

GLIMPSE ON CHILD LABOR: A STUDY ON CHILD LABOR SITUATION IN DHAKA CITY CORPORATION AREA

Iftekhhar M Shafiqul Kalam
*Department of Mathematics and Natural Science
BRAC University, 66 Mohakhali C/A
Dhaka-1212, Bangladesh
Email: imskalam@yahoo.com*

ABSTRACT

The prevalence of child labor has, in recent years, become a serious problem throughout the world and especially in many poor developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Being one of the most densely populated poverty-stricken countries of the world the problem of child labor has become one of the prime concerns for the government and people of Bangladesh. This paper was prepared in the light of the findings of a practical survey project that was conducted out of the desire to know about the situation of the most unfortunate as well as deprived but most important segment of the country's population. Being the capital of the country the child labor situation of Dhaka would certainly serve as an indicator of the whole country. Hence Dhaka City Corporation was taken as the basis of this survey. The paper produces the findings on different important differentials of the child labor, such as- causes of child labor, causes of rural-urban migration, hours of work and provisions for leave, income expenditure and savings, educational background and some other important related topics.

Key words: child labor, ILO, IPEC, Dhaka City Corporation.

I. INTRODUCTION

Though restrictions on child labor exist in most nations, many children do work and the prevalence of child labor has, in recent years, become a serious problem throughout the world especially in many poor developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. Although economic hardship of families have forced most of the children to get involved in economic activities; social customs, tradition and culture in some countries of these regions have also play significant role to this problem. There is at present no precise information on world child labor. In 2000, the ILO estimates, "246 million child workers aged 5 and 17 were involved in child labor, of which 171 million were involved in work that by its nature is hazardous to their safety, physical or mental health, and moral development. Moreover, some 8.4 million children were engaged in so-called 'unconditional' worst forms of child labor, which include forced and bonded labor, the use of children in armed conflict, trafficking in children and commercial sexual exploitation." As most of these children grow and live in absolute

poverty and deprivation they do not get proper opportunities to acquire education and skill to ensure better life for them in future. It is therefore, high time that governments, international bodies and non-government organizations to combat and eradicate this practice from the face of the world by taking concentrated efforts.

II. FIGHT AGAINST CHILD LABOR: THE GLOBAL EFFORTS

Concerns over the adverse affect of child labor are gradually increasing particularly from the beginning of twentieth century. Now a day's child labor is not considered as an isolated issue but as an integral part of national – international efforts for economic and social development. According to International Labor Office (ILO) children work the longest hours and are the worst paid of all laborers (Bequele and Boyden 1988). They endure work conditions, which include health hazards and potential abuse. Employers capitalize on the docility of the children recognizing that these laborers cannot legally form unions to change their

conditions. Such manipulations stifle the development of youths. Their working conditions do not provide the stimulation for proper physical and mental development. Finally, these children are deprived of the simple joys of childhood, relegated instead to a life of drudgery. However, there are problems with the obvious solution of abolishing child labor.

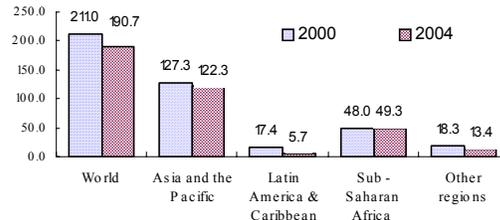
First, there is no international agreement defining child labor. Countries not only have different minimum age work restrictions, but also have varying regulations based on the type of labor. This makes the limits of child labor very ambiguous. Most would agree that a six year old is too young to work, but whether the same can be said about a twelve year old is debatable. Until there is global agreement that can isolate cases of child labor, it will be very hard to abolish. There is also the view that work can help a child in terms of socialization, in building self-esteem and for training (Collins 1983). The problem is, then, not child labor itself, but the conditions under which it operates (Boyden 1991).

It was against this background that a World Summit for all children was convened in New York in which the World Declaration and Plan of Action on the Survival, Protection and Development of children was adopted. This significant initiative symbolized the commitment and dedication of the international community to the achievement of goals for the benefit and development of children. At present the ILO urges member States themselves to eradicate the worst forms of child labor by 2016. To do this all countries are requested to design and put in place appropriate time bound measures by 2008.

In this regard the ILO's program on the International Program on Elimination of Child Labor (IPEC) was created in 1992. By December 2005, it was operational in 86 countries, with an annual expenditure on technical cooperation projects that reached over US\$70 million. IPEC has become the largest program of its kind globally and the biggest single operational program of the ILO. IPEC has been carrying out some action oriented programs in a number of countries in order to collect comprehensive statistics pertaining to the activities of children not attending school in close co-operation with the countries concerned. The ILO/IPEC has sponsored a series of experimental sample surveys on economically active children in

selected countries, namely India, Indonesia, Senegal, Ghana, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Thailand and Nepal during 1994 to 1996.

Figure 1: Global trends in number (in million) of working children (Age 5-14 years) by region, (2000 - 2004)



As a result of integrated efforts taken by national and international organizations the global number of child laborers in the age group 5-17 decreased from 246 million in 2000 to 218 million in 2004, a decrease of 11 per cent. The percentage of child laborers in this age group went down from 16 per cent (1 in 6) in 2000 to 14 per cent (1 in 7) in 2004. The number of children aged 5-17 engaged in hazardous work has declined by 26 per cent, from 171 million in 2000 to 126 million in 2004. With 33 per cent, the decline in the age group 5-14 has even been sharper. Latin America and the Caribbean stand out in terms of a rapid decline of child labor. The number of children at work in the region has fallen by two-thirds over the last four years, with just 5 per cent of children ages 5-14 now engaged in work. With 26 per cent, or close to 50 million child workers, the proportion of children engaged in economic activities in sub-Saharan Africa is currently the highest of any region in the world. In the Asian-Pacific region, 122 million children ages 5-14 are engaged in work, 5 million fewer than four years ago. Less than 20 per cent of Asian children in that age group are now at work. In industrialized countries, about 2.5 million children under the age of 15 were at work in 2000. Almost 7 out of 10 working children are in the agricultural sector; whereas 22 per cent work in services and 9 per cent in industry, including mining, construction and manufacturing.

III. AMBIGUITY IN DEFINING “CHILD” & “CHILD LABOR”: NATIONAL & INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

A child is defined as an individual under age of 18 years, based on the 1989 United Nations Convention on the Right of the Child and the ILO

Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labor, 1999 (NO182). Individual governments may define "child" according to different ages or other criteria depending on its respective socio economic perspective.

The magnitude of child labor problem depends on how we define 'Child labor' and the minimum age limit we set for admission to work. If only the children in full-time employment are defined as child laborers the number of child labor will be relatively low. On the other hand, if the part time economic activities after school hours, work during holidays, all forms of activities to assists members of the family in their economic activities, etc. are also defined as child labor then the number will be very large indeed.

In recent days the concept of child labor usually based on the convention No. 138, that represents the most comprehensive and authoritative international definition of minimum age for admission to employment or work, implying "economic activity". Convention No. 138 stipulates that ratifying states fix a minimum age and it defines a range of minimum ages below which no child should be allowed to work. More specifically, the convention lies down that the minimum age shall not be less than the age of completion of compulsory schooling and any case not less than 15 years. In case of a country whose economy and educational facilities are not sufficiently developed, the minimum age may be initially fixed in consultation with the organizations of employers and workers, at 14 years. Convention no. 138 further stipulates that the minimum age of admission to employment or work that is likely to jeopardize the health, safety or morals of young persons shall not be less than 18 years. Thus in view of the provisions of the conventions of the ILO and UN convention on the rights of the child, the upper age limit for investigating children's economic activities can be set at any level from 12 to 18.

Also not all work performed by children is equivalent to "child labor" needing abolition. Also there is no universally accepted definition of "child labor". International organizations, non-governmental organizations, trade unions and other interest groups use varying definitions of the term. Writers and speakers don't always specify what definition they are using, and that often leads to confusion. As UNICEF's 1997 State of the World's

Children Report puts it, "Children's work needs to be seen as happening along a continuum, with destructive or exploitative work at one end and beneficial work - promoting or enhancing children's development without interfering with their schooling, recreation and rest - at the other. And between these two poles are vast areas of work that need not negatively affect a child's development." Other social scientists have slightly different ways of drawing the line between acceptable and unacceptable work. However "Child labor" is, generally speaking, work for children that harm them or exploit them in some way (physically, mentally, morally, or by blocking access to education).

Here at Bangladesh the legal context of child labor is in a state of confusion because of the existent of about half a dozen labor laws related to different sectors, which have set different minimum ages for admission to work. Also in most of the cases as the law are not effectively enforced, they have little impact on the actual of employment of children,

In 1933, an Act was passed under the British regime to prohibit the pledging of the labor of children. According to the Act, a "child" means who is under the age of 15 years. The "Employment of Children Act, 1938" set the minimum age for employment in certain specified occupations at 15 years.

The factory Act of 1965 fixed the minimum age at 14 years for admission to employment. On the other hand, the Shops and Establishment Act, 1965 set the minimum age at 12 years. The government of Bangladesh has drafted a labor code, which would bring uniformity in regard to the minimum age for children's employment or work and fix it at 14 years. The code is awaiting approval of the parliament.

The ILO Convention no. 59 which has been ratified by Bangladesh in 1973, on the other hand, fixes the minimum age for admission to industrial employment at the age of 12 (in terms of a provision special to certain countries including Bangladesh).

In this report the upper age limit is considered at age 18. i.e. Boys and girls who were below the age 18 and were involved in economic activities in the Dhaka City Corporation area were considered as

the study population and was covered by this survey report.

IV. EXTENT OF CHILD LABOR IN BANGLADESH

Although the law in Bangladesh prohibits employment in factories of child labor below 14 years of age the existence of child labor has been recognized in Bangladesh National Children Policy announced by the government in December 1994. According to this policy all boys and girls under 14 years of age have been defined as children. Although there are a number of statute in Bangladesh prescribing certain minimum ages for admission to employment children aged 5-14 years are found working in households, fields and factories as paid or unpaid labor.

The child labors in Bangladesh are more usually found in urban and city areas although a vast majority of them are employed in agriculture and related sectors of rural areas. The urban child worker are mostly engaged in such activities as selling of foods like peanuts, ice creams, flowers, cigarettes and other cheap articles, domestic servants, porters, shoeshine boys, and carries of lunch packets to offices and other work places, cleaners, helpers in small automobile and other workshops. At present, dependable, comprehensive and up-to-date information on child labor in Bangladesh are not available. Several rounds of Labor Force Surveys (LFS) conducted periodically since 1980 by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) and other government or non-government organizations provide aggregate level data on child labor situation in Bangladesh. Some of these surveys are:

- Labor Force Survey 1989 (Conducted by Ministry of Labor & Manpower, GOB),
- National Children Policy Survey (Conducted by: Ministry of Woman and Children Affairs, GOB),
- Division of Labor in Rural Bangladesh (Conducted by: Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies),
- National Sample Survey of Child Labor in Bangladesh, 1995-96 (BBS), Child Labor Situation in Bangladesh – A Rapid Assessment (Conducted by ILO, in collaboration with UNICEF) etc.

These studies facilitate to some extent as the basis of in-depth studies on the subject and help

formulate national regulation and programs for discouraging child labor in the country.

Like all other developing countries Bangladesh is also facing intense child labor problem. The total number of children in Bangladesh is about 50.15 million. Approximately ninety percent of these children used to go school. But more than half of these school-going children drop out before they have completed their primary education. Afterwards most of these children get themselves involved with labor market. With these perspective the involvement of children with our labor market has become a prime reason of anxiety.

According to labor force survey conducted in 1996 the total labor force in Bangladesh is 56 million, among them 6.6 million is child labor. On the other hand according to the information of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS, 1996) the number of children of age between 5-14 is 36 million that is about 18 percent of total child population get themselves involved in different types of child labor related works. 94 percent of these child labors are engaged in different non-institutional works while the rest are engaged in institutional jobs.

The labor force survey also reveals that 66 percent of the total child labor forces are engaged in agricultural sector, while 8 percent in industrial sector, 2 percent in road transportation and communication sector, 14 percent in house keepers and other jobs and the rest 10 percent are working in different services.

About 83 percent of total child labors live in rural area, while the rest 17 percent in urban area. 79% of the village child labors are working in agricultural sector. These children help their parents by working in their own/neighbors land area on part time basis.

According to “*Rapid Assessment of Child Labor Situation in Bangladesh*” - a survey conducted by ILO and UNICEF in 1994, the children of Bangladesh in the urban area give labor in 300 different types of economic activities. Out of these 300 different types of economic activities 47 types of work are categorized as more harmful for the children. Since in these works often the children become exposed to excessive heat, toxic chemical reagents and many more hazardous consequences.

V. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

The specific objectives of this practical survey project is to gain information regarding the following:

- 1) To assess the living condition of the working children, featuring:
 - a) They're living arrangement, attachment with their families, sleeping places etc.
 - b) Status of Food, Nutrition and access to health care facilities,
 - c) Assess the access to pure water and hygienic sanitation facilities,
 - d) Assess the recreation arrangement,
- 2) To assess the cause and nature of migration.
- 3) Educational background: past and present status and future interest (if possible).
- 4) Working environment of the child labors:
 - a) Extent of work,
 - b) Wage scale, utilization of the earned money,
 - c) Health hazards received at the time of work,
 - d) Relationship with their employee etc.

VI. METHODOLOGY

As stated earlier “*at present, dependable, comprehensive and up-to-date information on child labor in Bangladesh are not available...*” my choice of sample design was very much limited. There was severe financial and time constraint too. Under the circumstances I was compelled to use convenience-sampling technique, in which I choose the child labor from where I find them. In this study a sample of 250 working children were interviewed from different sites and locations of the Dhaka City corporation like- New market, Dholaikhal, Hazaribagh, Lalbagh, Mohammadpur, Mirpur, Dhaka University area and from some other places. Considering the facts and requirements of the survey a questionnaire was also carefully designed (Appendix I).

VII. MAJOR FINDINGS OF THE SURVEY

A. Living and Sleeping Arrangement

In this report I found that a significant portion of the working children did not get the opportunity live with their families. Only 49.2 percent of the working children could afford to live along with their parents. While 17.2 percent to live alone, 8.8

percent live along with their employers and 5.2 percent live along with their co-workers

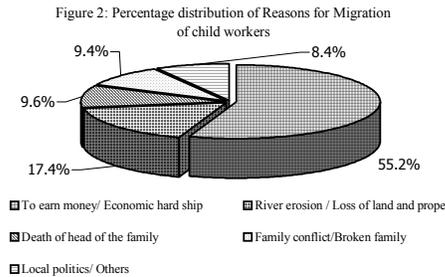
At night about 49.2 percent could sleep with their parents, while 25.6 percent of working children provided residential facilities by their employers. Such sleeping facilities are found to be mutually beneficial for both the employers and the employee. The workers did not have to pay for such a facility and it helps the employers to solve the security problem of their respective business places

The working children had complained about bad weather (32.68%) and mosquito bite (27.08) as main problem while sleeping. While 14.24 percent of child workers also complained about the lack of necessary sleeping materials such as pillow, mattress, blanket, mosquito net, bed-sheet etc.

B. Migration Level:

Among the child worker Migration from rural to urban areas seemed to be very common. In majority of cases (62.6%) the child workers were found to migrate along with their families.

The main cause behind migration was identified as earning money/economic hardship (55.20 %) (Figure 2).



C. Educational Status

Only 8.0 percent of the working children covered under the study were found to be attending school at the time of survey. 30.4 percent of the working children never ever attended any school education. Also 61.6 percent of the working children who were lucky enough to attend school, forced to drop out from school before completing their studies due to several causes.

About 48 percent of the working children sampled in this survey attributed economic hardship as main

cause for their disruption in education.

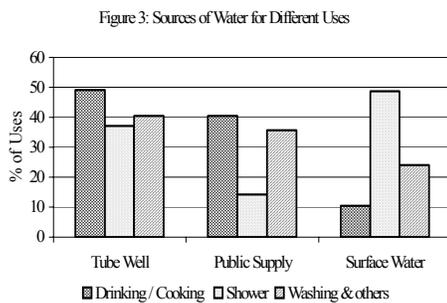
D. Nature of Food Intake

Regarding food habit, rice and bread were found to be the two most favored items taken by almost all the working children very often they had to depend on left over rice.

About 65% of the working children admitted that they had to contribute more or less for their meals.

E. Access to Pure water and Sanitation Facilities

Tube-well and supply water were found to be main sources of water used for daily purpose. Some working children were compelled to depend on surface water for different purposes (Figure 3).



The data revealed majority (72%) of the working children as well as their families do not boil water at all to purify the water.

The working children had inadequate access to modern and hygienic sanitary facilities. Only 49.2 percent of the working children were found to be lucky enough to use sanitary latrine, while the rest have to depend on kachha latrine, ring slab, open places and other unhygienic means (Table 1).

Table 1: Percentage distribution of Types of Latrine Facilities Used by the Working Children

Types of Latrine	Percentage
Sanitary latrine	49.2
Cutch latrine	28.0
Open Place	15.0
Public Toilet	10.6
Others (Ring slab etc.)	5.2
Total	108.00*

*The Percentage Total exceeds 100% due to multiple responses

F. Usual Health Problem and Access to Health Care Facilities:

While asked about the health problems of the working children 48 percent of them were found to suffer different sorts of health problem such as fever, stomach problem, dengue, measles etc. during the course of three-month period previous to the study period.

They usually depend on available low cost treatment facilities, like homeopathic doctor (21.2 %), local community clinic, local medicine seller (38.4 %) etc.

G. Working Environment

i. Types and Nature of occupation:

In this survey 48 different categories of child laborers of both sex were interviewed. Not all them were full time employees. Depending on the families or own needs and other differentials of child labor their employment status can be classified into different categories, such as-employee full time, employee part time, self-employed/own account employee, paid/unpaid apprentice unpaid family worker etc. Information gathered by this survey shows 38.8 percent of the working children work as full time employee, while 25 percent worked as part time employee (Table 2).

Table 2: Percentage of Nature of Employment of the Working Children

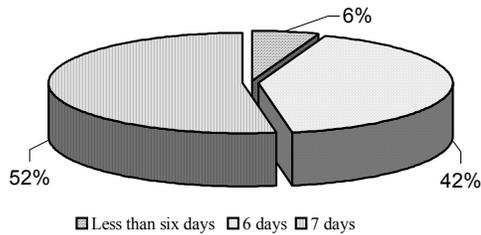
Nature of Employment	Percentage
Employee full time	38.8
Employee part time	25.0
Self/ own account employee	16.0
Unpaid family worker	5.8
Paid apprentice	2.6
Unpaid apprentice	5.6
Others	3.2
Total	100.00

ii. Working Hours and Provision of leave

Taking the opportunity poverty and misfortune of the child laborers the employers compelled them to work even without any break. 52.8 percent of the child labor interviewed in the survey was found to

work all the 7 days of a week (Figure 3). The data revealed that 44.8 percent child workers had to work 10 to 12 hours a day.

Figure 3: Number of Days Work in a Week



iii. Wage Scale and Utilization of Money earned

Another picture of deprivation was revealed as the children were questioned about their income. In most cases the children’s income was not adequate as compared to their duration of work and responsibility. Among the working children only a fraction of working children (7.6 percent) was fortunate enough having income of more than Tk 1500 (Table 3).

In response to another question 67.2 percent of the child workers replied that they contribute to their family at least a portion of their income.

iv. Occupational Health Hazards

As observed the working environment of the child labor was very unhygienic in most cases. Also the workers were not very much concerned about their own safety and hygiene. Even while working with razor sharp tools or electrical components or at the time of welding they hardly maintain any safety measures. The data reveals that 58 percent of the working children received some sorts of occupational injuries while at work.

Table 3: Percentage distribution of Income of the working children

Wage Scale (in Tk)	Percentage
Less than 500	30.8
500-1000	40.8
1000-1500	20.8
1500-2000	3.6
2000-2500	4.0
Total	100.00

v. Relationship With the Employers

The relationship between the child workers and their employers is like rainbow – a spectrum ranging from very exploitative /abusive to very supportive and excellent.

Findings indicate that in most of the cases the personal relationship between the child workers and their employers was good. Most children did not recognize the exploitative terms and conditions of work and did not mind the psychological distance between them. The employers did not punish the children severely except in a very few extreme cases. On the other hand many employers were found to be very supportive and nice to the working children.

H. Recreational activities:

The child workers access to recreational activities was found to be very limited. The children either had no time after work or were too tired after work to take part in recreational activities. They also lacked space for game and sports. However 58.7 percent of the working children mentioned watching TV or listening music is their main source of recreation as it involves minimum cost. Only 18.8 percent working children perform games and sports as their main recreational activities.

VIII. RECOMMENDATION

In the light of the experience while conducting the practical survey it was strongly felt for the eradication of the curse of child labor problem and its consequences from our society the following recommendations may be considered for implementation

- First we have to create opportunity for identifying the reasons of why and how the children get themselves involved in child labor.
- Arrange strategies and action plan for both the short term as well as long-term basis.
- We should enforce the provision of compulsory primary education.
- Proper implementation and enforcement of the existing laws related to child labor, if necessary introducing the new law.

- Organizing rallies, meeting, and seminars to create and increase social awareness regarding the consequences of child labor.
- Employer's attitude of depriving the child labor from getting his/her proper wage should be changed.
- Ensure the better working conditions, building awareness regarding health related issues could enable creating a welfare condition for these distressed children.
- Enforce the law of Birth Registration.
- Ensure social security for the working children and as well as for their families.
- Irrespective of cast, creed, religion and gender rights to participate in cultural, games and sports activities, and other recreational activities should be preserved.

IX. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

In conducting this Practical Survey Project the following problems were encountered –

- Lack of financial and logistic support
- Problems in determining the sample design and sample size.
- Non-cooperation: It was difficult to collect information from the working children. Since most of them thought answering the questions as the waste of time. Many employers were also doubtful about the objective of the survey and did not let me interview the children working in the office.
- Though the scope of the study was much broader but it was not possible for me to carry out extensive research work involving several differentials that may be important in this context.

X. CONCLUSION

It may be stated that child labor, as it is today, cannot be completely eliminated unless the economy of the country is developed creating job opportunities for the vast majority of its adult work force. It is believed that poverty alleviation is a pre condition to elimination or at least minimization of child labor. In other words, child labor is such a major chronic economic issue in Bangladesh that it cannot be stopped simply by a piece of legislation, rather it can be eliminated only by adoption of

suitable long term economic measures, obviously with massive international support.

REFERENCES

- Ahmed, A. and Quasem, M.A. (1991), Child Labor In Bangladesh: Department of Economics, Lund University, Sweden
- A J M Sufian, Method and Techniques of Social Research (Dhaka, University Press Limited), 1998
- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS, 1993), Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh: 1992; Dhaka
- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS, 1992), Report on labor Force Survey 1989
- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS, October 1996), Report on National Sample Survey of Child Labor in Bangladesh: 1995-96; Dhaka
- Bequle, A. and J. Boyden. 1988. "Working Children: Current Trends and Policy Responses." International Labor Review 127, 2: 153-171.
- Cain, M (1997) Economic Activities of Children in a Village in Bangladesh: Population and Development Review, Vol.13.No.3
- Child Labor Situation in Bangladesh: A rapid Assessment, Dr, Wahidur Rahman
- 'Child Labor: Its Regulations by the ILO Standards National Legislation': International Labor Review, Vol.121.
- Every Child Counts (www.ilo.org/public/english/standards/ipecc/simdoc/others/globalest.pdf)
- ILO, *Resolution concerning statistics of the economically active population, employment, unemployment and underemployment*, Thirteenth International Conference of Labour Statisticians (Geneva, ILO, October 1982).
- ILO (International Labour Office). 1993. Bulletin of Labour Statistics 1993-3. Geneva.
- ILO (International Labour Office). 1992. World Labour Report 1992. Geneva.
- Rahman, H. (1992) Situation of Street Children : a Preliminary Study : ShoiShob Bangladesh, Dhaka. Labor Use in Rural Bangladesh.

Report on National Sample Survey of Child Labor in Bangladesh 1995-96, BBS.

Report on Labor Force Survey 1995-96, Ministry of Labor & Manpower, GOB.

UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Statistical and Cultural Organization). 1993. Statistical Yearbook. Paris.

UNICEF (1990) Children and Development in the 1990s; Newyork.

United Nations. 1989. Revisions, Global Estimates and Projections of Population by Age and Sex. New York.

Weiner, M. 1991. The Child and the State in India. Princeton, New Jersey: Princeton University Press.

William G. Cochran, *Sampling Techniques* (?), Willey Eastern Limited, third Edition, 1977)

Appendix I

Questionnaire

Glimpse on Child Labor- A Study on Child Labor Situation in Dhaka City Corporation Area

(To be asked of all children of aged below 18 years)

Segment 1 (Personal Questions)			
1. Name of the respondent		3. Age:	
2. Sex of the respondent	0- Male	1- Female	4. Total number family member in your family:
Segment 2 (Questions related with Life & Living Condition of the Working Children)			
5. Are your parents alive?		6. With whom do you live?	
1-Both alive 2-Father alive only.	3-Mother alive only. 4-None alive.	1-Alone. 2-With father/mother 3-With brother/sisters/ relative.	4-With friends. 5-With co-workers. 6-With employer. 7-With others (specify)
7. Do you live permanent in DCC area?	1-Yes. (If Yes skip to 10) 2-No.	8. Are you migrated along with your family?	1-Yes. 2-No.
9. What is the reason(s) behind the migration of you/your family?		10. Where do you usually sleep at night?	
1-To find work/earn money. 2-Death of head of family. 3-Landlessness. 4-River erosion.	5-Local politics. 6-Family conflict. 7-Others (Specify)	1- Parent's house. 2- Employer's house. 3- Work place. 4- Public places.	5- Open space. 6- Mess. 7- Others
11. What sorts of problems do you usually during sleeping?		12. Did you ever attend school?	
A- B- C-		1 - Yes, currently attending. 2 - Yes, but do not continuing at present. 3 - Never ever attend school.	
13. What is the highest class you have ever completed?		Class _____ (Specify)	
14. What is/are the reasons for your drop out from /not attending school?			
1-Economic hardship/to earn money. 2-Personal disinterest/fear of teacher's punishment. 3-Parent's disinterest/family's non-cooperation.		4-Unstable residence/migration. 5-Failure in the examination. 6-Others. (Specify).	

Segment 3 (Question regarding Food, Nutrition & Healthcare facilities)					
15. With whom do you usually take your meals?			16. Do you have to pay/contribute for food?		
1-Parents. 2-Employers. 3-Self.		4-Relatives. 5-Others.	1-Yes.		2-No.
17. What sorts of food do you usually take at meals?					
Types of foods taken					
Meals	1-Left over rice.	2-Hot rice.	3-Bread.	4-Others (Specify).	
Breakfast					
Lunch					
Supper					
18. Did you take during last 7 days?					
Egg	1- Yes	2- No	Vegetables	1- Yes	2- No
Fish	1- Yes	2- No	Milk	1- Yes	2- No
Meat	1- Yes	2- No	Pulses	1- Yes	2- No
Fruit	1- Yes	2- No		1- Yes	2- No
Sources of water					
19. What is your main Source water for	Purpose	Tube well	Public Supply Water	Surface Water	Others
	Drinking				
	Shower				
	Others				
20. Do you boil your drinking water?		1- Yes	2- No	21. What sorts of toilet facilities do you usually uses?	
22. Do you have to share the latrine facilities with others?		1- Yes	2- No	1- Sanitary latrine (Pucca Latrine)	4- Public toilet.
23. Do you suffer from any sorts of diseases during last 3 months?		1- Yes	2- No	2- Cutcha latrine	5- Jungle.
24. Name the diseases that you have suffered during last 3 months?		1-		3- Open Space.	6- Others. (Specify)
		2-			
		3-			
25. Where did you go to seek treatment?		(Specify)			
26. Who usually bear the cost of your treatment?		27. Where do you usually go to seek treatment?			
1-Parents. 2- Employers. 3- Self.		4- Relatives. 5- Public hospitals. 6- Others.		1. Allopathic medicine sellers/Pharmacy. 2. Registered allopathic doctors. 3. Homeopathic doctors. 4. Govt. hospitals.	
				5. Kabiraj (Indigenous physicians). 6. Community Clinic/NGO 7. Others (Specify).	
Segment 4 (Question related with Child Labors Job & Working Environment)					
28. What is your occupation?			(Specify)		
29. What is your employment status?			30. What is your nature of work?		
1. Employee full time. 2. Employee part time. 3. Self-employed. 4. Unpaid family worker.		5. Paid apprentice. 6. Unpaid apprentice. 7. Day labor. 8. Others (Specify)		1. Permanent. 2. Temporary. 3. Seasonal.	
31. How many hours do you usually work in a day?				32. How many days do you work in a week?	

33. Do you work on holidays?	1-Yes with pay.		2-Yes with out pay.		3-No.	
34. How is your relationship with the employer?	1- Good		2- Fair		3- Not good	
35. Does your employer treat badly?	1- Yes, Regularly		2- Yes, occasionally		3- No	
36. Do you take any type of safety precautions while you work?	1- Yes.	2- No.	37. What sorts of Safety precaution do you usually take?			
38. Is/are these precautions provided by your employer?	1- Yes.	2- No.	39. Do you think that the safety precaution you take is sufficient?		1- Yes.	2- No.
40. Reasons for not taking any Safety precautions?	1- Not aware of any danger		2- Poverty		3- Others	
41. Did you receive any occupational injuries during last 3 months?	1- Yes.	2- No.	42. What kind of injuries?			
43. Did you get any sorts of medical/financial assistance from your employer while you receive any occupational injuries?	1- Yes.	2- No.				
44. What is your daily/monthly income?	----- (Daily/Monthly)		45. Do you give part of your income to your family?		1- Yes.	2- No.
46. Do you save a part of your money?	1- Yes. (Go to 48)	2- No (Go to 47)	47. What are the reasons for not saving money?		1- Poverty/ family maintenance.	
					2- Lack of awareness about need to save.	
					3- Others	
48. Where do you keep your saving?	1- Bank.	2- Post office/other public Institution.	3- NGO's or any other organization.	4- Friends or relatives.	5- Others (specify).	
50. Are you related with any kind of organization?	1- Yes.	2- No.	51. What kind of organization is that?			
52. Would like to specify any problem that you face in your day-to-day life?						
Segment 5 (Question regarding Nature and Extent of Recreation)						
53. What is your main source of recreation?	1- Watching TV/ Listening music/Radio.		2- Just walking around.		3- Different in door games (as lodo, Chess, Karam etc).	
	4- Performing games & sports		5- Gossiping.		6- Others (Specify).	
54. How many times in a week do you have entertaining activities?	1- Almost every day	2- Once in every two days	3- Only on holidays.	4- No entertaining activities at all. (Go to)		
55. What is your main reason for not having recreational activities?	1- Do not get enough time.	2- Not interested.	3- Lack of facilities.	4- Others (Specify)		