.0	10.3	15.2	-	12.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 11 Child workers living with parents by place and type of accommodation

Place and type of accommodation	Number	Percent
i. Living with parents		
Living with parents	335	75.8
Not living with parents	107	24.2
Total	442	100.0
ii. Place and type of accommodation		
Own house in a slum	23	6.9
Rented house in a slum	23	6.9
Rented house elsewhere	24	7.1
Their own house	260	77.6
Footpath/abandoned place	1	0.3
Others	4	1.2
Total	335	100.0

Table 12. Child workers not living with parents by place, type of accommodation and modality of living

Place and type of accommodation	Number	Percent
i. Place and type of accommodation		
Inside the bus	4	21.5
Own house in a slum	18	3.7
Rented house in a slum	12	16.8
Employers accommodation	-	11.2
Street/abandoned place	22	-
Bus/mini bus/tempo terminal/garage	23	20.6
Rented house/dormitory	16	15.0
Others	12	11.2
Total	107	100.0
ii. Modality of living		
Living alone/living with none	12	11.2
Living with other family/relative	19	17.8
Living with friends	13	12.1
Living with transport sector colleagues	57	53.3
Others	6	5.6
Total	107	100.0

Table 13. Child workers in terms of how they know their own age

Source of knowing own age	Number	Percent
By guess	88	19.9
From parents	332	75.1
From other family members	9	2.0
From school	1	0.2
From relative	4	0.9
Not so sure of age	8	1.8
Total	442	100.0

Table 14. Percentage of child workers who can read, write and currently study in formal/informal educational institutions

Characteristics	Number	Percent
i. Able to read		
Can read	184	41.6
Cannot read	258	58.4
Total	442	100.0
ii. Able to write		
Can write	183	41.4
Cannot write	259	58.6
Total	442	100.0
iii. Currently studying		
Studying in formal school	6	1.4
Studying in informal school	2	0.4
Not studying	434	98.2
Total	442	100.0

Table 15. Child workers currently studying by level of education

Level of education	Number	Percent
Class I-V	2	25.0
Class VI-VIII	1	12.5
Class IX-X	1	12.5
SSC or equivalent	2	25.0
HSC or equivalent	1	12.5
Total	8	100.0

Table 16. Child workers by reasons for not studying

Reasons for not studying	Number	Percent
Cannot afford educational expenses	230	53.0
Work for wages	52	12.0
Parents did not send to school	46	10.6
Not interested in schooling	91	21.0
School is too far	6	1.4
Others	9	2.0
Total	434	100.0

Table 17. Child workers not currently studying but had been to school at some point

Studied/ever been to school	Number	Percent
Studied in formal school	213	49.1
Studied in informal school	1	0.2
Not studied	220	50.7
Total	434	100.0

Table 18. Reasons of never attending school by percentage of child workers

Reasons of never been to school	Number	Percent
Cannot afford educational expenses	119	54.1
Work for wages	10	4.6
Parents did not send to school	53	24.1
Not interested in schooling	34	15.4
School is too far	3	1.4
Others	1	0.4
Total	220	100.0

Table 19 Duration of work in road transportation sector by percentage of child workers

Duration of work (year)	Number	Percent
< 1	75	17.0
01 - 02	239	54.0
03 - 04	103	23.3
05 - 06	19	4.3
07 - 08	6	1.4
09+	0	-
Total	442	100.0

Table 20 Child workers previously engaged in by type of work

Previously engaged	Number	Percent
Never worked before	286	64.7
Domestic work	21	4.7
Automobile workshop	10	2.3
Welding	6	1.4
Farming in own village	43	9.7
Construction work	6	1.4
Battery recharging/recycling	5	1.1
Others	65	14.7
Total	442	100.0

Table 21. Type of first work engaged in by percentage of child workers

Type of work	Number	Percent
Domestic work	21	13.5
Work in auto workshop	16	10.3
Battery re-charging	5	3.2
Farm work	42	26.9
Welding	3	1.9
Construction work	7	4.5
Others	62	39.7
Total	156	100.0

Table 22. Reasons for leaving previous work by percentage of child workers

Reasons for leaving previous work	Number	Percent
For less wages	98	46.2
Beaten/misbehaved	24	11.3
No permission for going to school	2	0.9
Inadequate food	7	3.3
For losing job	3	1.4
Work not satisfactory	56	26.4
Very risky work	11	5.2
Others	11	5.2
Total	212	100.0

Table 23. Child workers employed in transportation sector by sources

Source	Number	Percent
Parents	126	28.5
Relative	90	20.4
Self	191	43.2
Friends	25	5.7
Others	10	2.3
Total	442	100.0

Table 24. Child workers engaged by type of road transport activity

Type of activity	Number	Percent
Helper	222	50.2
Conductor	88	19.9
Driver (rickshaw/van)/rickshaw puller	142	32.1
Work done as per instruction of driver	86	19.4
Cleaning and other activities	118	26.7

Note: The percentage total will not be 100 owing to multiple answers

Table 25. Child workers by daily hours worked

Daily hours worked(hours)	Number	Percent
01 – 04	6	1.4
05 – 06	33	7.5
07 – 08	81	18.3
09 – 10	138	31.2
11 – 12	132	29.9
12+	52	11.8
Total	442	100.0
Av. hours/day	-	9.85

Table 26. Number of days worked per week and number of months worked per year as transport worker

Characteristics	Number of workers	Percent
i. No. of days worked per week(days)		
3	2	0.5
4	23	5.2
5	58	13.1
6	153	34.6
7	206	46.6
Total	442	100.0
ii. No. of months worked in a year (months)		
1-3	16	3.6
4-6	26	5.9
7-9	36	8.1
10-12	364	82.4
Total	442	100.0

Table 27. Child workers in road transportation sector who are engaged in other side activities

Type of activity	Number	Percent
Did not do any other work	414	93.7
Domestic work	1	0.2
Automobile work	1	0.2
Welding	-	-
Battery re-charging/re-cycling	-	-
Small trade	3	0.7
Household economic activity	16	3.6
Others	7	1.6
Total	442	100.0

Table 28. Distribution of income earned in taka during last month by child workers

Earned during last month (Tk.)	Number	Percent
100 - 300	9	2.0
301 - 500	33	7.5
501 - 750	55	12.4
751 - 1000	65	14.7
1001 -1500	142	32.1
1501+	138	31.2
Total	442	100.0
Av. monthly income (Tk.)	-	1417.4

Table 29. Mode of payment/earning of child workers by division

Mode of payment/earning	Total	Dhaka	Chittagong	Rajshahi	Khulna	Sylhet	Barisal
Daily/earning	370	118	60	76	57	29	30
Weekly	5	2	-	1	-	-	2
Monthly	14	6	-	3	1	3	1
Contract basis	35	17	2	3	11	2	-
Others	18	4	-	4	10	-	-
Total	442	147	62	87	79	34	33

Table 30. Nature of spending of child workers' earning

Type of expenditure	Number	Percent
Payment of house rent	24	5.4
All earnings given to parents	95	21.5
Part of earnings given to parents	317	71.7
Meet educational expenses	2	0.5
Day to day expenditure (pocket money)	236	53.4
Payment of previous loan	7	1.6
Expenditure for food	177	40.0
Purchase of clothing	106	24.0
Part of earning paid to the employer	1	0.2
Others	11	2.5

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

Table 31. Distribution of child worker's income given to their parents

Share of income given to parents	Number	Percent
100%	108	24.4
76-80%	80	18.1
61-75%	60	13.6
51-60%	50	11.3
41-50%	87	19.7
31-40%	17	3.6
26-30%	6	1.4
1-25%	13	2.9
Don't give any money	21	4.8
Total	442	100.0

Table 32. Child worker's satisfaction about wage/salary or earning and need for loan

Characteristics	Number	Percent
i. Satisfied with wage/earning		
Satisfied	220	49.8
Not satisfied	222	50.2
Total	442	100.0
ii. Child worker's need for loan		
Needed loan	134	30.3
Not needed loan	308	69.7
Total	442	100.0

Table 33. Child workers who borrow money and reasons for borrowing money

Characteristics	Number	Percent
i. Borrow money		
Borrowing	134	30.3
Not borrowing	308	69.7
Total	442	100.0
ii. Reasons for borrowing		
For food	92	68.7
For clothing	34	25.4
House rent	5	3.7
Pocket money	39	29.1
Others	19	14.2
iii. Borrow from whom		
Friends	42	31.3
Owner/transport colleagues	56	41.8
Own siblings	3	2.2
Relatives	26	19.4
Others	7	5.2
Total	134	100.0

Table 34. Distribution of child workers by age of first starting work

Age of first starting work (years)	Number	Percent
05	1	0.2
06	2	0.4
07	5	1.1
08	22	5.0
09	26	5.9
10	40	9.0
11	57	12.9
12	85	19.2
13	81	18.3
14	86	9.5
15	29	6.6
16	7	1.6
17	1	0.2
Total	442	100.0

Table 35. Child workers in road transportation sector by reasons of working

Reasons	Number	Percent
Parents had a loan	18	11.5
Family needed more income	88	56.4
For own living	33	21.2
Dislike studies	12	7.2
Others	5	3.2
Total	156	100.0

Table 36. Distribution of child workers having smoking habit and duration of smoking

Characteristics	Number	Percent
i. Smoking habit		
Smoke	95	21.5
Do not smoke	347	78.5
Total	442	100.0
ii. Duration of smoking (year)		
≤ 2	64	67.4
3 - 4	23	24.2
5 - 6	4	4.2
6+	4	4.2
Total	95	100.0

Table 37. Child workers arrested by police

Police arrest	Number	Percent
Arrested	19	4.3
Not arrested	423	95.7
Total	442	100.0

Table 38. Distribution of child workers in terms of how they spent their leisure time

Type of recreation	Number	Percent
Watching television	172	31.7
Radio/listening to songs	50	9.2
Playing/watching games	77	14.2
Gossiping with friends/relatives	98	18.0
Work with family	45	8.3
Nothing	89	16.4
Others	12	2.2

Table 39. Distribution of child workers in road transportation sector who fell sick at work

Characteristics	Number	Percent
i. Fallen sick		
Fell sick	201	45.5
Not sick	241	54.5
Total	442	100.0
ii. Received treatment		
Received treatment	188	93.5
Not received treatment	13	6.5
Total	201	100.0
iii. Type of treatment received		
Allopathic	174	92.6
Homeopathic	9	4.8
Unani/ayurvedic	4	2.1
Other treatment (Pir,Fakir)	1	0.5
Total	188	100.0
iv. Child workers bear treatment expenses		
Bears expenses	149	79.3
Not bear	39	20.7
Total	188	100.0
v. Reasons for not receiving treatment		
Lack of money	3	23.1
Treatment not needed	9	69.2
No doctor/medical centers nearby	0	0.0
Others	1	7.7
Total	13	100.0

Table 40. Percentage of child workers who got injured or got sick by type

Type of injuries/sickness	Number	Percent
Respiratory problem	8	4.0
Fever	123	61.2
TB (tuberculosis)	-	-
Liver problem	3	1.5
Headache	11	5.5
Cough	11	5.5
Stomach pain	9	4.5
Others	36	17.9
Total	201	100.0

Table 41. Percentage of child workers who faced accidents and got injured

Type of accident and injuries	Number	Percent
i. Faced accident		
Faced accident	69	15.6
Not faced any accident	373	84.4
Total	442	100.0
ii. Type of injuries		
Injury on head	9	13.0
Injury on hand/leg	52	75.4
Injury on back	2	2.9
Injury on body	6	8.7
Total	69	100.0

Table 42. Child workers willing to go to school if opportunity provided

Willing to go to school	Number	Percent
Willing to go to school	180	40.7
Not willing	262	59.3
Total	442	100.0

Table 43. Future plan of child workers if financial and other assistance are provided to them

Present/future plan	Number	Percent
Open workshop	10	2.3
Will study	86	19.5
Don't know/don't say	3	0.7
Go abroad after taking training	12	2.7
Willing to give money to parents	6	1.4
Would be a driver	57	12.9
Govt service	5	1.1
Purchase land	9	2.0
Open a shop	2	0.5
Small trade	245	55.4
Don't like to take help	4	0.9
Construct a building	2	0.4
Others	1	0.2
Total	442	100.0

Table 44. Child workers by present job satisfaction

Satisfaction	Number	Percent
Job satisfied	247	55.9
Not satisfied	195	44.1
Total	442	100.0

Table 45. Child workers by reasons of job satisfaction

Reasons for job satisfaction	Number	Percent
Able to support family	86	34.8
Able to meet educational expenses	2	0.8
To manage food	17	6.9
Good income	57	23.1
Good behaviour of owner	2	0.8
Like this work	25	10.1
Become self-dependent by doing work	57	23.1
Others	1	0.4
Total	247	100.0

Table 46. Child workers by reasons of job dissatisfaction

Reasons for job dissatisfaction	Number	Percent
Often get sick due to hazardous work	41	21.0
Unable to go to school	7	3.6
Feeling too tired	83	42.6
Do not like work/job	14	7.2
Do not like employer/owner	3	1.5
Less wage	32	16.4
Very long working hours	14	7.2
Others	1	0.5
Total	195	100.0

Table 47. Perception of child workers regarding health, education and abuses

Characteristics	Number	Percent
i. Knowledge of transportation work not good for health		
Know	306	69.2
D'not know	136	30.8
Total	442	100.0
ii. Know better to go school instead of work		
Know	411	93.0
Do not know	31	7.0
Total	442	100.0
iii. Child workers faced abuse at work place		
Faced abuse	184	41.6
Not faced abuse	258	58.4
Total	442	100.0
iv. Type of abuses		
Beaten by owner/employer	7	3.8
Sexually harassed	1	0.5
Rebuking when asked for wage	31	16.9
Misbehavior/rebuke without reasons	140	76.1
Others	5	2.7
Total	184	100.0

Table 48. Type of measures taken by child workers if harassed at work place

Type of measures taken	Number	Percent
Inform friends	23	12.5
Inform parents	37	20.1
Do not inform anybody	71	38.6
Inform local leader	47	25.5
Inform police	2	1.1
Others	4	2.2
Total	184	100.0

Table 49. Knowledge of child workers regarding sources of getting help if harassed at work place

Source of getting help	Number	Percent
NGO	-	-
Parents	19	10.3
Friends	1	0.5
Local leaders	3	1.6
Labour leader	76	41.3
Police	7	3.8
Do not know	78	42.4
Total	184	100.0

Table 50. Knowledge of child workers about minimum age of work

Knowledge of age limit	Number	Percent
Know	48	10.9
Do not know	394	89.1
Total	442	100.0

Table 51. Percentage of child workers having knowledge of other child workers who stopped road transportation work

Who stopped transportation work	Number	Percent
Know	70	15.8
Do not know	372	84.2
Total	442	100.0

Table 52. Percentage of child workers who would advise his siblings or friends to work in road transportation

Advice to work in road transportation	Number	Percent
Would advise	101	22.9
Not advise	341	77.1
Total	442	100.0

APPENDIX – A

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APPENDIX – B

Questionnaire (English and Bengali)



(Confidential)

(Use for statistical purposes)

Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh
Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Parishankhan Bhaban (4th floor, Block-1)
E-27/A, Agargaon, Dhaka.

NATIONAL CHILD LABOUR SURVEY, 2002-2003 TRANSPORT CHILD WORKER SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

DPC NO.			
Section – 1: Identification of the place of interview		FOR OFFICE USE ONLY	
1.1. Region		Region Code	
1.2. District		Dist. Code	
1.3. Upazala/Thana		Upazala/Thana Code	
1.4. Union/Ward No.		Union/Ward No. code	
1.5. Mouza/Mahalla		Mouza/Mohalla Code	
1.6. Urban/Rural	1-Urban 2-Rural		
1.7. Respondent's name			

Interviewer's visits

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

Interviewer/Supervisor/Editor

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

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

Editor/coder: Name Date

Greetings! My name is and I am working as an enumerator under Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics for the study on Children Worker in Road Transportation. The results of the study will be used for possible interventions among the children. In order to determine what may be appropriate interventions, we are looking into the children's living conditions, their working environment, health conditions, educational levels and their life goals.

We have a number of questions to ask you but please be assured that your responses will be kept in complete confidence. The interview will take approximately an hour, during which time we will be noting down your answers. Would you have the time to help us with our study?

Section- 2 : General information of Transport business and its owner/employer (Information is to be collected directly from owner/employer if available)

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

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

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

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- transport worker 4- student, full time 5- full time student & part time worker 6- part time student & full time worker 7- not in school (full time work) 8- part time student & part time worker 9- not in school & not in work 10- too young to be in school or employed 11- cannot work/disabled 12- small business 13- homemaker 14- not employed 15- Others(Specify-----)	Education level 1- illiterate/cannot read and write a letter 2- no formal education, but can read and write a letter 3- class I - V 4- class VI-VIII 5- class IX-X 6- SSC or equivalent 7- HSC or equivalent 8- Degree and above 9- technical education 10- too young to be in school 11- others, specify
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						

3.B Information about place of origin & current living situation of the child worker

3.2. What is your permanent address (District) ----- Code <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	3.8. Is your parents alive? 1- both alive 2- mother dead, father alive 3- mother alive, father dead 4- both dead
3.3. Do you have any permanent house there? 1-Yes 2-No	
3.4. Do your family have own agricultural land? 1-Yes 2-No	
3.5. Why did you leave your home? 1- poverty/hunger 2- because of step father/mother	3.9. Do you live with your parents/family now? 1-Yes 2-No (go to 3.11)

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 9- not applicable (go to 3.7)	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 <p align="center">(go to 3.13)</p>
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 4- bus/mini-bus/tempo terminal 5- street/abandoned place 6- inside vehicle 7- rented house/mess 8- 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. If no in 3.9, Is there any body living with you? 1- nobody, alone 2- living with other family members/relatives 3- friends 4- fellow transport worker 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"/>
3.D Current working condition of child worker	
3.14. Can you read? (Please ask him to read this questionnaire in order to verify whether he can able to read) 1- Yes 2- No	3.22. How long have you been working as a transport wroker? year <input type="text"/> month <input type="text"/>
3.15. Can you write? (Please verify that can able write)	3.23. Where did you work before you worked as a transport wroker?

1- Yes 2- No 3.16. Are you currently attending formal or informal school? 1- Yes, formal 2- Yes, informal 3- No	1- did not work before (Go to 3.25) 2- child domestic worker 3- automobile workshop 4- transportation 5- agricultural worker in my home village home 6- construction worker 7- welding 8- others, specify.....
3.17. If yes, which class do you read in? class <input type="text"/> (Go to 3.22)	code <input type="text"/>
3.18. If no, in 3.16 what is the reason for not attending school? 1- cannot afford 2- because of work 3- parents did not send school 4- not interested/unsuccessful 5- school is too far 6- others, specify.....	3.24. If the answer code is (2-8) why did you left the previous work? (allow multiple responses) 1- low remuneration in previous job 2- physically / mentally abuse 3- not allowed to go to school 4- insufficient food 5- fired by employer 6- disliking 7- very hazardous work 8- others, specify.....
3.19. Have you ever attended formal or informal school? 1- Yes, formal 2- Yes, informal 3- No (Go to 3.21)	3.25. Who put you into this work? 1- parents 2- relatives 3- self 4- friends 5- others, specify.....
3.20. If answer code is '3', then why? 1- cannot afford 2- because of work 3- parents did not send school	
3.26. How many hours do you work per day? hour <input type="text"/>	3.32. What percent of your income do you give to your parents? percentage <input type="text"/>
3.27. How many days in a week and how many months in a year do you work as a transport worker? days in a week <input type="text"/> months in a year <input type="text"/>	3.33. Are you satisfied with your pay? 1- Yes 2- No 3.34. Do you ever have to borrow money? 1- Yes 2- No (Go to 3.37) 3.35. If yes, from whom do you borrow money? 1. friends 2. employer 3. brothers/sisters 4. relatives 5. parents 6. others 3.36. For what do you have to borrow money? (allow multiple responses)
3.28. Do you do any other work in addition to transport worker? (record multiple responses) 1- do not do any work 2- child domestic worker 3- automobile workshop 4- road transportation 5- welding establishment 6- others, specify.....	

<p>3.29. How much did you earned during the last pay period from transport worker? (monthly basis)</p> <p>Taka <input type="text"/></p> <p>3.30. What is the mode of payment ?</p> <p>1- daily basis</p> <p>2- weekly</p> <p>3- month</p> <p>4- contract basis</p> <p>5- others, specify (-----)</p>	<p>1. food</p> <p>2. clothing</p> <p>3. rent</p> <p>4. movies</p> <p>4. cigarettes</p> <p>5. others</p> <p>3.E Information about past work of child worker</p> <p>3.37. How old were you when you first started working?</p> <p>year <input type="text"/></p> <p>3.38. What was your first job? (If the answer code of 3.23 is “1” then no need to ask 3.39 & 3.40)</p> <p>1- battery recharging/recycling</p> <p>2- domestic child worker</p> <p>3- automobile workshop</p> <p>4- welding</p> <p>5- Agricultural labour</p> <p>6- transportation worker</p> <p>7- others, specify.....(code)</p>
<p>3.31. What do you do with your income?</p> <p>(record multiple responses)</p> <p>1- pay house rent</p> <p>2- give entire amount to parents</p> <p>3- give partial to parents</p> <p>4- pay for all school expenses</p> <p>5- keep some as pocket money</p> <p>6- pay debts</p> <p>7- pay for food</p> <p>8- clothing</p> <p>9- pay some amount to employer</p> <p>10- others, specify.....</p>	<p>3.39. Why did you have to start work?</p> <p>1- parents had a debt</p> <p>2- family needed more income</p> <p>3- I ran away</p> <p>4- I was sold</p> <p>5- disliking studies</p> <p>6- others, specify.....</p>

3.F Information about personal behavior of child worker		3.48. Did you receive any treatment for your illness/injury? 1-Yes 2-No (go to 3.51)	
3.40. Do you smoke? 1- Yes 2- No		3.49 What type of treatment did you receive? 1- allopathic 2- homeopathic 3- unani/ayurvedic 4- other treatment (pir, fakir, tantric etc.) 5- no need of treatment	
3.41. If yes, for how long have you been smoking? year <input type="text"/>			
3.42. Have you ever been arrested by the police? 1- Yes 2- No		3.50. Did your bear your treatment/ expenses? 1- Yes 2- No	
3.43. If yes, what's the reason? reason----- code <input type="text"/>		3.51. If 'no' in 3.48 why didn't receive treatment? 1- lack of money 2- treatment was not required 3- no health service facilities 4- others, specify.....	
3.44. How do you spend your free time? 1- watching television 2- radio/listening song 3- playing/watching games 4- gossiping with friends/relatives 5- work with family 6- nothing 7- others (watching cinema, reading books etc.)		3.52. Are you still sick? 1- Yes 2-No	
		3.53 Are you still injured? 1- Yes 2-No	
3.G Information about health hazard of child worker at work		3. H Information about perception and knowledge of working child	
3.45. Have you ever been sick during work in the last two months? 1- Yes 2- No (go to 3.54)			
3.46. If yes, when did you become sick or injured? Time (day) <input type="text"/>			
3.47. What types of illness or injury? 1- respiratory problem 2- fever 3- T.B. 4- intestinal disease 5- headache 6- cough 7- stomach pain 8- others, specify.....		3.54. If get facilities would you go to school ? 1- Yes 2- No	
		3.55. 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"/>	
		3.56. Do you like your present work? 1- Yes 2- No	

<p>3.57. 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- to become self supported 8- others, specify.....</p>	<p>3.63. 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>3.58. 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>3.64. Do you know where you could seek help if you have been abused in the job?</p> <p>1- from NGO 2- from parents 3- from friends 4- from local/social leader 5- from labour leader 6- from police 7- don't know</p>
<p>3.59. Do you know this work is rather dangerous to your health?</p> <p>1- Yes 2- No</p>	<p>3.65. Do you know what is the minimum age that the children can work?</p> <p>1- Yes 2- No</p>
<p>3.60. Do you know that you should be in school rather being here?</p> <p>1- Yes 2- No</p>	<p>3.66. If yes, what is the minimum age?</p> <p>Age <input type="text"/></p>
<p>3.61. Do you face abuse in your job?</p> <p>1-yes 2-no (go to 3.64)</p>	<p>3.67. Do you know anyone who has stopped transport working?</p> <p>1- Yes 2- No</p>
<p>3.62. 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. If yes, what are they doing now?</p> <p>Deserve ----- code <input type="text"/></p> <p>3.69. Would you recommended this job to your brother or friend?</p> <p>1- Yes 2- No</p>