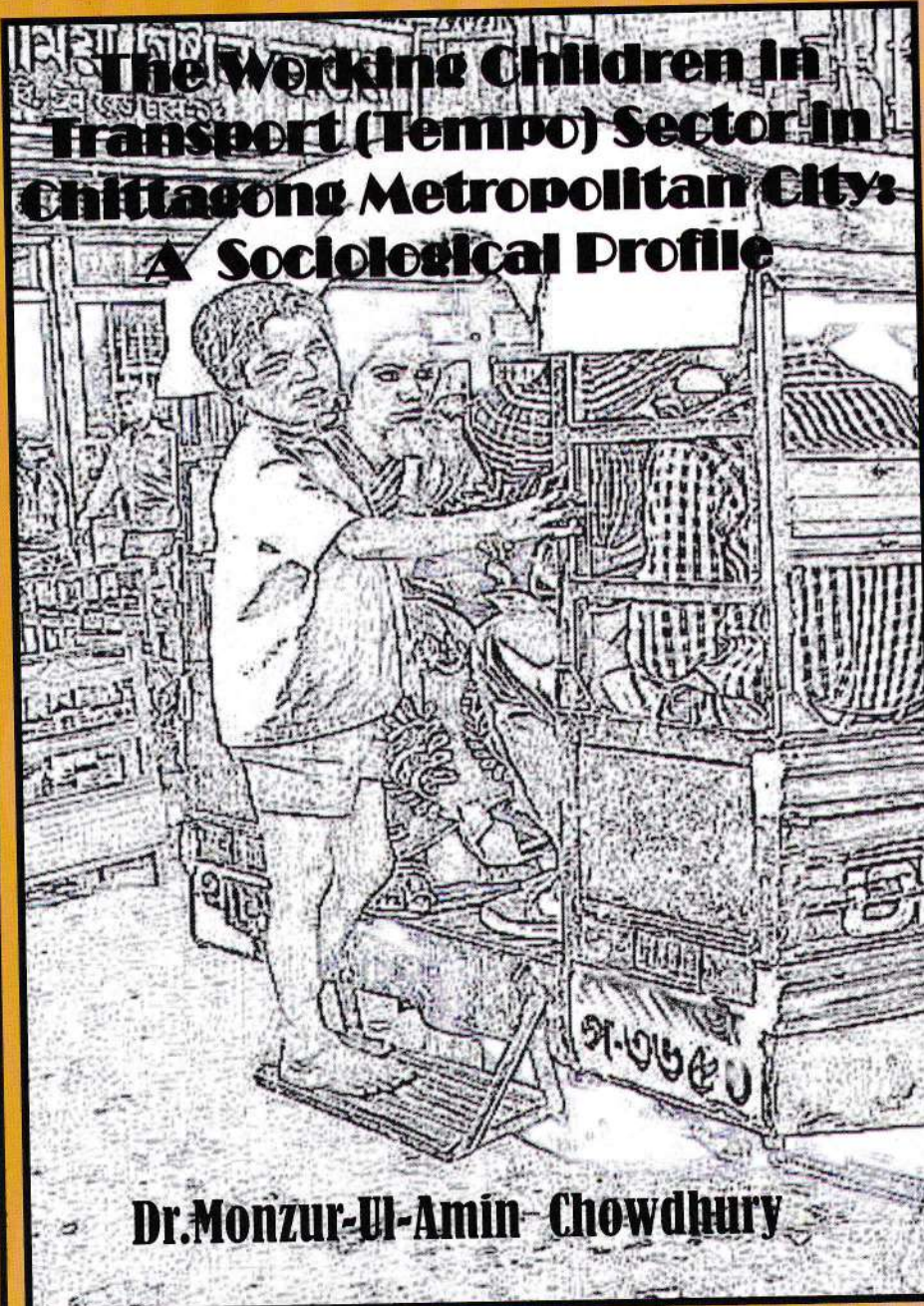


**The Working Children in
Transport (Tempo) Sector in
Chittagong Metropolitan City:
A Sociological Profile**



Dr. Monzur-Ul-Amin Chowdhury

মানুষের জন্ম

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promoting human rights and good governance



GHASHFUL

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By
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Dedicated

To

The Children engaged in Hazardous /Worst forms of Child Labour

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Message of Chief Executive Officer GHASHFUL

As a developing country Bangladesh has made impressive progress in the last four decades and achieved higher than expected performance in some development sectors. After liberation massive and determined efforts have been made to improve the socio-economic condition of this country. Ever since inception, Ghashful is also adapting with all efforts focusing to provide the most demand responsive services to the community people.

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, Ghashful has conducted the Situation analysis of the Working children in transport Sector (Tempo) in Chittagong".

I am very much happy that Report on "A Sociological Profile on The Working Children in Transport Sector (Tempo) in Chittagong Metropolitan Area" has finally published. Basically it was extremely difficult tasks to collect, accumulate, process, analyze and publish the work especially focusing on their socio-economic aspects. I hope that the empirical data contained in the report will be useful to various stakeholders for combating child labour in the country.

I deeply recognize the time, energy and contribution rendered by the Consultant, volunteers and those who were intimately associated with the survey. I am very much thankful to Manusher Jonno Foundation for providing financial support and inspiration to produce this report successfully. In particular, I again appreciate the technical contributions and the tireless efforts of Dr. Manzur-Ul-Amin Chowdhury.

Aftabur Rahman Jafree
Chief Executive Officer
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PREFACE

The Present Study is the Initiative of the Ghashful- NEST Project with the Purpose to analyse the current Situation of the working Children in Transport (Tempo) Sector in Chittagong Metropolitan City. we have captioned the study as "The Working children in transport (Tempo)Sector in Chittagong Metropolitan City; A Sociological Profile. It's a Base line Survey.

It is to be mentioned that one decade back during 2002-2003 five national level base line surveys were carried out in selected sectors namely (i)Battery recharging/ recycling (ii) Welding (iii) street Children (iv) Road Transport(v)Auto mobile workshops by Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. Another report Captioned **Child Breaking yards** Child labour in the ship recycling industry in Bangladesh published in 2008 jointly by International federation for Human Rights(FIDH) and YPSA. This is First of its kind about the working Children in Transport(Tempo)Sector in Chittagong Metropolitan city.

The main instrument of the study was the questionnaire .The questionnaire had both structured and unstructured combinations. Besides observation has also been taken into account to prepare the report. Relevant survey / Studies are also examined. We have also exchanged views with the guardian of tempo helpers, Journalists ,tempo owners, Association leaders and other stakeholders. The views,data and information received from the survey have been cross checked with other sources. The data and information gathered have been analyzed and presented in the form of report in the light of research methodology.

I feel ingratitude if I don't express my thanks and gratitude to Mr. Aftabur Rahman Jafree Chief Executive officer GHASHFUL for his Constant inspiration to complete the report. I am greatly indebted to my teacher Prof.Dr.A.F.Imam Ali for his Valuable advice in preprearing this report. Ms. Zubaida Munni of Chittagong Govt.Teachers training college, Md. Alamgir PhD. researcher University of Chittagong and Eng.Redwanul Karim also helped me.

I feel ingratitude if I don't acknowledge the Support and Co-operation of Ms.Anjuman Banu Lima, Assistant Director Ghashful,Mr. Sirajul Islam Program Manager Monitoring NEST-Ghashful, Mr.Zobaidur Rashid Project Coordinator NEST-Ghashful, Mr. Majnur Rashid and the Interviewers in Conducting the Survey and Compiling the report. Photographs used in this report are collected by Mr.Sirajul Islam Program Manager Monitoring Ghashful NEST-Project.

Infact I firmly believe this study will usher in many debates and re-examinations and lead to further deeper facts finding study on childlabour issues.

Finally the study was a modest attempt on our part to investigate the sociological profile of the working children in Transport (Tempo) Sector in Chittagong Metropolitan City with our humble efforts and capacity .

Hope it will help the policy Planners and others who are actors in child labour elimination.

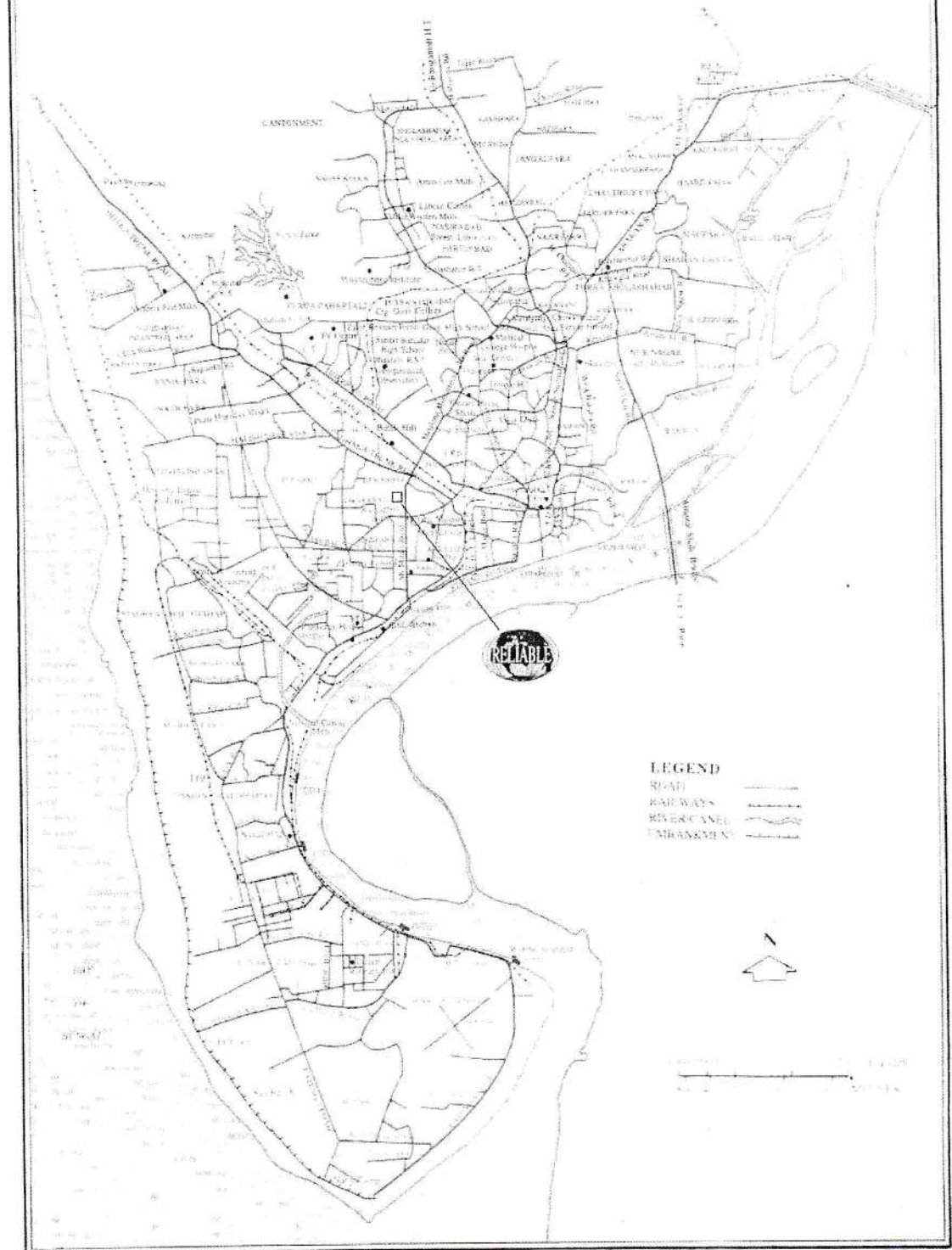
April 30, 2013
MONISHA
DC Road,2nd Lane
West Bakalia
Chittagong
Bangladesh

Dr.Monzur -ul -Amin Chowdhury.

Map - Bangladesh



CHITTAGONG CITY MAP



Introduction;

Child labour, viewed from, legal and moral values, cannot be accepted as they are the future of Bangladesh, which emerged as an independent state through a 9-month Liberation war with hope of creating a democratic society where people irrespective of their social origin will get equal opportunity in all aspects. No doubt, some positive changes are visible but till today the desired goals have not been achieved due to multiple factors which are inherent in the present social structure of Bangladesh, which is based on exploitation, suppression and oppression. There are consensus, at least in theory, that child labour cannot be supported. But in countries like Bangladesh, where opportunities and wreaths are unequally distributed, poverty is also very visible, the children of the underprivileged, have no option but to work for their livelihood. This can be explained in terms of 'doctrine of necessity'. The poor people do not usually encourage their children to attend school but due to 'Compulsory Primary Education' policy(1992) the children on 6+ are to be enrolled in the schools. The enrolment rate is high but the drop out rate is about 30 percent. This trend can be understood considering the poverty level of the concerned. In a stratified society these children have no option but to work for their family members, whether one likes it or not, there are inequalities in other sectors as well. Considering this reality an attempt has been made here to reveal the life patterns of the children working in transport (Tempo) sector in Chittagong Metropolitan city. The objective of this study is not to denounce child labour but to shed light on the socio - economic context that pushes the children into hazardous / worst forms of child labour like Tempo helper.

Origin of the Study;

Ghashful is a non government development organization act as a catalyst and facilitate in the process of poverty alleviation and always has been in the side of vulnerable women, adolescent boys and girls and children .At present Ghashful has been operating its development activities under Microfinance(Livelihood) Reproductive Health Program, Education Program Governance, Advocacy, Legal Aid Program.

GHASHFUL With its Partner ELLMA and OACH Undertook a Project Captioned GHASHFUL NEST Project; Need for Education and Skill Training (NEST) for the children at risk. The project is funded by Manusher Jonna Foundation-MJF.

NEST is a Project that aims to establish a conducive environment for the underprivileged and both hazardous and non hazardous working children and adolescent by providing an appropriate education and skills training and refer to other relevant actors and services. This project addresses the issues as the targeted children sufferings due to illiteracy & poverty of their parents in need of food, medicine, vaccine , torture ,negligence and awareness that hamper their development . The Project is operating in 15 wads (Ward no.02,04,06,07,08,09,12,13,14,15,23,27,29,30,36)of Chittagong Metropolitan area. The Project also Provides skill training to some of the parents of those children who would be sent to formal school by withdrawing them from work.

Goal of the Project;

Poverty, lack of opportunity and discrimination free enlighten society for the children and adolescents.

Objectives of the Project;

- To ensure access to education for underprivileged and working children of age 06 to 14
- To Create a socio economic safety net for the underprivileged and Hazardous working children.
- To Develop access mechanism to GO/NGO Services for the targeted children.

Outcomes of the Project till now.

1. **3600 of** underprivileged children are studying at formal primary school out of them 900 children have been received tutorial assistance from Non formal Education Center(NFE)
2. **900 of** underprivileged children of the age below 7 have been received pre- school education to enroll them in primary schools

3. 200 of underprivileged and 100 of Hazardous working children of age 12+ have been received skills training on different Non Hazardous and tolerable trades. Out of them 150 of underprivileged children have involved with different income generating activity (IGA) and 50 of Hazardous working children have alternated to alternative income generating activity (AIGA) through competency based skills development.
4. 100 Parents of Hazardous and Non Hazardous working children have received entrepreneurship development and business management training to strengthen their livelihood. 3 nos of peoples organizations have been developed with 100 participants
5. Accessibility has been created to GO/NGO authorities for referral services like birth registration, Immunization and primary health, access to education, job placement etc for the targeted children
6. A conducive environment has been created for the targeted children and adolescents at work places and the community of the project area.
7. Advocacy network forum have been developed with GO/NGO authorities for child labour elimination.

As Part of Advocacy program on 8th August 2009 Ghashful – NEST Project on the occasion of world child right week Organized a seminar captioned “Shishu Shurakkar Odhikar Din badaler Onggikar” (“শিশু সুরক্ষার অধিকার দিন বদলের অঙ্গিকার”) with Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong as the chief Guest. In that seminar it was unanimously decided that children working in Chittagong city area as Tempo helper is at high risk, it must be stopped. considering the importance of the recommendations of the seminar the district administration issued letter ref. No. 00.291.016.44.04.044.2010-223 dated 02.09.2010 to all concerned to stop children as tempo helper. Keeping this aim Ghashful NEST-Project initiated all efforts to make awareness among the Tempo owners, drivers, their association, other stakeholders e.g. civil society, journalist, guardian of the tempo helpers etc. to stop this vulnerable job. The present study is the part of academic exercise to investigate the problem and evaluate the socio-economic conditions of working children in transport (Tempo) sector in Chittagong Metropolitan city.

Child Labour

Scholars have defined child labour from different perspectives.

According to social work Dictionary (1995-NASW) Child labour is paid or forced employment of children who are younger than a legally defined age;

Mr. Homer Folks, Chairman National Child labour Committee USA says. “Any work done by Children that interferes with their full physical development their opportunities for a desirable minimum of education or their needed recreation” (as quoted Mr. Abu Taher child labour in Bangladesh; A critical review. Social science Review VOL 1X(2)1992,P-121)

Indian Former President Mr. V.V.Giri opines, “Employment of children in gainful occupation with a view to adding to the labour income to the families” He further opines “in the context of social evil it is necessary to take into account the character of the jobs on which children are exposed and the opportunities of development which they have been denied (V.V. Giri-Labour problem in Indian industry, Asia publishing house, Bombay, 1965, P-360). ILO and UN Convention on the Right of the child consider child labour to be exploitative when the work or conditions are harmful to the child's health or physical mental spiritual, moral and Social development.

According to the ILO definition, “Childlabour is work that exceeds a minimum number of hours, depending on the age of a child and on the type of work. such work is considered harmful to the child and should therefore be eliminated.

*Ages 5-11: at least one hour of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week.

* Ages 12-14: at least 14 hours of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week.

* Ages 15-17: at least 43 hours of economic or domestic work per week.

Hazardous Child Labour

According to ILO Hazardous child labour is;

All forms of slavery, or practices similar to slavery, such as the sale and trafficking of children, debt bondage and serfdom, as well as forced labour, including 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, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances.

The use, procurement or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs as defined in relevant international treaties.

Work which by its nature or circumstances in which, it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children, such harmful work to be determined by national authorities (ILO Convention 1999 No: 182)

Our National Child labour elimination policy 2010 states "the Criteria for defining hazardous work for children includes ; working more than five hours a day ,work that creates undue pressure on physical and Psychological well being and development. Work without pay; work where the child becomes the victim of torture or exploitation or has no opportunity for leisure ".

Global Scenario of Child labour

Sex	Child labour	Worst forms of Child labour
Male	127 Million	74 Million
Female	88 Million	41 Million
Total	215 Million	115 Million

Source: ILO, 2012

It is clear from ILO's recent estimates that 215 million children worldwide are involved in child labour with more than half this number involved in its worst forms.

Child labour Situation in Bangladesh

Working Children , aged 5-17	7.4 Million		
Working Children, aged 5-14	4.7 Million		
Child labourers, aged 5-17	3.2 Million		
Children engaged in Hazardous labour aged 5-17	1.3 Million		
Child Domestic workers , aged	421000		
Percentage of Children (aged 5-14) engaged in child labour (2006)	National	Slum	Tribal
	12.8	19.1	17.6

Source: ILO.,BBS,Unicef

Anybody s/he below 18 is child. The constitutoins of Bangladesh in its article No. 11,14,15,16,18,19 & 20 ensures fundamental rights of child and citizens. again article No. 27,28,29,31,34,37,39,40, & 41 of Bangladesh constitution also guarantees the human right of the citizen.National child labour policy 2010 , National Child labour Elimination Policy 2010 and National Plan of Action 2012 -2016, for elimination of child labour are there to look and safe guard child rights and privileges. But all these are in papers . Reality is children are not properly cared in Bangladesh.

ILO has earmarked 300 types of work. where in our children are engaged . among these 48 items are Hazardous or worst forms of child labour. these are ;

List of Hazardous/Worst forms of Child labour in Bangladesh.

(1)Battery recharging (2)Garments factory and mattress shop(3)Job of Blacksmith (4) Job of Breaking bricks (5) Spray/Painting vehicles and furniture (6) Construction works (7)Job of Electricians and Mechanic (8) weaving fishing net/ work in dry fish processing (9) work in rice / flour mill (10) Making Gas ovens (11) cooking in hotel and restaurant (12) Laundry shop(Ironing/calendaring) (13)Printing Press (14) pulling push cart/ rickshaw /Van(15)work in

Working Children in Transport (Tempo) Sector in Chittagong Metropolitan City

saw mill (16) sweeping (17)Collecting wastes(18)Truck / Tempo/Rider/Bus helper (19)Jamdani weaving mill(20)welding (21) work in gas factory (22) work in Tobacco plantation and processing (23) work in ceramic factory (24) work in foam factory (25) work in shrimp processing factory/fishing trawler(26) work in rubber and plastic factory (27) Making pottery/work as potter (28) Ship breaking (29) work in carpet factory (30) work in match factory (31) work in steel and re rolling mills (32) work in auto mobile workshop (33) work in bakery and biscuit factory (34) work in lathe engineering work shop (35) work in cigarette / Bidi factory (36) work in Bangle factory (37) work in ornament shop / factory (38) work in aluminum factory (39) work in Carpenter shop (40) work in Jute mill(41) work in Rice mill (42) work in soap factory(43) work in salt factory (44) work in oil Mill /refinery (45) work in steel mill (46) work in cotton mill (48) work in fields as a picketers (Political abuse of child) (48) work in leather processing factory

Methodology:

The present study attempts at revealing the life patterns of the children working in Tempo, human carrier, in a metropolitan city, Chittagong. Approximately 600/700 Children are working in tempo sector, Relevant data are collected using an Interview Schedule, consisting of both structured and unstructured questions. Five university students were trained properly to administer the questioner. Before collecting data the same was pretested and after making necessary modifications data are collected from 100 respondents(children) randomly selected working in different routs of Chittagong city. After collecting data a code design was prepared and using that data are transferred to code sheet and finally necessary tables were made in preparing this report.

Table1.Respondents' place of origin by Districts, Upazilas, Paurashaba, City Corporation and Slum.

Serial No	District	Total	Upozila	Total	Upozila	Total	City Corpo	Total	Slum	Total
1	Chittagong	27	rangunia	2	Khoshba	1				
2	Noakhali	13	Maijdi	3	bagumgon j	1			teknaf	1
3	Cox'sBazar	9	Teknaf	1	bondor	1				
4	Luxsmipur	4	Ramgoti	4	Raipur	1				
5	Comilla	17	Bashkhali	4	Chagolnaila	1			Comila	1
6	Potua khali	2	Chandina	1	Shudharam	1				
7	Bhola	10	Choddogram	1	Potia	1				
8	Kishorgonj	3	Raojan	3	Porshuram	1				
9	B.baria	1	Langolkota	2	Bhobanigonj	1				
10	Feni	4	Boynhat	2	Chorjabber	1				
11	Borishal	4	Laksman	2	Debidar	1				
12	Khulna	2	Fotick chori	4	Bayzid	5				
13	Netrocona	1	Fhotehabad	1	Kudubdia	1				
14	Syhlet	1	Kolapara	2	Netrokona	1				
15	Chadpur	1	Chokoria	2	Kashipur	1				
16	No Response	1	Tajumuddin	1	chowkbazar	1				
17			Muradnagar, com	2	Anowara	1				

Working Children in Transport (Tempo) Sector in Chittagong Metropolitan City

18			Chorpasha	2	Daudkandi	1				
19			kotiadi		Nobir chor	1				
20			No response			37	-			
	Total	100	Bhola sador	1		100				2

One can see from table(T.1) that respondents are mostly from Chittagong district(27), followed by comilla(17), Noakhali(13), Bhola(10),Cox's bazar(9) but others are from different districts of Bangladesh where income generating opportunities are limited. The reasons for pursuing this odd jobs are manifold but among them poverty is the significant one. But one has to take a note, as per World Bank data, Bangladesh has made commendable reduction of poverty over the years.

Table: 2. Present living areas of the respondents

Serial no	District	Total	Thana	Total	Ward no/area	Total
1	Chittagong	100	Baizid	30	No response	44
2			Panchlaish	11	wapda gate	1
3			Kotowali	02	34	1
4			Bakolia	11	19	6
5			Doublemooring	1	39	2
6			Khulshi	1	3	13
7			Halishohor	7	16	1
8			Pahartoli	2	Mugholtoli	3
9			Kernelhat	1	8	1
10			Oxyzen	5	2	1
11			Moradpur	1	13	1
12			Bohardarhat	2	Chowkbazar	3
13			Chodonagar	2	Rofabad	2
14			Nasirabad	1	17	3
15			Chowkbazar	3	Aturardipo	1
16			Seaport	1	Others	8
17			Atorar depot	6	7	4
18			Rofabad	1	26	5
19			No response	11		
	Total	100	Total	100	Total	100

Data related to living areas are collected that reveal the spatial distribution patterns of the respondents. It can be seen from data (T.2)that they are living in 18 areas of the city but mostly concentrated in Baijid Bostami, Panchlaish, Bakolia, Doublemoring,, Halishahore, Oxygen and Atorar depot.These are the places where the respondents can find out a cheaper place to live in.One can also see the specific areas where the respondents live in(T.3).

Table:3. Specific living areas of the respondents

Specific living areas	Total	Colony	Total	Colony	Total
Baluchora	1	Sharmin	1	Nur alam	1
Rofabad, north	4	Korban	1	Atorar depot	6
Shersha	5	Hamjerbag	1	Hill veiw	1
Kacha bazaar	1	Bissho colony	2	D. C road	1
textaile	2	Mohammad nagar	1	Khotiber hat	1
Atorar depot	7	Amin	4	Road 2, hali shohor	5
Majpara	1	Munny commissioner	1	Bow bazaar	4
Oxizen	1	North gate midu para	1	Amanoth sha colony	1

Noar hat	1	Rofabad	2	No response	36
Tulatoli bridge side	1	Bastuhara, not house	3		
Ali store	1	Mojahar	1		
Rafiq sarkar bari	1	Brickfield	1		
N. m. g collage	1	Shersha	5		
Rajkhali fire service	1	Road 18, ward-3	1		
Chowk bazaar market	4	Raj house	1		
Baized thana side	1	Jagir sha	1		
Mogoltoli kacha bazaar	1	Sobhan	1		
wapda office side	1	Chowkbazaar	3		
Chotopul 5tara mosque	1	Majpara	1		
Firoj sha colony	1	Commissioner	1		
Forest gate 8no road		Chong	1		
Showed nagar	3	Batali	1		
Hill view	1	Rahimer	1		
Hali shohor	3	Noam mia	1		
No response	56	8 no forest	1		
		16 no road, 17 no ward	1		
		Chondonagar	1		
		Aziz	1		
Total	100	Showed para	3	Total	100

Data related to the place of respondents' place of work are furnished in Table-4 that they work mostly in Muradpur area, also in Baizid Bosmati and Halishahore routs. Others are working in different routs but none of them work outside the city.

Table: 4. Place of occupations of the respondents

Serial No	Place of occupation	Total
1	LalKhan Bazar	00
2	Chowkbazar	5
3	Moradpur	31
4	Newmarket	7
5	Daownhat	5
6	Barikbilding	8
7	Bhahardarhat	00
8	Excesroad	3
9	Modunaghat	00
10	AK Khan, Ispahani	4
11	Amtola	1
12	Alongkarmor	00
13	Halishohor-Borpul	8
14	Tigerpass	00
15	Olikhar More	3
16	Baizid	19
17	Notunbridge	4

18	Kotuali	1
19	Chamra Godam	0
20	Others	00
21	No response	00
22	GEC Moor	1
	Total	100

Table:5 Respondents age, sex, and religion .

Serial No	Age Structure	Total	Sex	Total	Religion	Total
1	Up to 7 years	00	Male	100	Muslim	99
2	8 years	00	Female	00	Hindu	00
3	9 "	3			Buddhist (Borua)	1
4	10"	9			Christian	00
5	11"	10				
6	12"	15				
7	13"	12				
8	14"	10				
9	15"	11				
10	16"	8				
11	17"	16				
12	Below 18"	6				
Total	--	100		100		100

It is found from data that the age of the working children varies from 9 to below 18 years. Of them, most of them are from ages that vary from 10 to 17 years. The working children are male s only as our socio, religious and cultural values do not encourage the female children to work in an occupation like the present one.

Table:6: Occupations of the respondents, their fathers and mothers

Serial no	Respondents occupations	Total	Fathers occupation	Total	Fathers occupation	Total	Mothers Occupation	Total
1	Helper	79	Shop kipper	3	Building maker	4	House wife	77
2	Temporary Driver	15	labor	4	Vehicle Mechanic	2	Garments worker	15
3	Helper+ driver	6	Rikshaw puller	9	Normal business	5	No response	8
4	No response	00	Daily Labor	14	Driver (small vehicle)	11		
5			lineman	2	unemployed	9		
6			Driver (big vehicle)	11	Meat business			
7			Farmer	5	Fore man	1		
8			Fisher business	4	Tempu owners	1		
9			electrician	1	cooking	1		
10			Gateman	3	No response	10		
	Total	100		-	Total	100	Total	100

It is to be noticed that among the respondents temporary Driver(15) and Helper cum Driver(6) that is (21) 21 % of the respondents are engaged in driving without having proper training and

authorized driving license putting him self and the passengers at highest risk which is very alarming.

Here occupation, defined after Taylor (1968:8), is not only associated with income but also with social status of the individuals. The individuals may have many roles to play in the society but his/her occupation role is more dominant than others. The respondents are pursuing low-status occupation; therefore, their social status is low. Looking at data furnished in Table (6 and 7) show that heterogeneity is the dominant trend as far as occupations of the respondents, their fathers and mothers are concerned. Some kind of homogeneity can be seen between the occupations of fathers and the respondents. Most of the respondents' mothers are housewife but some are working in garments factories. A comparison between the respondents and their mothers show a complete occupational heterogeneity. This is the normal trend of occupational heterogeneity. As far as prestige dimension of occupation is concerned, it is found from data (T.7) that 27 are in 'horizontal' line, while downward mobility is the dominant one. This trend can be understood if the job market is taken into account, also the lower socio-economic status of the respondents and their parents including the social structure that creates more opportunities for some also negates others.

Table:7:Occupational homogeneity and homogeneity between respondents (son) and fathers

		Total
1	Same occupations	10
2	Different occupations	80
3	No response	10
	Total	100
4	Same prestige as (horizontal mobility) that of father	27
5	Upward mobility	12
6	Downward mobility	51
7	No response	10
8	Total	100

People, for many reasons, migrate that can roughly be divided into push and pull factors. one can see (Table 8) it is poverty, that forced them migrate from rural to urban areas and among them, the nature of migration is horizontal, no change of social status before and after migration. This trend is related to the principle of ascription that keeps some groups/individuals in the same position over generations, known as inter-generational perpetuation of positions (D'Souza, 1981, Ali, 1992, 1993).

Table:8 Causes of migration as pointed out by the respondents (Multiple response)

Serial no	Causes of migration	Total
1	Poverty	31
2	Search for work/job	11
3	With family	24
4	Low income of father	7
5	Any help opportunity in village	6
6	Separated family from father	1
7	Income for education	1
8	Less job opportunity in village	2
9	For helping parents	6
10	For more income	1
11	Live in ctg city before birth	32
12	Training for driver	6
13	No response	6

The employers usually try to use children and pay a very meager amount against their hard and risky jobs. For 1-2 hours work each gets Taka fifty only (less than one US\$). But those working 9-10 daily get Taka 151-200 per day. But those working very hard (11-16 hours) get Taka 251-450 per day. This illegal appropriation of surplus can be explained taking Marx's theory of surplus value.

Table:9 Respondents', income, duration of work per day and duration of occupations

Serialno	Daily income (in taka)	Total	Working work per day (an hour)	Total	Duration of occupation (in month)	Total
1	Below 50 taka	1	1-2	0	1day-2 month	10
2	50-100	2	3-4	0	3-4	7
3	101-150	11	5-6	2	5-6	7
4	151-200	7	7-8	4	7-8	1
5	201-250	12	9-10	19	9-below 1 year	00
6	251-300	14	11-12	56	1-2 years	38
7	301-350	11	13-14	12	3-4	19
8	351-400	5	15-16	5	5-6	12
9	401-450	2	-		7-8	4
10	451-500	12	-		9-10+ years	2
11	501-600	5	-		No response	00
12	601-700	2	-			
13	701-800	2	-			
14	801-900	1	-			
15	901-1000+	4	-			
16	30-40% in total income	5				
17	No response	4		2		
18	Total	100		100		100

In a traditional society like ours, decisions usually taken collectively, not individually. This trend is noticeable here also (T.10). But here role of father is very dominant, followed by legal guardians, jointly by both fathers and mothers jointly which is the rational behavior demanded in the modern society.

Table:10: Decision for choosing this occupation.

serial no	Decision makers	Total
1	Father	40
2	Mother	01
3	Brother	00
4	Sister	01
5	Local guardian	38
6	Self	3
7	Others	6
8	Father + mother	10
9	No response	1
	Total	100

Usually the employers are hostile to the employees that derives mainly from economic exploitation. The former tries to exploit the poor working children paying lesser wage. Here (T-11) one can see some amount of positive changes been made as 19 respondents have friendly relation, 69 have normal relations while 12 did not respond to this question. The employer-employee relationships are based on the principle of superiority and inferiority, where it is usual to have conflicting behavior, some times open, sometimes hidden also. These children are very poor, having no other means earning livelihood but to sell their labour to the Tempo owners. They have to accept the relative lower position, irritating behavior including physical torture.

Table:11:. Nature of relationship with the employer

Serial no	Nature of relations	Total
1	Friendly	19
2	Normal	69
3	No response	12
4	total	100

T-12, The respondents(93) are aware about the risk of the job but they have no other option to have another less vulnerable occupation. Among them, 58, out of 100, have the intention to give up the job to technical ones, while 72 have the desire to change to non-risk occupations.

Rable:12:.. Respondents' opinion about vulnerability of the jobs , intention to change present occupations to less vulnerable ones.

Name of the cause	Yes	No	Total
Risks of the tempo vehicles works	93	7	100
Give up form the tempo vehicle's work to technical institutions works	58	42	100
Give up from the risk work of the tempo vehicle to non risks works	72	28	100

As far as physical torture is concerned, a sizable number(41) responded positively, and the instruments used for this are, hand, machinery parts and sticks but among there, hand is frequently used. About sexual abuse all of them responded that such unethical behaviour did not thing happen. But this is not acceptable statement . In our culture none talks openly about sex, if they are abused they will not disclose the fact to none as our culture does not permit such abuse.

Table:13:Physical torture , sexual harassment and the persons abused sexually

Serial no	Types	Yes	No	Total
1	physical torture	41	59	100
2	sexual harassment	00	100	100
Physical torture only for answer for yes				
Serial no	Types of physical torture			
1	by hand	17		
2	by parts of machine	2		
3	By sticks	2		
4	Others	20		
	Total	41		

Leisure is a must for smooth functioning of the body. Here data(T.14) revealed that 12 have no recreation time, 37 have 2 hours a day,33 have only one hour and among them, 6 play different types of games available at hands 20 sleep and 11 have no means of passing leisure time.

Table:14: Leisure time and mode of passing leisure time

Serial no	leisure time	Total	mode of passing leisure time	Total
1	1 hour	33	Games	24
2	2 hours	37	Video games	6
3	3 hours	11	Sleeping	20
4	Not recreation	12	nothing	11
5	No response	7	No recreation	8
6			Not necessary	10
7			others	7
8			gossiping	5
9			No response	9
	total	100		100

Data regarding appropriation of income from the respondents (T.15). One can see 5 admitted while 91 did not have any such experience. The driver is the key person in the tempo service that creates scope for them to exploit some children, sometime the employees willingly spend some amount of money from his income to make the Ustads (Drivers) happy. Therefore, some amount of exploitation is inherent in the system.

Table:15: Appropriation of money by driver or owner

	Yes	No	No response
Take up some / percent of total money	5	91	4
		Total	100

Data are also collected to reveal the saving and spending patterns. Data (T.16) indicated that many of them (24) spend money for better food, 9 for video games and 8 for smoking. The respondents are aware of the bad effects of smoking but the nature of job demands smoking. The children find the parents as reliable ones, more particularly the mothers (22) to keep their savings. Among them a few keep their savings to their local guardians.

Table:16: Mode of expending income by the respondents

Serial no	Modes of expending income	Total	Place to saving money	Total
1	Smoking	8	Mother	27
2	drinks	00	Father	22
3	Watching movies	4	Sister	2
4	Video games	9	Brother	00
5	Delicious food	30	Self	8
6	Others(From Different areas)	24	Local guardians	5
7	Not habit	25	others	2
8			Father+ mother	34
9	total	100		100

Data given below (Table 17) indicate that overwhelming majority (78) Place to stay with the family members while others, having no family members in Chittagong city, live with others—friends, fellow workers, others in slum area or in mess.

Table:17: Place where the respondents stay at night

Serial no	Place of living at night	Total
1	With family	78
2	With others from same locality	08
3	Others (from different areas)	07
4		
5	Slum	03
6	No response	04
7	Total	100

Family is the important institution that not only socialize the children, it is also the sweet and safe place where the children have to come back after job. But due to many factors it does not happen always. Here 82 percent live with their family members but others do not for multiple factors such as, conflicts with family members, job demanded separation from family members who live in villages and this separation from family esteems mostly from poverty. This creates one kind of psychological detachment with the family members. This kind of separation can also be observed from data furnished below (Table:18).

Table: 18:. Types of living by the respondents

Serial no	With family	Total
1	Yes	82
2	No	18
	Total	100
	Causes of not living with or without family	
3	Migration to city for work	6
4	To change life	1
5	Conflict with family	5
6	Separated from family	1
7	Family lives in village	1
8	No response	4
9	Total	18

Data (T-19) Shows that among the respondents 96 have relationship with family only 4 have no relationship. Again 95 is maintaining relationship with family where is 3 is not maintaining and 2 is in no responses category . Data about family size shows that 44 respondents family member is 5-6,35 respondents family member is 7-8, 7 respondents family member is 9-10, 9 respondents family member is 11+,3 respondents family member is 3-4, only 01 respondents family member is 01-02, where is 01 respondents is in no response category. It shows that family planning program or birth control is not familiar to them.

Table:19: Relationship with family members and Maintaining relations with persons

	Yes	No	No response	Total
Relationship with family members	96	4	00	100
Maintaining relations with persons	95	3	2	100
Serial no	Size of the Family/ persons	Total		
1	1-2	1		
2	3-4	3		
3	5-6	44		
4	7-8	35		
5	9-10	7		
6	11+	9		
7	No response	1		
	Total	100		

Data given below(20) revealed that 86 respondent's family members are not in vulnerable jobs; they work in factory, garments, and tailoring shops. But a few of them are working in different sectors such as, tempo helper, rickshaw puller, driving bus or car, and construction of buildings, these are vulnerable jobs but the respondents did not consider this as vulnerable ones..

Table:20: Respondents' family members pursuing vulnerable jobs

Serial no	Name of occupations	Total
1	No	86
2	Helper of tempo	4
3	Rickshaw puller	2
4	Factory	1
5	Garments	3
6	Driver	2
7	Mason/ building maker	1
	Tailoring shops	1
	Total	100

Education is an important institution that, in general, work as a powerful means for social mobility but the opportunities for achieving education are unequally distributed among the people. In this system, the members of the upper class get more opportunities when compared with the

lower class people. Among the respondents(T.21), 72 have primary education class vi -x (12) while 15 are uneducated. Inter-generational comparison with the fathers and mothers revealed some amount of progress as far as educational statuses are concerned, has been made. This has been possible due to Compulsory Primary Education policy introduced in 1992. But even then, some children are out of this education policy of Bangladesh that can be understood if one takes into account the poverty level and lack of motivation from the guardians.

Table:21: Educational status of the respondents, fathers and mothers

Serial no	Level of education	Respondents Total	Father Total	Mother Total
1	Uneducated	15	60	70
2	class 1-5	72	24	15
3	Class 6-10	12	12	8
4	Others	00	2	5
5	No response	1	2	2
6		100	100	100

Among the respondents, only 7 go to primary school while overwhelming majority (93) do not go to school. Of them, 45 have shown interest in getting some kind of education, 18 only primary level, while 22 have the desire to have education up to any level.

Table:22: Going to school now and interested to going school

	Yes	No	Total
Go to school now	7	93	100
Interested to going school	45	55	100
Interested to going school for answer to yes			
Serial no	Level of education	Total	
1	primary	18	
2	Technical	02	
3	Any level	22	
4	Sub-program	0	
5	No response	03	
6	Total	45	

Data (Table:23)with respect to the registration at birth show that 51 percent has registered but 44 do not have and 5 did not respond to this question. Birth registration is a must but generally the poor people do not follow this practice which can be related to lack of education and information, lacking from the concerned persons as well.

Table:23: Birth registration of the respondents

Serial no	Birth registration	Total
1	Yes	51
2	No	44
3	No response	5
	Total	100

T-24, One can see from data that only 4 are having safe water, 47 drink WASA water and 30 drink water from deep tub well. In fact, except 4, others drink unsafe water. This is a common trend among the city dwellers, particularly among the poor people.

Table:24: Use of safe drinking water

Serial no	Types of use water	Total
1	Safe water	4
2	WASA	47
3	Tank's water	5
4	Deep tub-well	5
5	Tub-well	30
6	Others	2
7	No response	7
	Total	100

As far as health care is concerned, the respondents have knowledge about health care system but some of them do not have. In case of accident, mostly minor injury, they get financial support from the employers (Table:25).

Table: 25: Medical Information

Serial no		Yes	No	No response	Total
1	Go to private medical... health services	62	36	2	100
2	Knowledge of vaccine	81	16	3	100
3	Take to medical services (general)	63	37	00	100
4	Any time take to vaccine	64	36	00	100
5	Availability to bath in residents	98	2	00	100
6	Have no draining system at working place	40	59	1	100
7	First aid medical service for accidents	51	48	1	100
8	Medical help from owners	68	30	2	100

The children working in tempo sector have some hopes (Table:26) such as, driving big vehicles, have the intention to migrate to other countries where they can earn more. Among them, 4 have shown interest in driving big vehicle, others have shown interest in working in garment factory, buying shop and 3 have opted for personal business that will change their hard life.

Table: 26: Expectations of the respondents

Expectations	Total	Expectations	Total
Driver of the big vehicle	42	Owner of the big vehicle	4
Migrating to foreign countries	15	Garments worker	1
Works in shop (mobile, computer)	1	Peace/ pleasure to family	1
Owner of the small vehicle	2	Owner of the shop	1
Do not work in helper	2	Faith in luck	1
Want to no change	3	Engineer	1
Go to school and jobs	8	Business/ trade	3
Pilot	1	Lives for good	3
Rich man	8	No response	3
		Total	100

Table: 27: Overall observation with respect to the followings

Types of observation	Total	Types of observation	Total
Assessment of the child worker numbers	5	Difficult life	4
poverty	4	Do not go to doctor for money	1
Risk less works	1	Agreement not to owner but have to driver	3
Appropriation of money by traffic police	4	Bank loan	1
Learning to technical works	1	Medical help from the owner to accidents	6
Harassment from the passengers	1	No response	65
Go to school this for money	4	Total	100

Sum up of the findings of the study as follows ;

Most of the respondents are from Chittagong (27), followed by comilla (17) Noakhali (13) Bhola (10) Cox's bazaar (9) others from different districts of Bangladesh. That is since Chittagong is port city all down trodden people from adjacent areas use to rush to Chittagong City in search of job (T-1) It reveals from data (Table 2,3,4,5) that all the respondents are living in 18 areas of the city like Baized bostami, Panchlaish, Bakalia, Double mooring, Haliashahar, Baropul, Oxygen, Aturardepot, Shersha, Bisho Colony, Muradpur, etc where the low income people are concentrated, these areas are densely populated and less developed areas of the city, All the respondents are male and they work in city area. The age of the working children varies from 9 to below 18, but most of them are from ages 10 to 17 years. Among them 99 are Muslim and 1 Bhuddist but no Hindu.

Data (Table -6) Shows that among the working children 15 is working as Driver and 6 is working as helper cum driver which is most vulnerable. some kind of homogeneity can be seen between the occupation of father and the respondents (T-7). Data about causes of migration (T-8) Shows poverty (31), searching for work /job (11) with family (24) living in city before birth (32) that is all poor people migrated for income. But because of exploitative nature of the owner / driver their income is low (T-9). Data (T-10) shows that decision for choosing this vulnerable occupation is taken by father (40) followed by local guardian (38) then father + mother Jointly (10). Usually relationship between employer and employees are hostile but here (T-11) We see 69 respondents have normal relationship where in 19 have friendly relationship with the employer though 12 did not respond. Data (T-12) about Vulnerability of the jobs, intention to change present occupation to less Vulnerable one shows that 93 respondents are aware about the Vulnerability of the job, and 7 do not consider it risk job. Again 58 have the intention to give up the job, while 72 have the desire to change to non risk occupations. Physical torture and sexual harassment is a matter of great concern in our national arena. Here (T-13) shows that 41 respondents are to suffer Physical torture where is no body admits about sexual harassment. 12 have no recreation time (T-14) 5 admits (T-15) appropriation of money by driver or owner, while 91 have no such experience and 4 do not respond. Mode of spending income shows (T-16) that many of them (30) spend money for delicious food. One can see from data (T-17) that 78 respondents stay at night with family. Again we see (T-18) 82 respondent live with their family members. 96 respondents have relationship with family members (T-19). Whether the respondents family members are pursuing vulnerable jobs data (T-20) Shows 86 respondents family members are not engaged in vulnerable jobs. Information about education of the respondents (T-21) Shows that among the respondents 72 have primary education, 12 read Class-V to X while 15 are uneducated and only 1 did not respond. Data (T-23) Shows 51 have birth registration. Data about use of safe drinking water (T-24) Shows that 47 respondent use WASA Water, 30 Use tube-well, only 4 respondent use safe water. Most of them have knowledge about health system. Incase of accident, minor injury they get financial support from the employer (T-25) Man lives with hopes and aspirations. The children working in transport (Tempo) sector have also hopes and expectations. 42 of them want to be driver of big vehicle, 15 want to go to foreign for more income, 8 want to be rich man (T-26). That is these children have the dream to be human resource. It appears from the data that children working in transport (Tempo) sector are deprived of basic human rights and needs.

Bangladesh lends support to CRC through the ratification of the same on August 03, 1990 and affirms state commitment for its implication. Bangladesh is one of the first 22 states ratifying the charter. Since Bangladesh has entered into a legal binding as a signatory state it is now indispensable for Bangladesh to implement the charter. The Government of Bangladesh is committed to its people and to UN also for elimination of child labour and to protect child rights. The dominant reason for child labour is poverty. Different programs are ongoing for eradication of poverty and also for elimination of child labour to ensure basic human rights and needs. But it reveals from analysis that in spite of being a signatory state with so much of promise and programs where governments, non-government, local and international initiatives are in operation the life, development and livelihood of the children are under threat.

As we know in September 2000, 189 countries attending the UN Millennium summit signed the UN Millennium declaration a manifesto to eradicate extreme poverty, hunger and disease among the one billion people in the world to subsist on barely anything (UN, 2000). The project set a deadline of 2015 to achieve 8 goals called Millennium development goals (MDGs);

1. Eradicate extreme poverty & hunger
2. Achieve universal primary education
3. Promote Gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce Child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria & other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a Global partnership for development.

Bangladesh is promise bound to achieve MDGs. But till to day little bit progress is visible in poverty reduction, child mortality and maternal health care sector. But 2015 is not far away rather it is knocking at the door. So this is high time to press hard to achieve MDGs that may help the children engaged in hazardous / worst forms of child labour like transport (Tempo) sector.

Conclusion

Bangladesh is a democratic state having its own constitution that incorporated "equality of opportunity" for all citizens. But this equality has not been endured till today. Opportunities are sharply unequally distributed where the upper class people and their children are getting more opportunities than the lower ones. The working children are born in low status families with little opportunities. Therefore, the poor children having no other option but to work in different sectors which are very much vulnerable. The government is taking some steps but failed to cover the huge poor children. In a stratified society based on both principle of ascription and achievements, child labour is an inseparable element of exploitative social structure. Keeping the present social structure based on exploitation, one can take some step to ban child labour. But viewed from functionalist school, child labour is functional -- the working children are contributing to the family income that, to some extent, is a positive contribution to minimizing the economic miseries of the family. If we really feel to remove/ban child labour then, a very pragmatic policies are to be undertaken by the state for abolishing the existing exploitative social structure that creates and perpetuates social inequalities over generations. For that we need to change the existing social structure that serves as a powerful mechanism not to minimize the gap between the poor and the rich but to widen the gaps. The finding of this study may help the policy makers to make a short-long term planning to raise the social status of these unprivileged poor children. It can be a structural change or only some amount of reformation. These depend on our national goals.

We can raise voice 'lets' end child labour ; but it is hard to achieve we can not uproot or totally eliminate child labour. because in a stratified society like ours it is a continuous process like birth of a child. Again it is a vicious circle. our ultimate goal is to eliminate child labour but immediate target is how much child friendly we can make the present child labour situation. we should have our all out efforts against child labour . Considering these govt. has adapted National child labour Elimination policy 2010 wherein we see “it became the unanimous demand of government, non-governmentat organizations (NGOs) and the civil society at large to have a timely policy to remove the existing child labour situations towards a positive direction. Within this backdrop, the child labour elimination policy 2010 came into force with having incorporated necessary elements extracted from different events and incidents happened in recent National, Regional and global level in socio-economic cultural and geo-Political events. The existing laws and regulations related to child and child labour will be gradually integrated into this policy, and it will be considered as the determinant and standard instrument while enacting and amending laws and formulating rules and regulations on child and child labour issues in public and private sector”

National Child labour elimination policy 2010 concluded with conservative words “in the light of this document (National Child labour elimination policy) if the existing acts, rules and regulations are reorganized and the plan of action is adopted and implemented, our children would obviously grow up as enlightened human being” Let’s hope .

Recommendations

It seems the working children in transport (Tempo) sector in Chittagong metropolitan area are approximately 600/700 in quantum. That is the universe is small in size. To eliminate hazardous child labour in transport(Tempo) sector a program can be initiated under Ghashful with the help of Chittagong City Corporation, District administration , law enforcing agencies , and others NGOs and Funding Agencies for education, skill training and if necessary alternative safe job for this children at risk which can be micro level action oriented model project with the target for gradual elimination of hazardous child labour from transport (Tempo)sector and to rehabilitate them in usual life.

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A . Letter from Ghashful



B. Letter Issued by Deputy Commissioner, Chittagong office

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স্মারক নং- ০০.২৯১.০১৬.৪৪.০৪.০৪৪.২০১০-২১/০

তারিখঃ ০১/০৮/২০১০ খ্রিঃ

বিষয় : শিশু শ্রম নিরোধ প্রসঙ্গে

সূত্র : বেসরকারী স্বেচ্ছাসেবী সংস্থা "ঘাসফুল" এর স্মারক নং ১৭৩, তারিখ ২১/০৬/২০১০ খ্রিঃ।

উপর্যুক্ত বিষয় ও সূত্রোক্ত স্মারকের প্রেক্ষিতে বেসরকারী স্বেচ্ছাসেবী সংস্থা "ঘাসফুল" কর্তৃক "শিশু শ্রমকার অধিকার দিন বদলের অসীকার" নামক সেমিনারে চট্টগ্রাম শহরে টেম্পু চালনার সহায়তাকে শিশুদের জন্য সবচেয়ে ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ কাজ হিসাবে চিহ্নিত করা হয়েছে। উক্ত সেমিনারে জেলা প্রশাসক মহোদয়ের সুপারিশে উপস্থিত সকলের নিকট থেকে শিশু শ্রমের শিবদের দুর্ভোগ নিরসনে সরকারী বেসরকারী প্রতিষ্ঠান সমূহকে জবাবদিহিতা ও সক্রিয় অংশ গ্রহণের ক্ষেত্রে করণীয় ও নির্দেশনা বিয়রক একটি সুপারিশমালা প্রদান করা হয় (কপি সংযুক্ত)। উল্লিখিত সুপারিশমালা অনুযায়ী চট্টগ্রাম শহরে টেম্পু চালনার কাজে শিশু শ্রম নিয়োজিত না করার জন্য অনুরোধ করা হয়েছে।

এমতাবস্থায় উক্ত সুপারিশমালার প্রেক্ষিতে প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য নির্দেশক্রমে অনুরোধ করা হলো।

সংযুক্তি : আবেদনপত্র ও সুপারিশমালা ০৭(সাত) কপি।

সহকারী কমিশনার
(তথ্য ও অভিযোগ শাখা)
চট্টগ্রাম।

ফোন : ০৩১-৬১১৫৮১

ই-মেইলঃ juthice 190@yohoo.com

সভাপতি/সম্পাদক
টেম্পু মালিক সমিতি
মুরাদপুর, চট্টগ্রাম।

অনুলিপিঃ সদয় অবগতি ও প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য প্রেরণ করা হলো।

১। মেট্রোপলিটন পুলিশ কমিশনার, চট্টগ্রাম।

২। সহকারী পরিচালক(ইন্টিগ্র), বিআরটিএ, বায়োজীদ, চট্টগ্রাম।

৩। নিবাহী পরিচালক, ঘাসফুল ও টাম লীডার, পিআইটি(নেট প্রজেক্ট), ৪৩৮ বেহেদাবাগ, চট্টগ্রাম।

C. Questionnaire



GHASHFUL

ঘাসফুল - নেস্ট প্রকল্প

চট্টগ্রাম মহানগর এলাকায় টেম্পোতে কর্মরত শিশুশ্রমিক

(একটি আর্থ-সামাজিক জরিপ)

শুধুমাত্র গবেষণা কাজের জন্য

প্রশ্নমালা নং	
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ক. তথ্য সংগ্রহের তারিখ/মাস/ সাল :

তারিখ	
মাস	
সাল	

খ. এলাকা পরিচিতি/ সনাক্তকরণ : (বর্তমান)

এলাকা	নাম	কোড
জেলা		
থানা		
ওয়ার্ড		
কলোনী/রোড নং		
সিটি কর্পোরেশন		
সনাক্ত করণ এলাকা		
পরিবহন নং(কর্মরত পরিবহনের নং)		
কর্ম এলাকা (কোন স্টেশনের আওতাভুক্ত)		
কোড : ১= লালখান বাজার, ২=চকবাজার, ৩= মুরাদপুর, ৪=নিউ মার্কেট, ৫= দেওয়ানহাট, ৬=বারিক বিল্ডিং, ৭=বহাদুর হাট, ৮=এক্রেস রোড, ৯=মদুনা ঘাট, ১০=একে, খান-ইস্পাহানি, ১১=আমতলা, ১২=অলংকার মোড়, ১৩=হাশিমহর-বড়পোল, ১৪=টাইগার পাস, ১৫=অলিখা মোড়, ১৬=রায়েজিদ, ১৭=নতুন ব্রিজ, ১৮= কোতোয়ালী, ১৯=চামড়া পোদাম, ২০=অন্যান্য -----		

গ. এলাকা পরিচিতি/ সনাক্তকরণ : (স্থায়ী)

এলাকা	নাম	কোড
জেলা		
উপজেলা		
ইউনিয়ন		
গ্রাম		
পৌরসভা/সিটি কর্পোরেশন		
বসতি		
অভিভাবকের ফোন		
অন্যান্য		

ঘ. উত্তরদাতার (কর্মজীবী শিশুর) পরিচিতি :

উত্তরদাতার নাম :		বয়স :		ধর্ম :	
উত্তরদাতার লিঙ্গ :	(কোড : ১=বালক, ২= বালিকা)			কোড	
উত্তরদাতার পিতা/বর্তমান অভিভাবকের নাম :		পেশা			
উত্তরদাতার মাতার /বর্তমান অভিভাবকের নাম :		পেশা			
অভিভাবকের সাথে উত্তরদাতার সম্পর্ক :				কোড	
কোড : ১=নিজে, ২= পিতা, ৩=মাতা, ৪=লাইনম্যান, ৫=ড্রাইভার, ৬=বোন, ৭=ফুফু, ৮=চাচা, ৯=চাচা, ১০=অন্যান্য -----					
যে খানে উত্তরদাতা উত্তর দিচ্ছেন :				কোড	
কোড : ১= কর্মস্থল, ২=রাস্তায়, ৩= গাড়ীতে, ৪=মার্কেট, ৫=স্টেশন, ৬= অফিস, ৭=বস্তি, ৮=দোকানে, ৯= টার্মিনাল, ১০=অন্যান্য -----					
গ্রাম থেকে শহরে আসার কারণ উল্লেখ করুন :					
১.					
২.					

গ. উত্তরদাতা (কর্মজীবী শিশুর) কাজের ধরণ :

টেবিল-১

কাজের ধরণ	কত দিন ধরে এ কাজে যুক্ত আছেন	দৈনিক কত ঘণ্টা কাজ করে	দৈনিক আয়	কোড
কোড : ১= হেলপার, ২=অস্থায়ী ড্রাইভার, ৩= অন্যান্য-----				
কার সিদ্ধান্তে এ কাজে নিযুক্ত আছেন : কোড : ১= পিতা, ২=মাতা, ৩= ভাই, ৪=বোন, ৫= স্থানীয় অভিভাবক, ৬= নিজে, ৭=অন্যান্য -----				

টেবিল-২

কর্ম পরিবেশ সম্পর্কিত তথ্য :	নির্দিষ্ট কোড
মালিকের সাথে আপনার বিন্যাস সম্পর্ক কেমন কোড : ১ = বন্ধুত্বপূর্ণ, ২= স্বাভাবিক, ৩=বৈরী, ৪= অন্যান্য-----	
টেম্পু পরিবহনে কাজ করা ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ এ বিষয়ে জানা আছে কিনা ?	হ্যাঁ <input type="checkbox"/> না <input type="checkbox"/>
টেম্পু পরিবহনে কাজ ছেড়ে কোন টেকনিক্যাল প্রতিষ্ঠানে কাজ শেখার আগ্রহ আছে কিনা ?	হ্যাঁ <input type="checkbox"/> না <input type="checkbox"/>
টেম্পু পরিবহনে ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ কাজ ছেড়ে অন্য ঝুঁকিহীন কাজের আগ্রহ আছে কিনা ?	হ্যাঁ <input type="checkbox"/> না <input type="checkbox"/>
কর্মস্থলে কোন শারিরিক নির্যাতনের শিকার হয়েছেন কিনা ? কোড : ০১= হাতে আঘাত, ২= যন্ত্রাংশ দিয়ে আঘাত, ৩= লাটি দিয়ে আঘাত, ৪=অন্যান্য -----	
কখনো যৌন নির্যাতনের শিকার হয়েছেন কিনা ?	হ্যাঁ <input type="checkbox"/> না <input type="checkbox"/>
যদি হ্যাঁ হয় কার দ্বারা নির্যাতনের শিকার হয়েছেন ? কোড : ০১= মালিক, ২= ড্রাইভার, ৩=গ্যারেজের মালিক, ৪=অন্যান্য হেলপার, ৫=অন্যান্য-----	
অবসরে কত সময় পান ? কোড : ০১= এক ঘণ্টা, ২= ২ঘণ্টা, ৩= তিন ঘণ্টার অধিক. ৪= অবসর নেই	
অবসর সময় কিভাবে কাটে ? কোড : ১ =খেলা, ২=ভিডিও গেইম, ৩=ঘুমোনা, ৪= কিছুই করেনা, ৫=অবসর নেই, ৬= প্রযোজ্য নয়, ৭=অন্যান্য-----	
আপনার দৈনিক টাকা থেকে (ড্রাইভার/মালিক) কোন অংশ রাখে কিনা ?	হ্যাঁ <input type="checkbox"/> না <input type="checkbox"/>
বেতন এর টাকা দিয়ে কি করেন ? কোড : ১=মাতা ২= পিতা, ৩=বোন, ৪= ভাই, ৫= নিজে সঞ্চয় করে, ৬= নিজেই খরচ করে ৭= অন্যান্য	
বেতন এর টাকা অংশ দিয়ে কি করেন ? (নীচের কোন বিষয়ে অভ্যস্ত কিনা ?) কোড : ১=ধূমপান, ২=মাদক, ৩=সিনেমা, ৪=ভিডিও গেইম, ৫= উন্নত খাবার, ৬=অন্যান্য	
বাসস্থান কোড : ১=পরিবারের সাথে, ২=রাস্তায়, ৩=দোকানে, ৪=স্টেশনে, ৫=অন্যের সাথে, ৬=আইল্যান্ডে ৭= বস্তি, ৮=অন্যান্য----	
কখনো চাঁদাবাজির শিকার হয়েছে কিনা :	হ্যাঁ <input type="checkbox"/> না <input type="checkbox"/>

ছ. পরিবার সম্পর্কিত তথ্য :

	কোড:
পরিবারের সাথে এক সাথে থাকে কিনা ?	হ্যাঁ <input type="checkbox"/> না <input type="checkbox"/>
যদি না থাকে - কেন ? (কোডের ঘরে কারণ উল্লেখ করুন)	হ্যাঁ <input type="checkbox"/> না <input type="checkbox"/>
পরিবারের সাথে যোগাযোগ আছে কিনা ?	হ্যাঁ <input type="checkbox"/> না <input type="checkbox"/>
যদি না থাকে কখন থেকে (কোডের ঘরে - মাস , সাল উল্লেখ করুন)	
মাতা-পিতার সাথে সম্পর্ক আছে কিনা ?	হ্যাঁ <input type="checkbox"/> না <input type="checkbox"/>
পরিবারের সদস্য সংখ্যা কত ? (কোডের ঘরে সংখ্যায় উল্লেখ করুন)	
পরিবারে আর কোন শিশু কাজের সাথে জড়িত আছে কি ?	হ্যাঁ <input type="checkbox"/> না <input type="checkbox"/>
কি ধরনের কাজ ? (কাজটি কোডের ঘরে উল্লেখ করুন)	হ্যাঁ <input type="checkbox"/> না <input type="checkbox"/>

চ. শিক্ষা সম্পর্কিত তথ্য :

	নির্দিষ্ট কোড
আপনার বাবা মায়ের শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতা বিবরণ কোড : ১= পড়েনি, ২= ১ম-৫ম, ৩= ৬ষ্ঠ-১০ম, ৪= অন্যান্য----	

আপনি পড়া লেখা করেছেন কিনা ? (করলে কোন শ্রেণী পর্যন্ত কোডের ঘরে উল্লেখ করুন)			
কোড : ১= পড়েনি, ২= ১ম-৫ম, ৩= ৬ষ্ঠ-১০ম, ৪= অন্যান্য----			
এখন কোন স্কুলে পড়ে কিনা ?	হ্যাঁ	না	
পড়া লেখার আগ্রহ আছে কিনা ?	হ্যাঁ	না	
কোন ধরনের পড়া লেখার প্রতি আগ্রহ			
কোড : ১= প্রাথমিক, উপ-আনুষ্ঠানিক, ৩=কারিগরি শিক্ষা, ৪=অন্যান্য			
যদি থাকে তা হলে কোন ধরনের (তা কোডের ঘরের উল্লেখ করুন)			
জন্ম নিবন্ধন করা হয়েছে কিনা ? (যদি নম্বর থাকে উল্লেখ করুন)	হ্যাঁ	না	

জ. স্বাস্থ্য ও পয়ঃনিষ্কাশন সম্পর্কিত তথ্য :

	নির্দিষ্ট কোড
আবাসস্থলে গোসল করার ব্যবস্থা আছে কিনা ?	হ্যাঁ <input type="checkbox"/> না <input type="checkbox"/>
পানির ব্যবহার (খাওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে):	
কোড : ১=নিরাপদ পানি, ২=ওয়াসার লাইনের পানি, ৩= ট্যাংকির পানি, ৪= গভীর নলকূপ, ৫=অগভীর নলকূপ ৬= অন্যান্য	
দূর্ঘটনা হলে প্রাথমিক চিকিৎসার ব্যবস্থা আছে কিনা?	হ্যাঁ <input type="checkbox"/> না <input type="checkbox"/>
মালিকের পক্ষ থেকে চিকিৎসার ব্যবস্থা করে কিনা ?	হ্যাঁ <input type="checkbox"/> না <input type="checkbox"/>
কর্মস্থলে পয়ঃনিষ্কাশনের (পায়খানা-প্রশ্রাব খানা) ব্যবহারের সুযোগ আছে কিনা ?	হ্যাঁ <input type="checkbox"/> না <input type="checkbox"/>
টিকা সম্পর্কে অবগত কিনা ?	হ্যাঁ <input type="checkbox"/> না <input type="checkbox"/>
কোন সময় টিকা নিয়েছে কিনা ?	হ্যাঁ <input type="checkbox"/> না <input type="checkbox"/>
পার্শ্বর্তী সরকারী/বেসরকারী মেডিকেল/স্বাস্থ্য সেবা কেন্দ্র/স্যাটেলাইট ক্লিনিক থেকে সেবা গ্রহণ করে কিনা ?	হ্যাঁ <input type="checkbox"/> না <input type="checkbox"/>
চিকিৎসা সেবা গ্রহণ করে কিনা ?	হ্যাঁ <input type="checkbox"/> না <input type="checkbox"/>

উত্তরদাতার প্রত্যাশা/ আবেদন : -----

অন্যান্য কোন গুরুত্বপূর্ণ পর্যবেক্ষণ/তথ্য থাকলে তা লিপিবদ্ধ করুন : -----

তথ্য সংগ্রহকারী :

নাম :

স্বাক্ষর :

পদবী :

তারিখ :

D. List of Interviewers

NAME: MST. IREEN PARVIN
FATHER NAME: MD. ANSAR ALI
MOTHER NAME: SHAMSUN NAHAR
PRESENT ADDRESS: HOUES NO - 24, ROAD NO- 02, BLOCK- B
HALISHAHAR HOUSING ESTATE, CHITTAGONG
POSITION : STUDENT OF CHITTAGONG UNIVERSITY
MOBILE NUMBER: 01672339691

NAME: SYEDA NOJHAT SULTANA
FATHER: SYED YASIN NURY
MOTHER: NOOR JAHAN BEGUM
PRESENT ADDRESS: NANUPUR, FATICKCHARI, CHITTAGONG
POSITION : STUDENT OF CHITTAGONG UNIVERSITY .
MOBILE NUMBER: 01813956793

NAME: MD.NEWAJ KABIR TALUKDER
FATHER: AHMED KABIR TALUKDER
MOTHER: JINNAT JASMIN
PRESENT ADDRESS: BADURTOLA, ARAKAN HOUSING SOCIETY, CHITTAGONG
POSITION : STUDENT OF CHITTAGONG UNIVERSITY .
MOBILE NUMBER: 01826340746

NAME: JANNATUL TASNIM
FATHER: AHMED KABIR
MOTHER: JINNAT JASMIN
PERMANENT ADDRESS: FATEHPUR, FATICKCHARI, CHITTAGONG.
POSITION : STUDENT OF CHITTAGONG UNIVERSITY
MOBILE NUMBER: 01825154358

NAME: MOSHARRAF HOSSAIN
FATHER: JAFAR AHMED
MOTHER: MUSAMMAT JINU-NURIN
5/A HAJEE MASSION ,DC ROAD
BAKALIA,CHITTAGONG
MOBILE NUMBER: 01816060166
POSITION : STUDENT OF BGC Trust UNIVERSITY

৯. উত্তর

টেক্স-১

কাজের

কাজ : :

অন্যান্য

কার সি

কোড :

টেক্স-২

কর্ম প

মালিক

কোড :

টেক্স

টেক্স

টেক্স

কর্মস্থলে

কোড :

কখনো

যদি হ

কোড :

অবসরে

কোড :

অবসর

কোড :

আপনা

বেতন

কোড :

বেতন

কোড :

বাসস্থান

কোড :

কখনো

ছ. পরিব

পরিবাস

যদি না

পরিবাস

যদি না

মাতা-পিতা

পরিবাস

পরিবাস

কি ধর

চ. শিক্ষ

আপনা

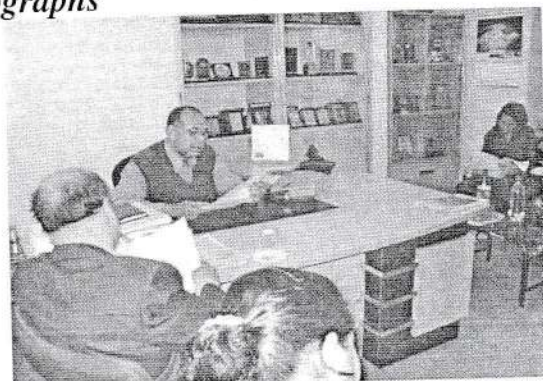
কোড

Working

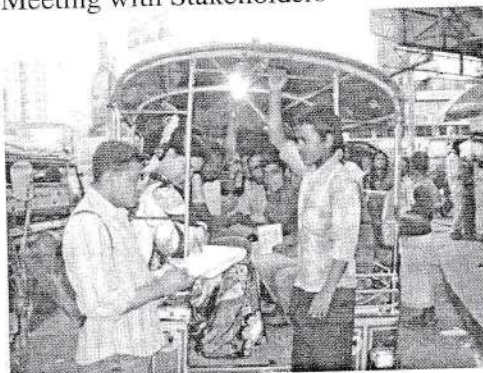
E. Photographs



Meeting with Stakeholders



Meeting with CEO Ghashful



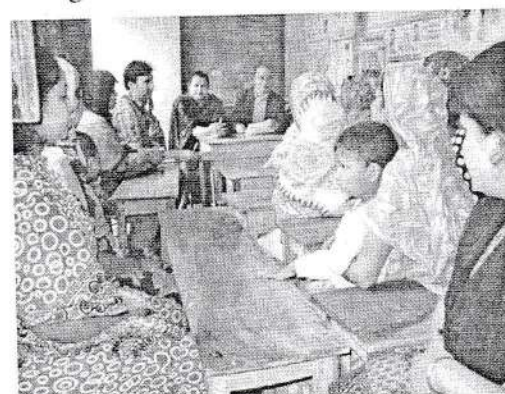
Data Collection



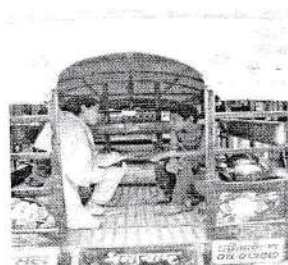
Meeting with Media



Data Collection



Meeting with Parents



Data Collection



Interviewers



Data Collection