Children Working in the Hazardous Road Transport Sector in Chattogram City, Bangladesh

A Sociological Profile

Dr. Monzur-Ul-Amin Chowdhury

www.ghashful-bd.org

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Dr. Monzur-ul-Amin Chowdhury was born in Noajishpur under Raozan Upazilla in Chittagong; received his B.A (Hons) and M.A in Sociology from University of Chittagong (CU) and secured 3rd position in both the examinations. He was awarded D.P.I scholarship, Government of Bangladesh. He is the founder president of Sociological study circle in CU and Editor of Alaol Hall Annual Magazine'78. He obtained his Ph.D in 2006 from CU. Dr. Monzur is a Senate member of CU since 1986 and former member of Finance Committee CU. He acted as Syndicate nominated member in Assistant Director Selection Committee of Chittagong University Physical Education Department. He is a member of Chittagong University Registered Graduates Statues Review Committee since 2017 and also member of Committee formed, in June 2020 as per direction of University Grants Commission, by the University of Chittagong for recommending measures to the Academic Council to compensate students for Academic loss incurred or being incurred due to COVID-19. Dr. Chowdhury was also a member of CU 1st & 3rd convocation organizing committee and Vice Chancellor nominated member in Raozan College Governing Body. His interest in education & research was shaped by his father Abdul Hoque Chowdhury who was awarded Posthumous EKUSHEY PADAK 2011 as researcher. He was the Editor of weekly "The CHALTIDI" published from Chittagong.

Dr. Monzur is the Co-Author of "Enhancing Trade and Investment between Bangladesh & North-East States of India" published by Chittagong Chamber of Commerce & Industry in 2003. He has in his credit 20 research Articles and seminar papers already published. His Publications on child labour "The Working Children in Transport Sector (Tempo) in Chittagong Metropolitan City" - A Sociological Profile Published in 2013 and "The Working Children in Road Transport Sector in Chittagong City, Bangladesh" - A Sociological Profile Published in 2018. Dr. Monzur is the founder president of Civil Society think tank 'Forum for People's Voice-FPV'. He is the Editor of 'Journal Fourm for People's Voice' Published in 2015. Dr. Monzur was Vice President of Chittagong Chamber of Commerce & Industry and he was also the Vice Chairman of *GHASHFUL* - A Non-Government Voluntary Development Organization for 3 Consecutive terms.

Dr. Monzur, now, is the Chairman of *GHASHFUL* & Adjunct Professor, Sociology and Sustainable Development Department, Premier University Chittagong also Adjunct Faculty, School of Liberal Arts & Social Sciences (SLASS) in Chittagong Independent University (CIU) Chittagong, Bangladesh.

Manusher Jonno Foundation

GHASHFUL

Children Working in the Hazardous Road Transport Sector in Chattogram City, Bangladesh

A Sociological Profile

Dr. Monzur-Ul-Amin Chowdhury

Children Working in the Hazardous Road Transport Sector in Chattogram City, Bangladesh - A Sociological Profile
By
Dr. Monzur-Ul-Amin Chowdhury

Cover Design : Kallyan Chakraborty
Published : March 31, 2022

PREFACE

GHASHFUL - a non government Voluntary development organization is working on almost all the indicators of human development for last five decades.

The whole world has been tackling the most serious threat since the World War II; Life as we know came to a Standstill in most of the continent due to pandemic Covid-19. We are still trying to fight with it and move forward. The Pandemic has huge negative impacts on life and economy of all the countries of the World including Bangladesh, our children are not out of this situation—they are visibly affected in many ways.

GHASHFUL undertook a project captioned 'Community Based Child Protection Committee Project' Duration of the Project 1st September 2021 to 31st March 2022 that was a 7 months pilot program. Working area was Chattogram City Corporation. The project was funded by ***Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF)***. The project designed a Systematic approach to social and behavioral change simultaneously with ongoing efforts focusing on the strengthening of local (village/ward) Upazilla level child protection System(s). The project had at set inter-locking and coordinating systems that fed into each other and focused on wide-ranging prevention and response activities as much as creating positive attitudes, beliefs and values towards children's human rights. The project aimed at reducing child vulnerability of Bangladesh society.

GHASHFUL assigned me to conduct the study. The present field level study 'Children Working in the Hazardous Road Transport Sector in Chattogram City, Bangladesh - A Sociological Profile' is a part of the Community Based Child Protection Committee Project to revisit post covid child labour situation, to assess and evaluate child's involvement, vulnerability and trend in hazardous road transport sector of Chattogram city, Bangladesh, keeping in mind our previous two studies -- (A) The working children in Transport (Tempo) Sector in Chittagong Metropolitan City - A Sociological Profile, 2013 (B) The Working Children in Road Transport Sector in Chittagong City, Bangladesh - A Sociological Profile, 2018.

Here an attempt has been made to investigate post-Covid scenario of child labour in road transport sector in Chattogram city; also attempted to assess their socioeconomic, educational and income level which compelled them to work in Hazardous Road Transport Sector.

Relevant data have been collected using an Interview schedule consisting of both closed-open-ended questions. In order to substantiate quantitative data, close observation and participant observations are also made for a better understanding of the present issue. Focus Group Discussion-FGD has also been done with the relevant stake holders namely, (01) The Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments (DIFE) (02) Owners of the Motor Garage/ workshop (03) Parents/Guardian of the working children (04) Bus-Tempo- Human Hauler owner Association and labour leaders (05) D.C Traffic (South) Chattogram Metropolitan Police (CMP) (06) Assistant Director (Engr.) BRTA, Chattogram. The views, data and information received have been cross checked with other sources to make the study more authentic and informative.

The findings of this study was presented to the audiences who attended 'Round Table Discussions', arranged by *GHASHFUL* on 31st March'22 in BRAC Learning Centre, Chattogram wherein Prof. Dr. A.F. Imam Ali, Vice-Chancellor of Bandarban University has been present as Chief Guest, the

round table has been chaired by Rtd. Joint Secretary of Bangladesh Govt., Prof. Dr. Zoinab Begum, and Muhammad Muslim P.P.M Additional DIG, Tourist Police, Chattogram Division, Bangladesh Police were present as Panel Speakers. Relevant stake holders, development activists, journalists and representatives of the civil society have taken part in the discussion. I tried my best to address / accommodate the suggestions, comments and observations put forward by the Chief Guest, Panel Speakers and other stake holders. I am grateful to all of them.

I believe this study will usher in many thoughts and recommendations which will lead to further deeper facts-finding-study on child labour issues. The study was a modest attempt on my part to investigate the Sociological Profile of the Children Working in the Hazardous Road Transport Sector in Chattogram City with our humble efforts and means.

Hope it will help the Policy makers, Planners and others who are actors in child labour eliminations.

Dr. Monzur-ul-Amin Chowdhury
March 31, 2022
Monisha
D.C. Road, 2nd Lane
West Bakalia, Chattogram-4203
Bangladesh.

MJF's
Message

MJF is working for the protection of the children especially disadvantaged working children who are engaged in hazardous work listed by the Government. The approach, have followed, to withdraw child labor from hazardous forms of work and mainstreamed or shifted to other non - hazardous work, and ensure healthy workplace. Besides this, *Manusher Jonno foundation (MJF)* advocates to incorporate other forms of hazardous work in GoB list and raising awareness through CSO. GO, NGO's, children, media and other stakeholder engagement.

GHASHFUL has been taken an excellent initiative supported by *Manusher Jonno foundation (MJF)* a research work captioned "Children Working in the Hazardous road Transport sector in Chattogram City, Bangladesh - A Sociological Profile'' by Dr. Monzur-u1-Amin Chowdhury. *Manusher Jonno foundation (MJF)* always supports such creative initiatives. Actually, children are engaged in transport sector they are more vulnerable than other 37 hazardous work listed by GoB. Child labour issue which is a complicated problem in Bangladesh in the sense that Withdrawal of the child labour does not provide guarantee to the immediate end of their vulnerability. As an emerging economy Bangladesh is still ridden with child labour and it indicates the children do not enjoy equal opportunities in the society. The children get engaged in labour market early their lives to eke out subsistence for own and support the other member of the Family.

Force removal could be shift from one set of vulnerability to another if withdrawn is unplanned. Our development Program should be designed in such a way that we can provide protection to these children involed in hazardous road transport sector if we fail to do so the SDG achievement will be hindred.

I would like to thank all those who were associated with this survey activities and preparation of the report.

Shahin Anam
Executive Director
Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF)

CEO's
Message

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 socioeconomic 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. The national child labour survey 2013 has estimated 3.45 million working children in the country between ages 05 to 17 years comprising 1.75 million who are not child labour by definition and 1.70 million who are child labour that latter include 1.28 million hazardous child labour. 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 by 2025. 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 "Children Working in the Hazardous Road Transport Sector in Chattogram City, Bangladesh - A Sociological Profile". I am very much happy that "Children Working in the Hazardous Road Transport Sector in Chattogram City Bangladesh - A Sociological Profile" has finally published. Basically it was extremely difficult tasks to collect, accumulate, process, analyze and publish the work especially focusing on their socioeconomic 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 (MJF)* 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. Monzur-Ul-Amin Chowdhury.

Aftabur Rahman Jafree
CEO
GHASHFUL

Map - Bangladesh

Project area Chattogram City Corporation

Rangpur

Mymensingh

Sylhet

Rajshahi

Dhaka

Khulna

Chattogram

Barishal

80 km

40 mi

© d-maps.com

Chattogram City Corporation

Child Scenario in Bangladesh

November 20 is Universal Children's Day. November 20, 1959, is the day of the United Nations Declaration of the Rights of the Child, and November 20, 1979, is the day of enactment of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Therefore, the day is very important and significant. The UN General Assembly first decided to observe this day for children in 1954. November 20 is International Children's Day celebrated all over the world. The theme of Universal Children's Day 2021 was - "To help Children recover learning loss due to Covid-19".

From 4th to 10th October 2021, Bangladesh observed "World Child Day and Child Rights Week 2021" when the Second wave of Covid-19 becomes a little bit weakened. This time the theme was 'Invest for children, Build Prosperous World. (শিশুর জন্য বিনিয়োগ করি, সমৃদ্ধ বিশ্ব গড়ি) One of the segment of Child Rights Week is October 05, International Day of the Girl Child. The theme of the day 2021 was 'We are girl children - we Would be enriched with technology, build digital Bangladesh' (আমরা কন্যা শিশু প্রযুক্তিতে সমৃদ্ধ হবো, ডিজিটাল বাংলাদেশ গড়বো).

Child-Centered Days Celebrated by Govt, NGO and INGO's in Bangladesh are:
1. 15th February International Childhood Cancer Day.
2. 17th March Jatiyo Shishu Dibosh (National Children's Day.) Birthday of Bangabandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rahman.
3. 20th March World day of Theater for Children.
4. 2nd April International Children's Book Day.
5. 4th June International Day in Remembrance of Innocent Children Victims of Aggression.
6. 12th June World day against Child Labor.
7. 30th September National Girl Child Day (* it changes).
8. 7th October World Children's Day (first Monday in October).
9. 11th October International Girl Child Day.
10. 19th November World Day for the prevention of Child Abuse.
11. 20th November Universal Children's Day.
12. 12th December World Children's Day focused on media, etc.

Inspite of all this, it is difficult to say with certainty that the children are well, they are safe, we have been able to build a child-friendly society.

In 1990, Bangladesh was one of the first 22 countries to sign the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child. So far, five progress reports on the implementation of children's rights have been submitted. The government is thinking positively about recognizing several articles, including ILO Convention 138. 28th February 2022 cabinet has approved ILO convention 138 wherein no child under15 must not be permissible for child labour. At the same time cabinet observed that considering our social reality age should be 14 for working children.

Different measures had already been taken for the protection and welfare of children:
(1) Children's Act-2013 (first in 1974)
(2) Child Policy-2011
(3) National Child Labour Elimination Policy-2010
(4) Domestic Workers Protection and Welfare Policy-2015
(5) Prevention of violence against women and children Act-2000 (Amended in 2020)
(6) Labour law -2006 (Amended 2018)
(7) Child Marriage Act-2017
(8) National plan of Action 2012-2016
(9) There are various child protection laws and policies including prevention of trafficking. Moreover, initiatives have already been taken for separate courts and budgets for the child.

According to govt. survey source, population of Bangladesh is 17 crore 3 lacs (Prothom alo, April 01, 2022) wherein 6.3 percent are senior citizens. Anyone under the age of 18 is the child being recognized nationally and internationally. More than 40 percent of the total population of Bangladesh is children, out of which more than 15 percent are poor children. The issue of Rohingya children and Urdu-speaking children (Bihari) should also be taken into consideration.

The closure of educational institutions in 188 countries due to Covid-19 has affected one hundred and fifty corer children and adolescents. The education of 3 core 70 lacs children in Bangladesh has been disrupted due to the closure of schools from March 17, 2020, to September 12, 2021, and again from January 21, 2022, to 21 February 2022. During this peroid, the education of about 80 corer children across Asia, including South Asia, Southeast Asia, and East Asia, has been affected. According to a world vision survey, 91 percent of children and adolescents suffer from stress and anxiety due to corona virus (Covid-19) infection. Our children are not out of this situation.

'Impact of Covid-19 pandemic on the mental health of children in Bangladesh: A Cross-Sectional Study' (Children and Youth Services, October 2020) observes that the children are suffering from depression, anxiety, insomnia and the sufferings rate varies from 19.3 percent and 7.2 percent, respectively. Children's mental health and neurodevelopment disorders need to be addressed for a better understanding of these issues.

Bangladesh is one of the two countries in the world that has considered it an easy and safe solution to close educational institutions for a long period of 18 months due to Covid-19. As a result, child education, according to experts, is a serious loss, which is irreparable. A generation has been put at extreme risk.

This has led to an increase in the loss of children's education, mental distress, lack of school meals and immunizations, increased risk of dropping out of structured education, child labour, child marriage, etc. It appears from different studies that child labour will increase by 0.70 percent with a 01 percent increase in poverty. A total of 43 percent of people, old and new, live below the poverty line, while 64 percent of the country's marginalized children are stating about a difficult food crisis in their families.

A UNICEF study clearly indicates, teenage marriages have risen by 13 percent since the 2020 pandemic. According to UNICEF, about 11crore 60 lacks babies will be born worldwide during the Corona virus pandemic, of which about 24 lacs will be born in Bangladesh. During Covid-19 infant mortality increased by 13 percent in 2020, we are third out of six South Asian countries. The neonatal mortality rate is about 10 percent and the maternal mortality rate is 09 percent. According to the Bangladesh Mahila Parishad, in October 2021 alone, 1360 girls were abused and 1242 child marriages took place.

Covid's influence has led to increased poverty, violence against women and children, child marriage, divorce, suicidal tendencies, reverse migration, and inequality. Statistics show that 101 university students committed suicide in 2021. According to the latest data from Bangladesh Bank, 6,000 people have become millionaires in the last six months. According to a joint survey by the BRAC Institute of Governance and Development (BIGD) and the Power and Participation Research Center (PPRC), opines that *NEW POOR* in March 2021 was 02 crore 45 lacs but within 06 months interval it becomes 03 crore 24 lacs that is within 6months 79 lacs people turned to poor.

The number of the poor has increased since April 2021 after the government imposed special restrictions on various areas, including movement, to control corona infection. According to IMF estimation, GDP growth will be 4.7 percent in the current fiscal year.

Demographic dividend - We are enjoying the demographic benefits from 1978-2033 i.e. 55 years. The reality is that it will take only 18 years to become a country of old people, that is, around 2050-2051. Investment for children should be increased to achieve demographic benefits. Investment for children is the protection of adults because children will take care of adults in near future. It is important to focus on the education and early development of children. Education needs to be made enjoyable and technology-oriented with emphasis on enhancing the facilities and skills of teachers.

According to the study, Bangladesh ranks first in the world in the marriage of girls under 15 years of age. In Bangladesh, 18 percent of girls get married within 15 years, and 52 percent of girls get married within 18 years. Neglected adolescence(10-14 years). 34.50 lacs children engaged in child labor, 13 lacs children engaged in hazardous child labour. 6.6 million Children out of school. From the Chattorgarm District Primary Education Office's 'Child Survey Data' of March 2019, we know 60,000 children were deprived of primary education in Chattorgarm (Purbokone, 28th December 2019) and now definitely the number will be many more. The Ministry of Labor has declared the six sectors Silk, Tannery, Glass, Ship recycling, Ceramics, Leather goods and Footwear as child labor free. Earlier, the export-oriented garment industry and the shrimp sector were declared Hazardous child labor free. We know govt. has marked 38 works as Hazardous work. Inspite of the pressing demand of development and human rights activists' the government has not yet categorized domestic workers as Hazardous.

As we know all the states are promise-bound to achieve SDG goals by 2030. **SDG Goals - 8** is **'Decent Work and Economic Growth'**. According to the SDG road map by 2021, all forms of Hazardous child labour must be eradicated and by 2025 child labour must be eliminated. Now Govt. plans to remove Hazardous child labour and child labour altogether on or before 2030 that may be a difficult task keeping the present social structure based on exploitation.

A project titled `Eradication of Hazardous child labour 4th phase' with the target to free one lac child out of Hazardous child labour at the cost of taka 284 crores is ongoing. An agreement with 112 NGOs was signed by the concerned Ministry. But stake-holders have great doubt about the success of this project. Considering the prevailing situation, it is a million dollars question: will we be able to achieve that goal ?

Child labour is an ongoing process just like the birth of a child - it is a structural problem of society as well as a societal problem. Establishing the rights of children, women and marginalized people in a sense without radically changing the existing social structure of Bangladesh based on exploitation is nothing but a fantasy. From time to time we try to ensure the rights of people at all levels by tinkering within existing social and state structures, which is very far from reality. Our society is stratified: Inequality and discrimination are regular features. So for people's well-being, we need radical change.

Sheldon Yate, UNICEF Representative in Bangladesh, said: "Now that schools have been reopened in Bangladesh after being closed for 18 months, there should be no shortage in our efforts to take immediate action to help children make up for the loss of education by paying special attention to disadvantaged children."

Now is the time to invest in strengthening the education system and reducing digital inequality. According to the Asian Development Bank (ADB), there is 1.23 trillion economic losses in Asia, which is equivalent to 5.4 percent of the region's 2020 GDP. The budget provision for education is 2.1 percent of GDP, which is the lowest in comparison to our neighboring countries. To note, the UNESCO standard is 4-6 percent.

After the opening of the educational institution on 12 September 2021, the education experts observed that the children were distracted, and not interested in going to school or in the curriculum. The rules of the school are all forgotten, sleeping in the classroom, leaving the classroom without seeking permission, not following the rules of using school dress, even the etiquette of standing while talking to the teacher etc.

Those who can afford to take part in online classes in Covid-19 period have bought expensive smart phones, tabs, laptops, and computers for children with more capabilities or specifications. In this opportunity, children have become addicted to all kinds of sexual arousal including online games. Parents should make safe online arrangements for their children and monitor what they are watching. In that case, there is an option called Restricted Board on every platform including YouTube. If it is turned on, it does not show content that is not suitable for people under 12 years of age. Teachers and parents should be more careful and motivate their children to be attentive to curriculums.

Education philosophy says, 'Learn, Unlearn and Re-learn' 'Learn, forget, and learn again'. Psychologists say that while playing violent games, some of them may be prone to violence or militancy. According to psychologist Craig A. Anderson, "such games teach violent solution of conflict situations. If such a situation arises in real life, there is a fair chance of becoming violent' In addition, excessive game addiction can lead to mental complications and physical problems in children. Nizam Akunji, leader of Awami Swechasebak (Volunteer) League of Abhay Nagar, Jessore, is currently in jail for raping the child by showing the temptation to play the Pabji game (Daily Samakal, 28th October 2021).

According to a study by PPRC-BIGD, 44 percent of households in rural areas and 36 percent of households in urban slums do not have access to the tools required for online education, known as `Digital Divide'. This inequality is due to our exploitative social structure, where people are stratified and differential opportunities and privileges are created for different sections of the society. These not only creates inequality but it negates social integration.

In the aftermath of Covid-19, second wave, it is important to focus on child abuse, child labour, child marriage, malnutrition, child rights and protection, as well as to ensure equal opportunities for all in accordance with the constitutional obligation to develop science and technology-oriented education in a child-friendly environment.

The slogan "Reimagining the future of children" is getting louder and louder. The world has changed the way we grew up and the pace of change is extremely fast. Therefore, in view of the changed reality, it is time to create an environment conducive to the service and needs of children.
In Sukant's words -
'The whole world is full of rubbish
I will make this world livable for this child
This is my firm commitment to the newborn. "

This promise is not of one Sukanta Bhattacharya, this promise is of the whole human race.

সুকান্তের ভাষায় –
প্রাণপণে পৃথিবীর সরাব জঞ্জাল
এ বিশ্বকে এ শিশুর বাসযোগ্য ক'রে যাব আমি
নবজাতকের কাছে এ আমার দৃঢ় অঙ্গীকার।

এ অঙ্গীকার একজন সুকান্ত ভট্টচার্যের নয়, এ অঙ্গীকার সমগ্র মানব জাতির।

Let us be committed to building a child-friendly Bangladesh

BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The whole world has been tackling the most serious threat since the World War II; life as we know came to a standstill in most of the Continent due to pandemic Covid -19. We are still trying to fight with it and move forward. The Pandemic had huge negative impacts on life and economy of all the countries of the World including Bangladesh.

GHASHFUL as a Non-government development organization is working on almost all the indicators of human development including education, human right, poverty eradication, safe and sustainable agriculture, financial inclusion, health, improved livelihood of the elderly people and many more. *GHASHFUL* has not leave behind the marginalized people even in the face of adversity during pandemic.

GHASHFUL has been working to eliminate poverty as a development partners with government to achieve sustainable development Goals.

GHASHFUL is also working to ensure good health, reduce Poverty, to stop dropout rates among school going children, gender equality, maternal health, prevent mother and child mortality. Implementing skilled manpower and anti-militancy Program, Integration program for Peaceful coexistence of Diverse Ethnic and Religious Communities and project for the youth, and adolescents are some programs run by *GHASHFUL*. *GHASHFUL* is working as a catalyst for the overall development of the marginalized and underprivileged People through their own innovative ideas.

GHASHFUL undertook a project captioned 'Community Based Child Protection Committee Project' Duration of the Project 01st September 2021 to 31st March 2022 (7 month) Working area Chattogram City Corporation. The Project is funded by *Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF)*.

The Goals, objectives, mission, vision and implementation strategies of the Project as expressed in the concept note is as follows:

Child Protection Strategy, Outcome and Outputs:
The proposed Community Child Protection Committee project designed a systematic approach to social and behavioral change simultaneously with on-going efforts focusing on the strengthening of local (village/ward) upzilla level child protection system(s). The project set inter-locking and coordinating systems that fed into each other and focused on wide-ranging prevention and response activities as much as creating positive attitudes, beliefs and values towards children's human rights. The overall results of the this project depends on establishment and enforcement of favorable child protection policies and the corresponding strengthening of child protection systems in terms of legal reform, capacity development, operationalization of existing service provisions and introduce citizens led monitoring and evaluation of the services.

The project aimed at reducing child vulnerability in targeted areas in Bangladesh, key areas where MJF and its partner's organizations will promote and will effectively support Bangladesh's progress toward the realization of children's vulnerability and protect rights of children through following process.
1. To explore the current status of the different type of child vulnerability in the selected areas.
2. To pilot best practices in that community.
3. To build awareness of the community and the 'area' government officials (Especially for local government) of the policies and how to implement it.
4. To develop a model that will replicate /follow in other areas
5. To process documentation report will develop for sharing with the public, government high officials, donors, stakeholders etc.

Considering the above process following strategies for the proposed CCPC:

1. Engaging citizens to monitor the service provision for the children development according to policies/laws and accountable the respective duty bearer at local level after mapping the child vulnerability in the targeted areas.
2. Building awareness of the need for a continuum of care and influenced components of the Children Act 2013.
3. Empowering adolescent girls and boys with information, skills and support networks.
4. Educating and mobilizing parents, community people, employers, local level education institution and local government.
5. Advocacy for alternatives through child protection system minimum package of services for out of school children, child labourer, girls at risk of child marriage.
6. Fostering an enabling legal and policy framework as shown in the figure below, the Strategy focuses on:
   - Strengthening child protection system(s) through reform, capacity building and create a model of services;
   - Promoting social norm change towards elimination of harmful practices against children through strengthening knowledge, life skills and parenting skills; and
   - Gathering evidence from targeted areas to influence policy and leverage resources for scaling up.

The project aim to cover unserved urban slum/pari-urban and rural areas in selected districts and city corporations based on equity gaps.

Expected activities to be monitored by the child protection committee

Whether the right members are being chosen in the committee. (Including local community)
- The committee should be introduced to the local administration.
- Committee members should be present at various events of district or upazila administration to prevent child abuse.
- Whether there are contemporary issues in the group meeting/discussion.
- Whether the meetings are being held regularly.
- Whether children aged 06 to 18 are being included.
- There should be similar age group in the selection of child members in the committee.
- The list of abused children must be prepared regularly.

Keeping the Goals and strategic working plan of the project *GHASHFUL* Team started execution plan just immediate after signing the ToR with **Manusher Jonno Foundation (MJF)**. Community Based Child Protection Committee work progress as follows; Sept 21, 2021 to 31st March 2022.

01. Orientation of the 06 Volunteers and 06 Field Associates of the project leaded by project coordinator.

02. Formation of Child Protection Committee in 41 wards of Chattoragm City Corporation of them four ward committee is headed by Councilor; 03 male and 01 female ward Councilor. Rest other 37 ward committee is leaded by local elites and influential man of the locality. Committee comprises of 07-11 members, gender issue is also addressed. Committee members are, Doctors, Engineers, NGO workers, Teacher, Business man, Religious leader, representatives of local socio-cultural organizations and few exceptions political workers also.

Community Based Child Protection Committee Volunteers at the time of formation of the Child Protection Committee briefed the committee members about child labour, child abuse, child rights, services for out of school children's and girls at risk of child marriage, vulnerability of child etc and how the committee members can help distressed/victim child by motivation, awareness and even seeking help from law enforcing agencies local thana or help line 999, 109, 1098 etc.

03. Training of the President of 41 Community Based Child Protection Ward Committee of Chattogram City Corporation with relevant Govt. officials, other stake holders and development activists of the city.

04. Sticker campaign in transports, public places etc ` Say no to Child Labour in Hazardous Road Transport Sector'.

The project aims at reducing child vulnerability of Bangladesh :

GHASHFUL assigned me to conduct the present field level study "Children Working in the Hazardous Road Transport Sector in Chattogram City, Bangladesh - A Sociological Profile" as a part of the Community Based Child Protection Committee Project to revisit post covid child labour situation assess and evaluate child's involvement, vulnerability and trend in hazardous road transport sector of Chattogram City, Bangladesh keeping in mind the previous two studies:

A) The Working Children in Transport (Tempo) Sector in Chittagong Metropolitan City: A Sociological profile, 2013 by Dr. Monzur-ul-Amin Chowdhury.

B) The Working Children in Road Transport Sector in Chittagong City, Bangladesh: A Sociological Profile, 2018 by Dr. Monzur-ul-Amin Chowdhury.

SDG Goals 08 :

Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth; full and productive employment and decent work for all.

Goal 8.7 :

Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

Child labour is violation of children's human rights, a major brake on sustainable decent work for development and a stain on humanity. Eradicating it is a global and globally agreed priority. Through target 8.7 of the sustainable development goals (SDG's) the world community has committed to eliminating all forms of child labour by 2025. This target can only be achieved if no child is left behind in the fight against child labour - no matter how difficulties and challenging the circumstances.

ILO has earmarked 300 types of work wherein our children are engaged. Among this Govt. Of Bangladesh has listed 38 items as hazardous or worst forms of child labour. Truck/Tempo/Bus helper (SL. No 27) are also listed as hazardous / worst forms of child labour in Bangladesh.

Methodology

The present study attempts at revealing the post covid -19 life patterns of the children working in the Hazardous Road Transport Sector viz Bus, Tempo, Truck, Covered van, Oil Tanker, Human Hauler etc in Chattogram City, Bangladesh. More than 15000 children (approximately) are working in road transport Sector. Relevant data were collected using an interview Schedule Consisting of both closed and open - ended questions (Annexure -01) from end December'21 to March'22. 06 nos Volunteer, 06 nos Field Associates and project coordinator (Annexure - 02, list of Interviewers) of Community Based Child Protection Committee Project were trained properly to administer the questionnaire. 06 nos of Focus Group Discussion (FDG) was also done with the relevant stake-holders, (01) The Department of Inspection for Factories and Establishments (DIFE), Office of the DIG, Jamboree Field, Agrabad, Chattogram, (02) Owners of the Motor workshop /Garage, P.C. Road, Agrabad, (03) Parents / Guardian of the working children, Roufabad colony. (04) Bus-Tempo- Human Hauler Owner Association and labour leaders, Shishu Academy, (05) D.C Traffic (South) Chattogram Metropolitan Police (CMP), Ice factory Road, (06) Assistant Director (Engr) BRTA, Baluchara, Chattogram.

Before collecting data, the same (Interview Schedule) was pretested and after making necessary modifications of the same, data were collected from 338 respondents (children) randomly selected from different routes (Annexure -3 List of Routes) of Chattogram City and adjacent areas of Hathazari, Anowara, Sitakundu and Boalkhali upazillas. After collecting data the same was edited on the spot. Keeping the objectives of the proposed study in mind collected data are processed for this study and we made data base also.

As we know, descriptive statistics are utilized to describe the basic features of the data on research issue. Descriptive statistics data provide simple summaries about the sample and the measures utilized within quantitative methodologies. Descriptive statistics are especially helpful in simplifying large amounts of data and can be a component of quantitative, Qualitative and mixed methods research. We have used Descriptive Statistics and also identified tools and resources to summarize quantitative data. In other words, in the present study, we have used both quantitative and qualitative data in revealing the facts.

After that necessary tables, bar, graph and pie charts were prepared and analysis was made on the basis of collected data. In writing the report we also consulted relevant books, and research works to enrich the present study. To note in writing stage we also used knowledge that we gathered during field work using observation and participant observation methods. In other words, the present study is the outcome of both quantitative, qualitative data and mixed methods Research.

Three numbers of Case Studies also done covering one from Muslim and rest two are of Hindu and Buddhist respectively.

Table : 01. Respondent's place of origin by Districts, Upazilas/Thana, Paurashaba, City Corporation and Slum.

SL	District	Total	Upazila	Total	SL	District	Total	Upazila	Total
01	Bagerhat	01	Bagerhat	01	12	Khagrachari	03	Matiranga	02
02	Barishal	06	Bakergonj	01				Dighinala	01
			Barishal	02	13	Khulna	03	Khulna	02
			Jhalokati	02				Rupsha	01
			Wazirpur	01	14	Kurigram	01	Kurigram	01
03	Bhola	30	Bhola	24				Kamalnagar	02
			Char Fasson	02	15	Laxmipur	13	Laxmipur	09
			Daulatkhan	01				Ramgati	02
			Rajapur	01				Bhairab	01
			Lalmohan	02	16	Kishoreganj	04	Austagram	03
			Sarail	02	17	Netrokona	02	Netrokona	01
04	Brahmanbaria	10	Brahmanbaria	04				Atpara	01
			Nabinagar	04	18	Nilphamari	23	Kishoreganj	22
			Chandpur	05				Saidpur	01
05	Chandpur	10	Hajiganj	01				Basurhat	01
			Kachua	04				Begumganj	02
			Chakaria	02				Chatkhil	01
06	Cox's Bazar	07	Cox's Bazar	02				Companiganj	03
			Kutubdia	02	19	Noakhali	36	Hatiya	05
			Ramu	01				Kabirhat	03
07	Sirajganj	01	Sirajganj	01				Maijdee	02
			Bakhrabad	01				Noakhali	09
			Chandina	05				Senbag	09
			Cumilla	05				Subarnachar	01
			Daudkandi	02	20	Patuakhali	01	Patuakhali Sadar	01
08	Cumilla	39	Debidwar	03	21	Rangamati	01	Langadu	01
			Kotwali	01	22	Sylhet	03	Sunamganj	02
			Laksam	07				Habiganj	01
			Muradnagar	04				Anwara	03
			Nangolkot	09				Banshkhali	04
09	Dhaka	01	Mirpur	01				Boalkhali	06
10	Faridpur	02	Faridpur	02				Fatikchhari	04
			Sonagazi	04	23	Chattogram	135	Hathazari	14
11	Feni	06	Parshuram	01				Patiya	16
			Chhagalnaiya	01				Rangunia	02
								Raozan	04
								Satkania	03
								Sitakunda	01
Total: 23Nos District and 1 no City corporation									262

9

Slum :

City Corporation	Total	Slum	Total
Chattogram	76	Agrabad	03
		Akbar sha	12
		Bayazid	10
		Bandar	02
		Chandgaon	03
		Colonelhat	01
		Dampara	01
		Dewanhat	03
		Double mooring	01
		Khulshi	03
		Halishahar	03
		Kalurghat	02
		Oxygen	01
		Karnaphuli	01
		Madarbari	11
		Pahartali	09
		Firozshah	10
		Total : 338	76

One can see from the table (T-01) that 135 (39.94%) respondents are from Chattogram district and city followed by Cumilla 41 (12.13%), Noakhali 36 (10.65%), Bhola 30(08.87%), Nilphamari 23 (06.80%), Laxmipur 13 (03.85%), Chandpur 11(03.25%), Brahmanbaria 08 (02.37%), Cox's Bazar 07 (02.07%), Barishal and Feni each 06 (01.77%), but others from different district of Bangladesh, where income-generating opportunities are limited.The reason for pursuing these hazardous jobs are manifold but among them, poverty is the root cause. One has to take a note as per the World Bank, BBS and other relevant source data Bangladesh has made a commendable reduction of poverty over the years. But due to the pandemic Covid-19 now poverty rate is 42% (Sanem 2021) but it was approximately 21percent before Covid -19. It is significant to note that in my previous study (Chowdhury, 2018) Children working from Chattogram in the hazardous road transport sector were 34 (21.25%). Now it increases in geometric rate 135 (39.94%). The root cause, already mentioned, is poverty caused due to Covid-19.

Table: 02 Present living areas of the respondents

SI.no	District	Total	Thana/Upzilla	Total	Ward no/ Union	Specific living area	Total
01.			Akbar sha	50	10	A. K. khan	29
						Colonel hat	21
02.			Bayazid	88	02	Jalalabad	67
					07	Raufabad	21
03.			Chawk Bazar	01	36	Chawk Bazar	01
04.			Bakolia	31	18	Kalamia Bazar	08
					35	Notun Bridge	23
05.			Bandar	04	36	Nimtala	04
06.			Double mooring	11	27	Agrabad	05
					13	Tiger pass	04
					23	Dewanhat	02
07.			Halishahar	45	26	Boropol	33
						Halishahar	12
08.			Chandgaon	11	05	Kaptai Rastar Matha	03
					06	Purbo Sholoshar	04
					35	Kalurghat	04
09.			Khulshi	20	14	G E C	10
						Lalkhan Bazar	10
10.			Pahartali	41	11	Noyabazar	01
						Alonkar mor	27
						Follatoli Bazar	13
11.			Hathazari	13	03	Quaish moor	13
12.			Kotwali	23	32	New Market	21
					33	Kotwali	02
Total					338		338

Data related to present living areas are collected that reveal the spatial distribution patterns of the respondents. It can see from the data (T-02) that they are living in the 11 thanas of the Chattogram Metropolitan area and adjacent Hathazari thana also mostly concentrated in Bayazid, Akbarshah, Halishahar, Pahartali, Bakalia, Kotwali, Khulshi, Hathazari, Double mooring, Chadgaon. These are the places where the respondents can find out a cheaper place to live in. one can see that 24 specific areas where the respondents live in viz Jalalabad, Boropol, A. K khan, Alonkar moor, Natun bridge, Raufabad, New Market, Follatoli Bazar, Halishahar, Quaish moor, etc. areas. This spatial distribution patterns can be explained taking ideas from social hierarchy in which more elevated areas are occupied by higher class while lower ones are in the periphery.

Here we have tried to specify the living areas of the working children that indicate (T-02) they are distributed in 24 ecological areas of the Chattogram City and adjacent areas which can be related to spatial distribution patterns, an important aspect of social inequality - rich people live in elevated and central areas of the city, town/ village while the poor people live in the periphery and low areas of the city (Ali 1992, Ali and Miah 2016).

Table - 03 : Place of occupation of the respondents

Station code	Station	Total	Station code	Station	Total
01	Lalkhanbazar	03	17	Nimtola	04
02	Chawakbazar	01	18	Faillatoli	12
03	Muradpur	01	19	Naoya Bazar	01
04	Newmarket	12	20	GPO	05
05	Dewanhat	02	21	Kalamia bazar	08
06	Barik building	03	22	GEC	05
07	Agrabad Excess road	03	23	2No Gate	15
08	A. K. Khan Ispahani	27	24	Kornel hat	19
09	Amtola	03	25	Katghor	01
10	Alonkar moor	18	26	Quaish link road	12
11	Halishahar	10	27	Kapati rastarmata	03
12	Barpol	33	28	Hathazari	09
13	Tiger pass	04	29	Kalurghat	04
14	Oxygen	44	30	Others	51
15	Natun Bridge	23		Total	338
16	Kotwali	02			

Data related to respondent's workplace (T-03) show that in the Chattogram City area respondents work in 30 stations namely, Oxygen-44, Baropol-33, A.K.khan Isphahani-27, Colonel hat-19, Alonkar Moor -18, 2no Gate-15, New Market, Faillatally, and Quaish link road-12 each other in different place of the city and adjacent area like Quaish, Kalurghat, Kapati rastarmata, Fatehabad, Bardighirpar etc. These boys are from 23 Districts and one City Corporation of Bangladesh.

Table:04 - Respondent's age, sex and religion

Sl. No	Age Structure	Total	Sex	Religion	Total
01	08	01		Islam (Age 8-18)	322 (95.26%)
02	10	02		Hindu (Age12-17)	14 (04.14%)
03	11	07		Buddhist (Age - 17)	02 (0.59%)
04	12	19	All are male		
05	13	29(08.58%)			
06	14	64(18.93%)			
07	15	39(11.54%)			
08	16	71(21.00%)			
09	17	103(30.47%)			
10	Below -18	03 (0.89%)			
Total	338			Total	338

It reveals from data (T-04) that the age of the working Children varies from 08 to below 18. Most of them are from ages that vary from 11 to 17 years. The working children are males only as our socio-religious and cultural values do not encourage the female children to work in an occupation like hazardous road transport sector. It is to be noticed that out of 338 respondents only 14 (04.14%), Hindu and 02 (0.59%)　Buddhist rest 322(95.26%) are Muslims. It appears from data that 122 (36.09%) working children are from age group 08-14 who are not allowed to work as per ILO Convention 138.

A look at data (T- 04) also shows that the respondents 103 (30.47%), 71 (21.00%) and 39 (11.54%) belong to age 17,16 and 15 respectively. The working children of these 03(three) age groups can work more for their owners; therefore they are suitable for the employers for creating more surplus. The children of other ages are working but their number is relatively lower as they cannot work more for their employers.
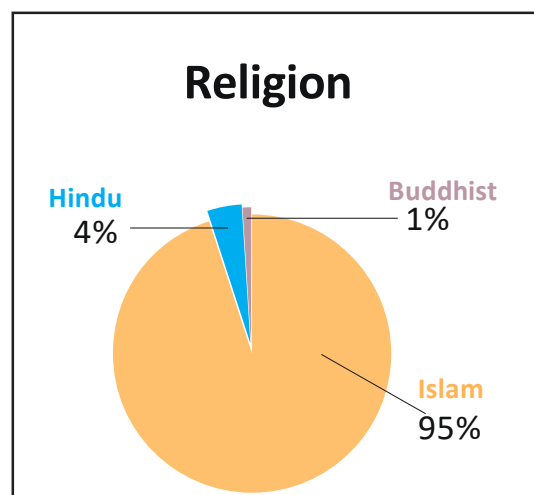
Table - 05 : Occupations the respondents, their fathers

Sl. no	Respondents Occupations	Total	Percentage %		Fathers Occupation	Total	Fathers Occupation	Total
01	Helper cum Temporary Driver (Age- 8-18)	194	57.40%	71.90%	Carpenter	05	Laundry	01
02	Driver (unauthorized)	49	14.50%		CNG Driver	13	Mechanic	05
03	Vehicle Cleaning	95	28.11%		Agricultural worker	02	Mason	07
					Domestic worker	01	Probashi	04
					Driver	87	Rickshaw driver	26
					Electrician	02	Salesman	02
					Factory Labour	02	Salt worker	01
					Farmer	07	Security	02
					Fisherman	03	Saloon	02
					Furniture worker	01	Private Service	06
					Guard	6	Shop job	16
					Garments worker	2	Small business	30
					Grocery shop	02	Unemployed	10
					Hawker	01	Van driver	05
					Helper	02	Lathe Machine	16
					Hotel / Rest. Worker	09		
					Jobless	33		
	Total	338	100%				Total	338

Looking at data (T-05) one can observe heterogeneity in occupation over two generations -- respondents and fathers. This indicates that urban society including the rural is changing from traditional to non-traditional occupations. In other words, respondents are pursuing a few occupations of their fathers. One should note that among the respondents (T-05)) 194 (57.40%) are Helper cum Temporary Driver and 49 (14.50%) are said to be the driver. In reality, 243 respondents (57.40% +14.50%.) that are 71.90% of them are driving transports without having any driving license in their language by using `special Token' and 'Line kharoch' (line expenses) without having proper training and authorized driving license putting himself and the passengers at highest risks which are unlawful and very alarming. It is to be mentioned that as per Motor Vehicle Act (সড়ক পরিবহণ আইন - ২০১৮) below 20 none is allowed to be a professional Driver. From TIB Sources We know that in Bangladesh registered Vehicles are 30,42,853 and license holder drivers are 19,51,280 which is 65%. Vehicles are driven by authorized drivers

Helper Cum Temporary Driver

28% Vehicle Cleaning

72% Helper Cum Temporary Driver
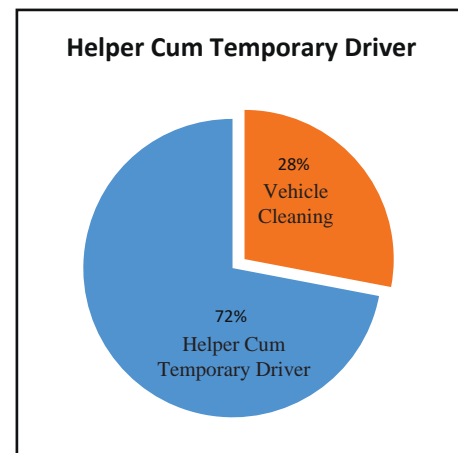
(TIB Universal Periodic Review 2017) and the rest 35% by unauthorized persons known as 'Temporary Drivers. This trend was also observed in our previous studies (Chowdhury 2013 & 2018) where we find 2l%. and 39% respectively are unauthorized known as `Temporary drivers'. On 10th July 2018 Minister of Road Transport and Bridges Mr. Obaidul Quader in his Parliament speech stated that till 30th June 2018 registered vehicles in the country is 34,98,620 (Thirty-four lacks ninety-eight thousand six hundred twenty) and license holder drivers 18,69,816 (Eighteen lacks sixty-nine thousand eight hundred sixteen) that is 46.56% are fake drivers (Prothomalo, 11th July 2018). It means the situation is grave and the rate is increasing geometrically.

Here the definition of occupation is taken from Taylor (1968:8) occupation is not only associated with income but also with the social status of individuals. Individuals may have many roles to play in society but his/her occupational role is more dominant than others. The respondents are pursuing low-status occupations; therefore their social status is low. Looking at data furnished in table: 05 one can see that heterogeneity is the dominant trend as far as the occupations of the respondents and their fathers are concerned, which is expected in a commercial city, Chittagong. One can observe that, 87 (25.74%) of respondent's fathers are drivers, jobless 33 (09.76%) small business 30 (08.87%), Rickshaw Driver 26 (07.69%) serving in small shop 16 (04.73%), CNG driver 13(03.85%) and others are engaged in various nature of works. The comparison between the respondents and their fathers shows a visible occupational heterogeneity

This is the normal trend of occupational heterogeneity as far as the prestige dimension of occupation is concerned. Data depict that downward mobility is the dominant trend. This aspect can be understood if the job market is taken into account also the lower socioeconomic status of the respondents and their parents including the Social structure that creates, more opportunities for some also negated others.

Table:06 - Causes of migration as pointed out by the respondents (Multiple responses)

Sl. No.	Causes of migration	Total
01	Financial Crisis	124 (36.69%)
02	For Family Need	77 (22.78%)
03	Search For Work/Job	16 (04.73%)
04	To earn money	37 (10.95%)
05	For helping Parents	46 (13.61%)
06	Poverty	38 (11.24%)
	Total	338
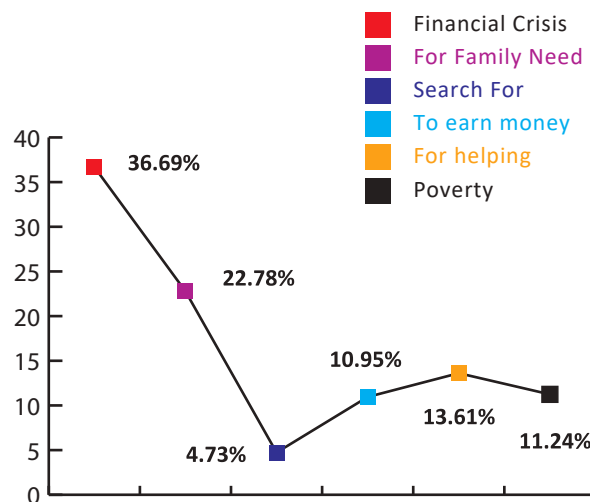
People for many reasons, migrate that can only be viewed in terms of Push and Pull factors. one can see (T-06) financial crises that is poverty forced 124(36.69%) and for Family need that is also poverty 77 (22.78%) for helping Parents that also poverty 46 (13.61%) Poverty 38(11.24 %) to earn money 37(10.95%) and for the search of work/Job 16 (04.73%) respondents migrate from rural to urban areas and among them, the nature of migration is horizontal, no change to the 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 intergenerational Perpetuation of Positions (D'Souza, 1981. Ali 1992 1993) Thus, it is clear from the data (T-06) poverty situation compelled these children to adopt hazardous work like Working in road transport Sector in Chattogram City, which is normal in a society like ours which is based on the principle of ascription(D'Souza, 1981; Ali, 1992).

**Table 07: Respondent's Income, Working hours per day and Tenure of work**

SL	Daily & Monthly income (in taka)	Total	Working Hour	Tenure of work
01	20 – 70	35 (10.35%)	1 - 9	7 Days – 3 Years
02	100 – 150	57 (16.86%)	5 - 12	4 Days – 4 Years
03	151 – 200	03 (0.89%)	4 - 7	2.5 Years – 4 Years
04	201 – 250	177 (52.37%)	4 - 18	7 Days – 4 Years
05	251 – 300	63 (18.64%)	4 - 17	1 Months – 4 Years
06	351 - 400	03 (0.89%)	8 - 12	0 – 1 Years
	Total	338		
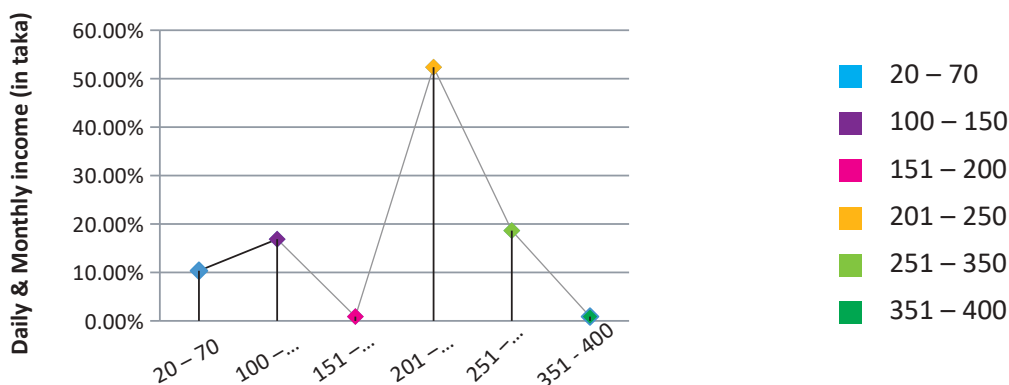
Employers usually try to use children and pay a very meager amount for their hard and risky job. From data furnished in table (07), one can see that the children work even 04-18 hours per day which is a violation of ILO convention, labour Law and Child Law. But those working 04-18 hours daily get BDT 201 - 250 per day and those are working. 04 - 17 hours daily get BDT 251-300 per day and someone gets BDT.351-400 per day. This illegal appropriation of money can be explained by taking Marx's Theory of Surplus value and theory of forced labour (Marx cited in Afanasyev, 1968. Marxist Philosophy, Moscow: Progress Publishers).to note that, income is usually a complex variable that one cannot get the real picture of as the respondents hide information about income for many reasons mostly for security reasons, also income is generated from kind, which people cannot count acurately.

Table:08: Decision for choosing this occupation.

| Sl. No.	Decision-makers	Total
01	Father	123 (36.39%)
02	Mother	56 (16.57%)
03	Brother	25 (07.40%)
04	Sister	21 (06.21%)
05	Local guardian	17 (05.03%)
06	Self	51 (15.09%)
07	Others	45 (13.31%)
	Total	338
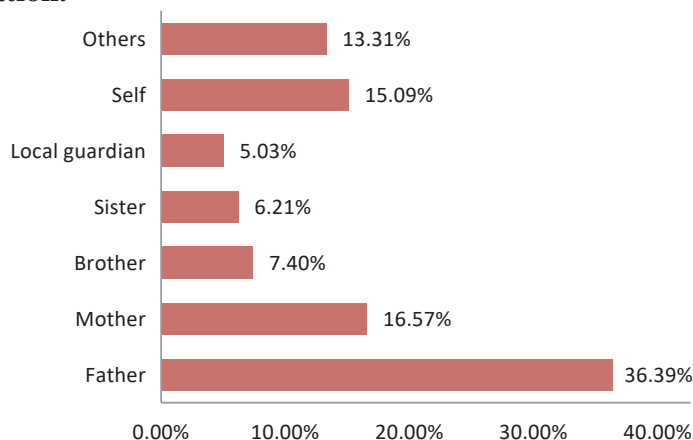
Choosing an occupation is usually an individual's decision. But in a traditional Society like Bangladesh, it is mostly decided by the respondent's fathers, followed by mothers, local guardian's brothers and sisters, teachers including others.

This trend is noticeable here also (T-08). But here the role of the father is very dominant 123 (36.39%) followed by Mothers 56(16.56%) respondent himself 51 (15.09%) others 45 (13.31%), brother 25 (07.40%), sister 2l (06.21%), Local guardian 17 (05.03%). Here one must note that the decision-making role of the mother is prominent which speaks about women's empowerment; again it is rational behavior demanded in a developing society.

Table-09 : Nature of relationship with the employer

| Sl. No.	Nature of relations	Total
01	Friendly	12(03.55%)
02	Normal	241(71.30%)
03	Bad	64(18.93%)
04	No response	21(06.21%)
	Total	338

Nature of relationship with the employer
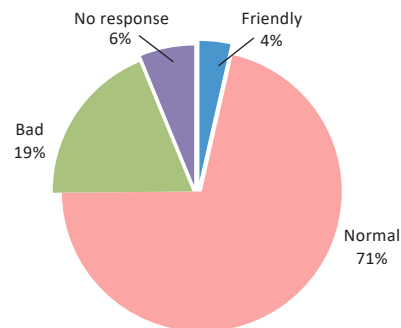
Usually, the employers are hostile to the employees which derive mainly from economic exploitation. The former tries to exploit the poor working children paying lesser Wage.

Here from data (T-09) one can see some amount of positive change been made as 12(03.55%) respondents have friendly relations 241(71.30%) have normal relations and 21 (06.21%) did not respond to this question.

Again 64(18.93%) respondents mention their bitter relationship with the employers. The employer-employee relationship is based on the principle of superiority and inferiority, where it is usual to have conflicting behavior; sometimes open, sometimes hidden also. Here we would like to point out that the respondents in this situation usually hesitate to disclose the facts as they have a chance of losing their jobs

Table: 10: Respondents' opinion about the vulnerability of the occupations, intention to change present occupations to less vulnerable ones. (Multiple responses)

Sl. no	Cause of vulnerability	Yes	No	Total
01	Risks of the road transport vehicles works	314(92.90%)	24(07.10%)	338
02	Give up the road transport vehicle's work to technical/ vocational works	281(83.14%)	57(16.86%)	338
03	Give up the risk work of the road transport vehicle to non-risks works	121(35.80%)	217(64.20%)	338

Cause of vulnerability
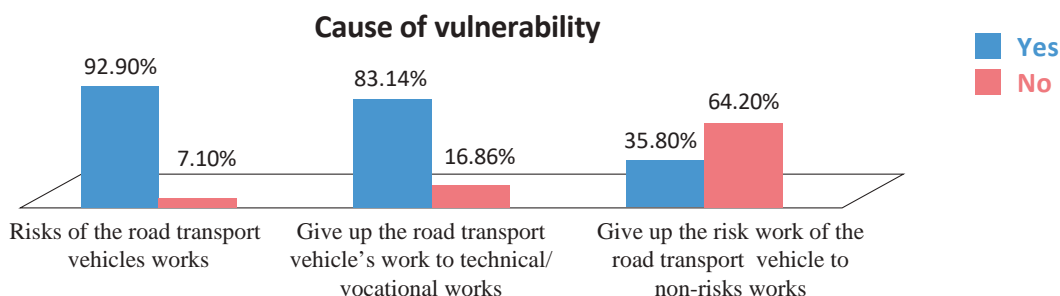
One can observe from data (T-10) that 314(92.90%) respondents are aware of the vulnerability of the occupation but they have no other option to have another less vulnerable one and only 24 (07.10%) do not consider it as a risk. 281(83.14%) are willing to give up the present occupation and find out a technical one, while 57(16.86%) are not willing to give up their present occupation. It is significant to note that knowing the vulnerability of the occupation 217(64.20%) intend to continue the present one; while 121 (35.80%) respondents expressed their desire to change to a non-risk occupation. This can be viewed from the `Doctrine of necessity' to maintain the livelihood and bare necessities.

As we know individual changes occupations for multiple reasons. Here 281(83.14%) respondents like to change occupations due to risk of vehicles job and also pointed out to give up vehicles related occupation. Here I would like to mention, occupational changes may be of two types namely, horizontal and vertical such as upward and downward as far as prestige status of occupations is concerned (Ali, 1992, 1993; Ali and Miah, 2016).

Table:11- Family members of the respondents involved in Hazardous work

Sl. no	Family members of the respondents Involved in Hazardous work	Total
01	Members involved in Hazardous work (Age 12-17)	24 (07.10%)
02	Not involved in hazardous work	314 (92.90%)
	Total	338

Data (T-11) shows that only 24 (07.10%) family members of the respondents are involved in Hazardous work while the remaining respondents 314 (92.90%) are not involved in hazardous occupation which is a healthy sign.
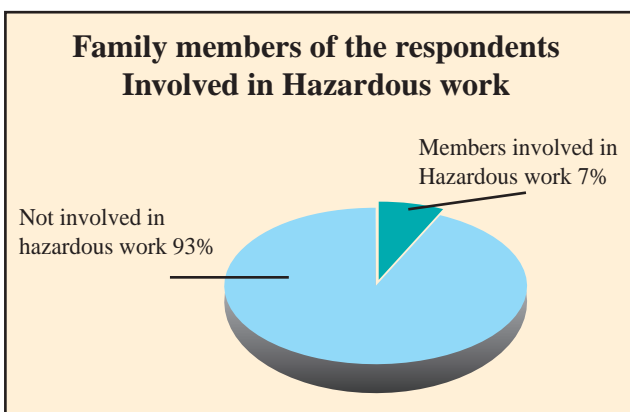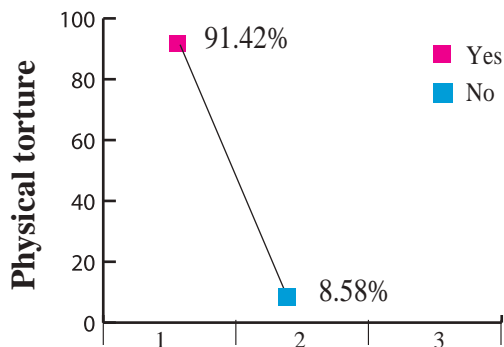

Family members of the respondents Involved in Hazardous work

Members involved in Hazardous work 7%

Not involved in hazardous work 93%

**Table:12: Physical torture, sexual harassment and the persons abused sexually**

Sl. no	Physical torture	Yes	No	Total
01	Physical torture	309 (91.42%)	29(08.58%)	338

Sl. no	Nature of Physical torture	Yes
01	By hand	28(09.06%)
02	By parts of machine / Instruments	281(90.94%)
	Total	309

By parts of machine / Instruments, 90.94%

By hand, 9.06%
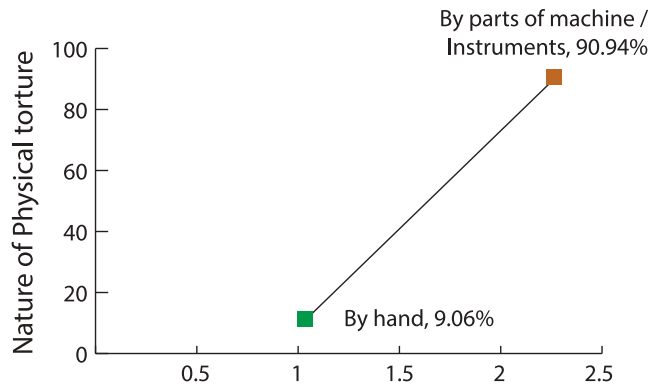
Sl. no	Sexual harassment	Yes	No	Total
01	Sexual harassment	43(12.72%)	295(87.28%)	338

Sexual harassment

12.72%　87.28%

Yes　No
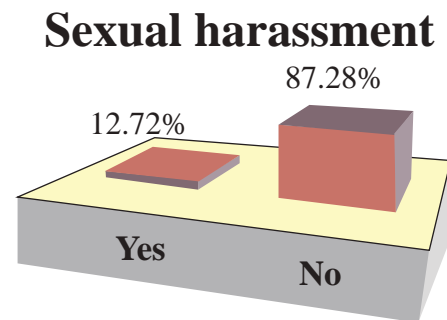
Sl. no	Sexual harassment by whom	Yes
01	sexual harassment By owners	11(25.58%)
02	sexual harassment By Driver	05(11.63%)
03	sexual harassment By Garage owners	10(23.25%)
04	sexual harassment By helper	17(39.53%)
	Total	43

Sexual Harassment

11.63%

39.53%

23.25%

25.58%

■ Sexual harassment by Owners
■ Sexual harassment by Driver
■ Sexual harassment by Garage owners
■ Sexual harassment by Helper
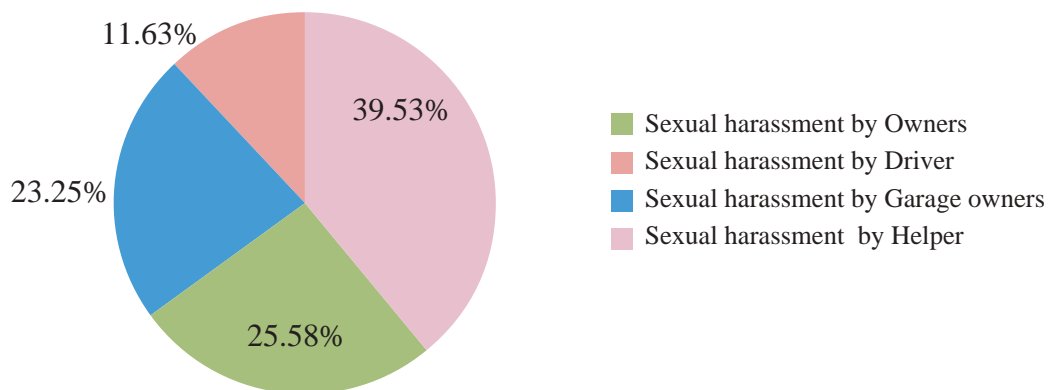
These children are very poor having no other means of earning livelihood but to sell their labour to the road transport owners. They have to accept the relative lower position with irritating behavior including physical torture, sexual harassment, etc.

Data (T-12) shows that as far as physical torture is concerned a sizeable respondent, 309 (91.42%) responded positively, among them 28 (09.06%) get/face torture by hand, 281(90.94%) by parts of machine/instruments and only 29 (08.58%) respondents stated no torture from employers.

About sexual harassment, only 43(12.72%) respondents confessed about sexual harassment. Among them 17(39.53%) by helper, 11(25.58%) by owners, 10 (23.25%) by garage owners and 05(11.63%) by drivers. In our culture, none talks openly about sex. Even if they are abused they do not disclose the fact to others as our culture does not permit such abuse.

We know not only child workers, but workers in general, are also exploited by the owners of the means of production. Data (T-12) further revealed that children are physically tortured and sexually abused; children are mostly tortured by hand, parts of the machine, instruments, etc. But even then they have no other option but to work within this vicious circle and hazardous work situation.

Table:13: Leisure time and mode of passing leisure time

Sl.	Leisure time	Total	Mode of passing leisure time	Total
01	1 hour	72 (21.30%)	Games	43(12.72%)
02	2 hours	117(34.61%)	Video games	55(16.27%)
03	3 hours	91(26.92%)	Sleeping	72(21.30%)
04	No recreation time	56(16.57%)	Nothing	48(14.20%)
05	No response	02(0.59%)	Do not feel recreation is necessary	75(22.19%)
06			Gossiping	45(13.31%)
	Total	338	Total	338

Leisure time and mode of passing leisure time
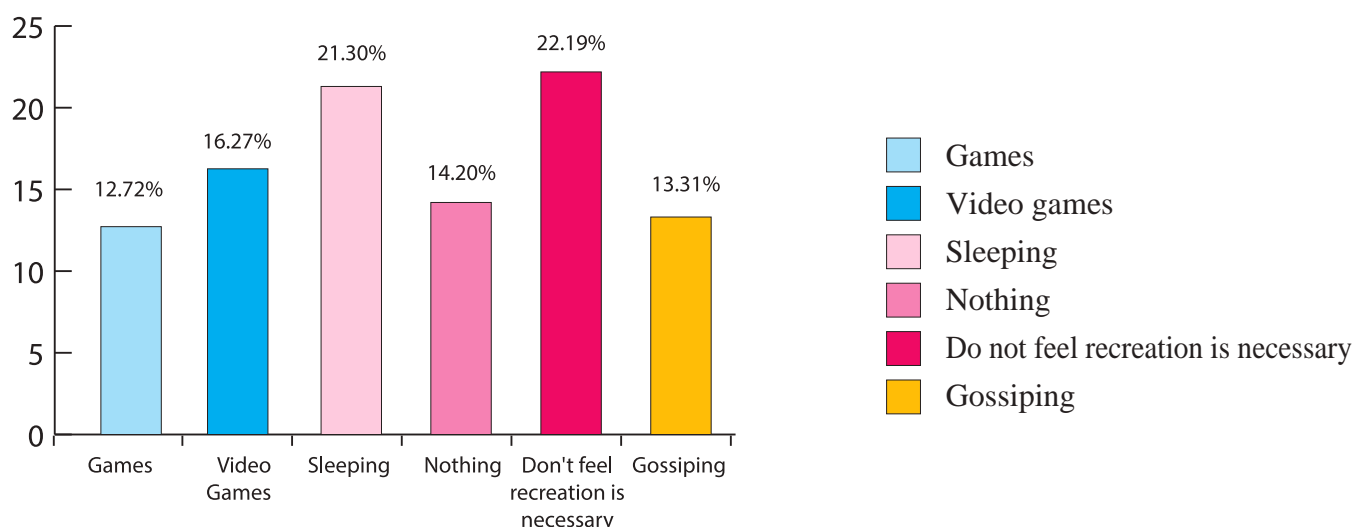
Leisure is a must for the smooth functioning of the body. Relevent data (T-13) revealed that 56 (16.57%) respondents have no recreation time, 75(22.19%)do not feel recreation is necessary, 72(21.30%) have one hour a day, 117(34.61%) have two hours a day, 91 (26.92%) have three hours a day. Among them 43(12.72%) play different games, 55(16.27%) video games, 72(21.30%) Sleeping, 48(21.30%) have no means of passing leisure time and 45(13.31%) passes leisure time by gossiping.

From collected data with respect of leisure time and modes of passing time it is found (T-13) 56(16.57%) respondents have no recreations time while others have ranging from 01hour to 03 hours, during leisure time children mostly sleep due to hard work, others do not have anything to do - Pass their time roaming within the Work place, some others play games of different types.

The whole environment is negative to the Working children but having no other means they work here with the hope that a time will come when they will get a better salary; a dream that may not be a reality for many that one can understand looking at the exploitative Social Structure like ours.

Table:14- Appropriation of money by driver or owner

	Yes	No	No response
Take some money	279 (82.54%)	47 (13.90%)	12(03.55%)
		Total	338

Data regarding appropriation of income from the respondents (T - 14) one can see 279 (82.54%) reponded positively while 47(82.54%) did not have any such experience and 12(03.55%) did not respond to the question. The driver is the key person in the transport sector that creates scope for them to exploit children. Sometimes the employees willingly spent some amount of income to make the Ustads (Drivers) happy. Therefore some amount of exploitation is inherent in the existing system of our society.

For apprentices one has to pay, here we notice the same while a few 47 (13.90%) do not pay and 12 (03.55%) didnot respond to the question, The owners and Drivers of this sector use the children for work and in the process, children are learning.

Therefore some kind of compromise has been made between the children and the owner/Driver.
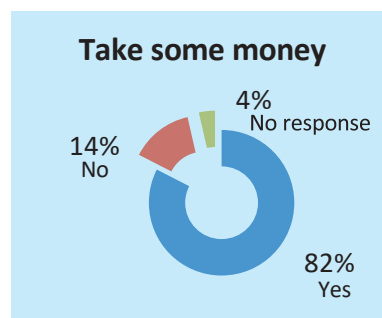

Take some money

4% No response
14% No
82% Yes

Table:15: Mode of spending income by the respondents

Sl no	Modes of spending income	Total	To whom keeps money	Total
1	Smoking	11 (3.25%)	Mother	238 (70.41%)
2	Drugs	38 (11.24%)	Father	54 (15.98%)
3	Watching movies	34 (10.05%)	Sister	1 (0.29%)
4	Video games	39 (11.54%)	Brother	1 (0.29%)
5	Delicious food	55 (16.27%)	Bank Saving	32 (9.47%)
6	Daily Food	73 (21.60%)	Self	12 (3.55%)
7	Family Support	88 (26.03%)		
	Total	338	Total	338

Data are also collected to reveal the saving and spending patterns of the respondents. Data (T – 15) indicate that many of them 88 (26.03%) spent money for family support, 73 (21.60%) for daily food, 55 (16.27%) for delicious food, 39 (11.54%) for video games, 38 (11.24%) for drugs, 34 (10.05%) for watching movies, and.

11 (03.25%) for smoking. The respondents are aware of the bad effects of drugs and smoking but the nature of the occupations demands excitement so they use to take drugs and smoke.

The children find their parents as reliable ones particularly the mothers 238 (70.41%), fathers 54 (15.98%) to keep their savings and 32 (09.47%) deposits money in their bank account, 12 (03.55%) keeps money in their custody. It is significant to note that only 01 (0.29%) considers brothers and sisters dependable to keep money.

Modes of spending income
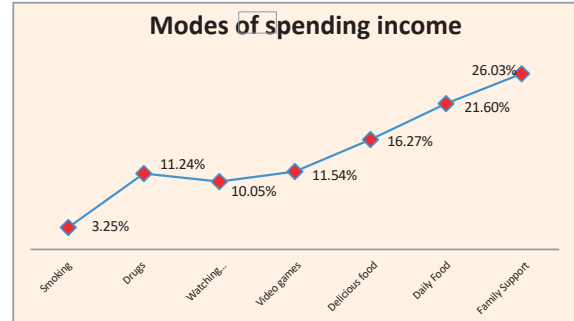
Table:16: Place where the respondents stay at night

Data given (T–16) indicates that 292 (86.39%) respondents stay at night with family members while others 23 (6.80%) have no family members in Chattogram City and due to financial crisis stay in street (Island), 19 (5.62%) stay with others from the same locality and some others 03 (0.89%) stay in transport station office, workshop, etc.

Sl No	Place of living at night	Total
01	With family	292 (86.39%)
02	Street (on the Island)	23 (6.80%)
03	Station (office)	03 (0.89%)
04	With others (from same locality)	19 (5.62%)
05	Shop / workshop	01 (0.30%)
	Total	338

Family is an important institution that not only socializes the children it is also the sweet and safe place where everyone including the children comes back at the end of the day. But due to many factors, it does not happen always, here 292 respondents (86.39%) live with their family members but others do not for multiple factors such as conflict with family members, Job demands separation from family members who live in villages and this separation from family is mostly due to poverty. This creates one kind of psychological detachment with the family members.
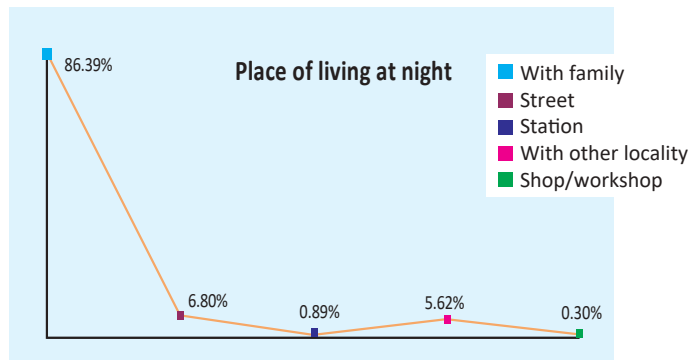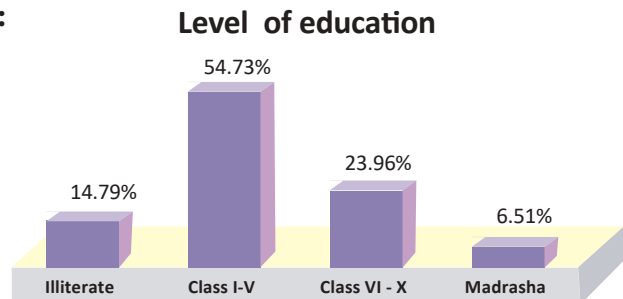
Place of living at night

Table 17: Educational status of the respondents:

| Sl No.	Level of education	Respondents
01	Illiterate	50 (14.79%)
02	Class I-V	185 (54.73%)
03	Class VI - X	81 (23.96%)
04	Madrasha	22 (6.51%)
	Total	338

Level of education

Education is an important institution that in general works as a powerful means for social mobility but the opportunities for achieving education are unequally distributed among different sections of the society. In this system, the members of the upper class get more opportunities when compared with the lower class people. "…empirical research at an aggregate level indicates a close association between the proportion of the poor and the proportion of unschooled ..." commenting on these issues, Ahmed and Quasem note that, researchers are aware that the line of causation can run in both directions, i.e. education can be both a result and a cause of reduced poverty and higher income (Ahmed and Quasem,1991).

Among the respondents 185 (54.79%) have primary education (I-V), 81 (23.96%) class VI – X, 50 (14.79%) illiterate, 22 (6.51%) reads in Madrasha. It is to be mentioned that as per govt. source our literacy rate is 75.60 percent. The poor people do not usually encourage their children to attend school but due to the "compulsory Primary education policy 1992" the children of 6+ are to be enrolled in schools. The enrollment rate is 98% but the dropout rate is about 30%. This trend can be understood considering the poverty level of the concerned. Here we see a significant number of respondents 50 (14.79%) are illiterate. This is because of the unequal distribution of wealth and opportunities for achieving certain level of education. "Education for all" is our national agenda but Financial Grant for education in National Budget is 2.7% of GDP. Whereas our neighboring countries sanction for education; Malaysia 6.2%, Maldives 08%, and Srilanka 6.2% of GDP (Prothomalo, June 18, 2017). Here one must note the Global Commitment of SDGs. Wherein Goal no. 04 is "Quality Education" So we need best efforts for quality education. Again we must remind that 6.6 million children are still out of school.

Table - 18: Educational Status of the respondent's Fathers ;

| Sl no.	Level of Education	Father of Respondents
01	Illiterate	150 (44.38 %)
02	Class I-V	137(40.53 %)
03	Class VI - X	42(12.43%)
04	Madrasha	09(2.66%)
	Total	338

Educational Status of the respondent's Fathers
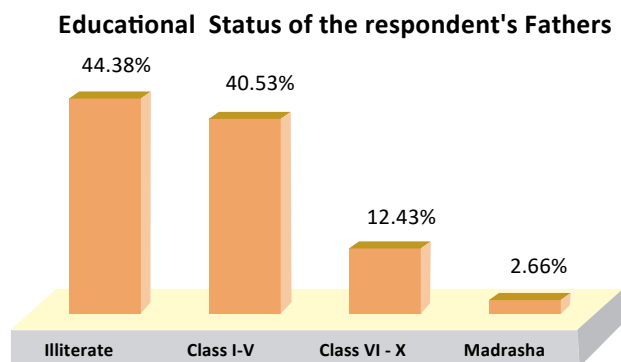
Data furnished in Table 18 revealed that 150 (44.38%), out of 338 respondents' fathers are illiterate, 137 (40.53%) read upto Class I-V and 42 (12.43%) read upto Class VI - X and only 09 (02.66%) has Madrasha system of education.

Table:19 : Going to school now and whether willing to go to school

Intention/Motives	Yes	Class	No	Total
Go to school now	20 (5.91%)	I-VI	318 (94.08%)	338
Willing to go to school	116 (34.32%)		222 (65.68%)	338

Go to school now
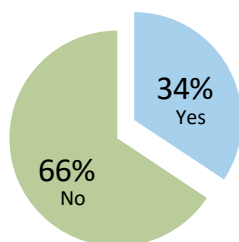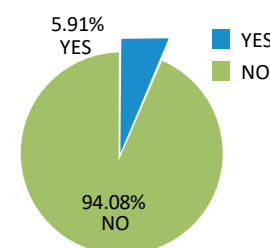
Willing to go to school

Types of Education

Serial No	Types of education	Total
01	Formal Education (Primary)	09 (07.76%)
02	Non-formal Primary Education - NFPE	16 (13.79%)
03	Technical	78 (67.24%)
04	General	13 (11.21%)
	Total	116

Among the respondents (T- 19) only 20 (5.91%) go to school while 318 (94.08%) do not go to school, of them 116 (34.32%) have an interest in getting some amount of education whereas 222 (65.68%) is not interested in education. One must note that 116 (34.32%) respondents who are interested in different kind of education, which are as follows: Technical education 78 (67.24%) NFPE 16 (13.79%) General education 13 (11.21%) and Formal Primary education 09 (07.76%). This higher trend for technical education is encouraging as we are lacking behind in technical education.
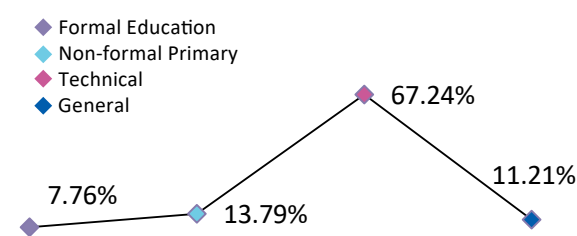

Types of education

◆ Formal Education
◆ Non-formal Primary
◆ Technical
◆ General

7.76%   13.79%   67.24%   11.21%

Table - 20 : Marital Status of the respondents

SL	Respondents Marital Status	Total
1	Married	46 (13.61%)
2	Unmarried	280 (82.84%)
3	Proceeds for marriage	12 (3.55%)
	Total	338

We know Bangladesh ranks first in the world in the marriage of girls under 15 years of age but Data (T – 20) concerning the marital status of the respondents show that 280 (82.84%) are unmarried, 46 (13.61%) married and 12 (3.55%) proceeds for marriage that is 17.16% (13.61% + 3.55%) working children are married, which indicates early marriage is also happening among the boys not only girls.
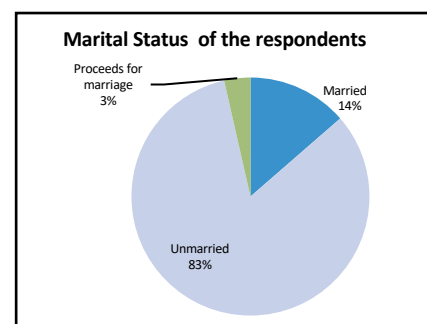

Marital Status of the respondents

Proceeds for marriage 3%
Married 14%
Unmarried 83%

Table:21: Cell Phone and ICT Use of the respondents :

Respondents		Yes	No	Total
Mobile Use		249 (73.67%)	89 (26.33%)	338

Sl. No	Uses of ICT	Yes
01	Face book / Web	75 (30.12%)
02	Pornography	61 (24.50%)
0 3	YouTube, Video Movie, Games	10 (04.20%)
04	Tiktok make	17 (06.83%)
05	Tiktok watchers	86 (34.54%)
	Total	249

Uses of ICT
- Face book / Web
- Pornography
- YouTube, Video Movie
- Tiktok make
- Tiktok watchers
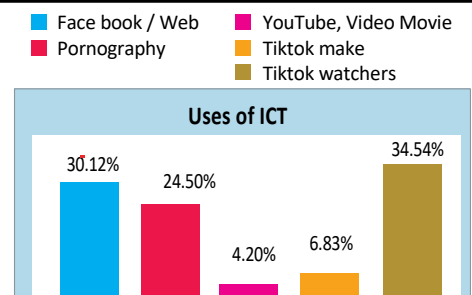
Data (T – 21) about cell phone and ICT use of the respondents shows that 249 (73.67%) use cell phones and 89 (26.33%) do not use. It is alarming to note that among the ICT users 61 (24.50%) enjoy pornography, 75 (30.12%) Face book, 86 (34.54%) Tiktok watchers, 17(06.83%) Make Tiktok, 10 (04.20%) YouTube/Video Movie watchers. These create negative effects among the children. On this aspects a psychologist namely, Craig A. Anderson, "Such games teach violent solutions to conflict situations. If such a situation arises in real life, there is a fair chance of becoming violent. In addition, excessive game addiction can lead to mental complications and physical problems in children."
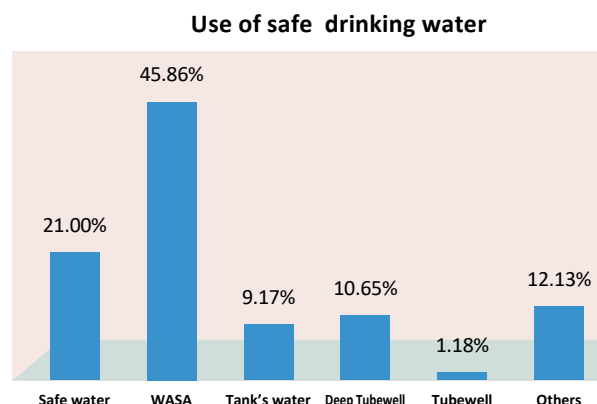
Table:22: Birth registration of the respondents

Serial no	Birth registration	Total
01	Yes	213 (63.02%)
02	No	125 (36.98%)
	Total	388

Birth registration
- 37% No
- 63% Yes
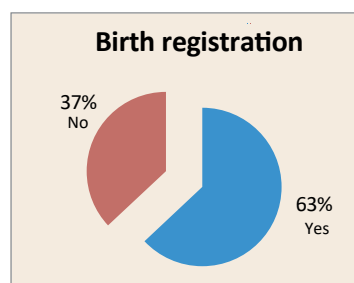
Data (T -22) concerning the registration of birth of the respondents show that 213 (63.02%) have registered but 125 (36.98%) do not have, which needs immediate solution. Birth registration is a must for all but generally, the poor and illiterate people do not follow this practice which can be related to a lack of education and awareness also.

Table - 23 : Use of safe drinking water

Sl no	Types of water	Total
1	Safe water	71 (21.00%)
2	WASA	155 (45.86%)
3	Tank's water	31(9.17%)
4	Deep Tubewell	36 (10.65%)
5	Tubewell	4 (1.18%)
6	Others	41 (12.13%)
	Total	338

Use of safe drinking water

| Safe water | WASA | Tank's water | Deep Tubewell | Tubewell | Others |
| 21.00% | 45.86% | 9.17% | 10.65% | 1.18% | 12.13% |

From furnished Data in (T – 23) one can see that only 71 (21.00%) are having safe water, 155 (45.86%) drink WASA water, 36 (10.65%) Deep Tubewell, 31 (9.17%) Tank's water, 04 (1.18%) Tubewell, 41 (12.13%) others. Infact only 71 (21.00%) drinks safe water others drink unsafe water. This is a common trend among city dwellers, particularly among the poor people, slum dwellers also. It is to be mentioned that 7.5 core people of the country drinks unsafe water (Prothomalo, 12th October 2018).

Table:24 : First aid medical service for respondents in case of accidents

Sl no	Types of Accident expense	Total
01	Own Expenses	62 (18.34%)
02	Help from owners	253 (74.85%)
03	Help from Driver	23 (6.80%)
	Total	338
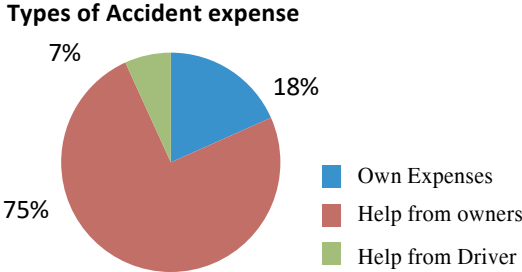
As far as health care is concerned in case of accidents data (T – 24) show that 253 (74.85%) respondents get financial support from owners while 62 (18.34%) respondents have to bear medical expenses on their own and 23 (6.80%) gets help from the driver in case of accident mostly in minor injury.

**Table:25 : Vaccination information of the respondents**

Sl no	Information about Vaccination	Total
01	Yes	307 (90.83%)
02	No	30 (8.87%)
03	No response	01 (0.29%)
	Total	338
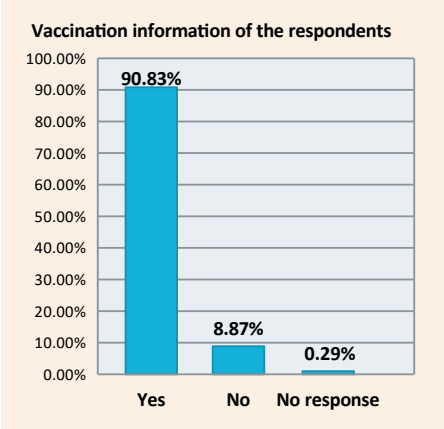
Data (T – 25) about vaccination information of the respondents show that 307 (90.83%) have taken vaccination, 30 (8.87%) have not taken vaccine and 01 respondent did not reply to this question.

Table - 26 : Covid -19 Information of the respondents

Sl no	Where stay during Covid-19 Vacation / Lock down	Total
01	Village home	133 (39.35%)
02	Slum / City	205 (60.65%)
	Total	338
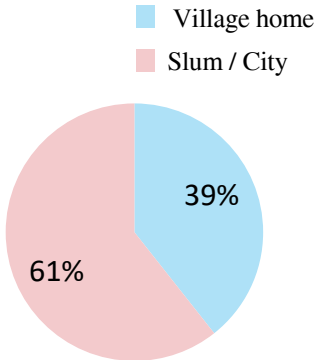
Data (T – 26) revealed that during Covid –19 Vacation/Lockdown 205 (60.65%) respondents stayed in the city and 133 (39.35%) moved to village home. It is to be mentioned that we have also noticed reverse migration, city to the village during pandemic Covid – 19.

34

Table - 27 : Information about hardship during covid-19

Sl no	Covid -19 Hardship information	Total
01	Financial Crisis	337 (99.70%)
02	Food Crisis	301 (89.05%)

99.70%

89.05%

1   2

Data (T -27) about hardship of the respondents during Covid -19 revealed that 337 (99.70%) faced financial crisis and 301 (89.05%) talks about the Food crisis, which is a reality.
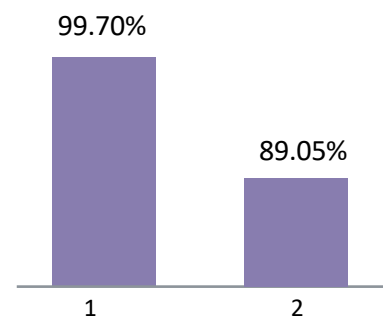
Table - 28 : Information about Relief /Help During Covid-19

Sl no	Covid -19 : Relief/Help information	Total
01	Cash	73 (21.60%)
02	Food	22 (6.51%)
03	Mask	30 (8.87%)
04	Sanitizer	213 (63.02%)
	Total	338

It appears from data (T–28) about relief/help during Covid -19, 213 (63.02%) received Sanitizer, 73 (21.60%) received Cash help, 30 (8.87%) received Mask and 22 (6.51%) received Food help. It speaks about the types of help poor people received during the pandemic Covid -19 from govt. individual and voluntary organization.
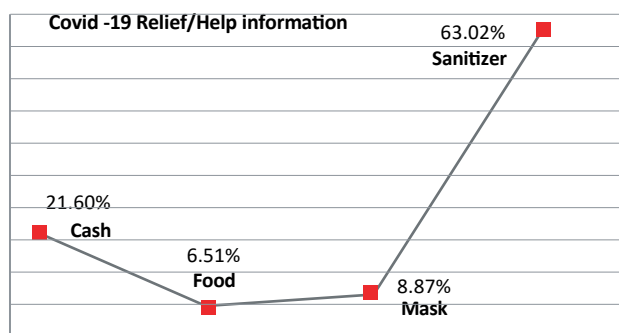
Covid -19 Relief/Help information

63.02%
Sanitizer

21.60%
Cash

6.51%
Food

8.87%
Mask

Table: 29: Respondent's livelihood information during Covid-19 (Multiple Response)

Sl No	Livelihood Information	Total
01	No income	303 (89.64%)
02	Involved in different occupation	315 (93.19%)
03	Stop Education	140 (41.42%)
04	Restart education after Covid-19	84 (24.85%)
05	Change of residence	48 (14.20%)

Livelihood information during Covid-19 (Multiple Response)

- No income
- Different Occupation
- Stop Education
- Restart Education
- Change of Residence

89.64%   93.19%   41.42%   24.85%   14.20%
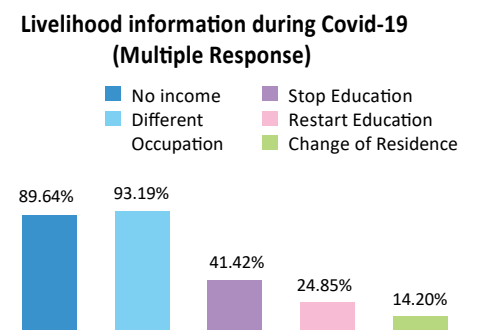
Data (T – 29) about respondent's livelihood during Covid – 19 stated that 303 (89.64%) had no income, 315 (93.19%) were involved in different occupations, 140 (41.42%) stopped going to educational institutions but it is remarkable that 84 (24.85%) restarted education after the opening of schools and 48 (14.20%) change their residence to a cheaper one.

Table - 30: Aims and expectations of the respondents

Serial no	Aims and Expectations	Total
01	Good driver	50 (14.79%)
02	Business man	24 (7.10%)
03	Complete education and get a good job	25 (7.40%)
04	Going to abroad to earn money	07 (2.07%)
05	Vehicle owner	06 (1.77%)
06	Financial support and vocational training from Govt.	41 (12.13%)
07	Good mechanic and owner of a Garage	65 (19.23%)
08	Farming	01 (0.29%)
09	Want to be a Doctor	02 (0.59%)
10	Want to be an Engineer	02 (0.59%)
11	No response	115 (34.02%)
	Total	338

The children working in the hazardous road transport sector have also aims and expectations Data (T – 30) reveals that 65 (19.23%) aims to be good mechanics and owner of a garage, 50 (14.79%) good driver, 41(12.13%) expects financial support, and vocational training by govt., 25 (7.40%) desires to complete education and get a good job, 24 (7.10%) wants to be Businessman, 07 (2.07%) desires to go to abroad to earn money, 06 (1.77%) vehicle owner, 02 (0.59%) Doctor, 02 (0.59%) Engineer, 01(0.29%) Farming. It is mentionable that 115 (34.02%) do not reply to this question. That is they have no aims and expectations in life. Therefore they are in deep frustration.

Aims and expectations
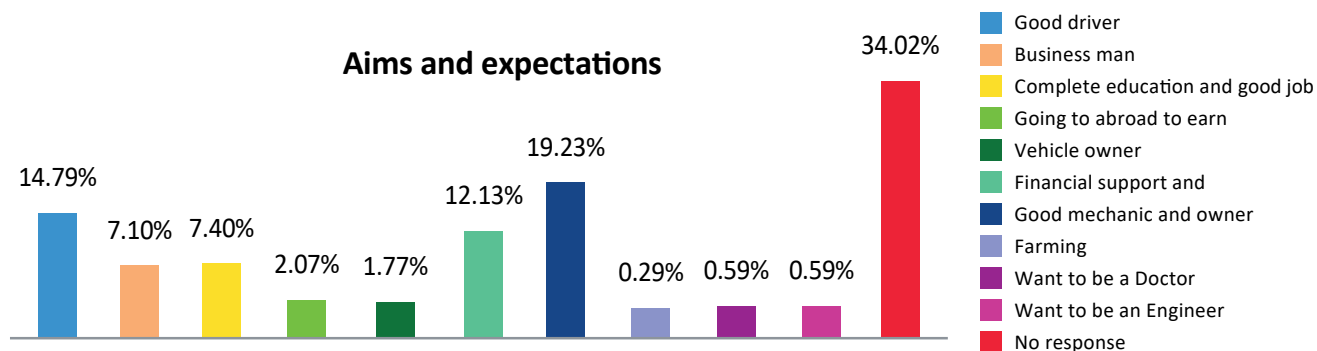
Major Findings of the Study

Most of the respondent are from Chattogram District and City 135 (39.94%) followed by cumilla 41(12.13%), Noakhali 36 (10.65%), Bhola 30 (08.87%), Nilphamari 23(06.80%), Laxmipur 13(03.85%) while others from different districts of Bangladesh. The total 338 children are from 23 District, and 01City Corporation of Bangladesh. To note, Chattogram is business hub and Port City where all fortune hunters from adjacent areas and from different areas of the country rush to chattogram in search of Job/occupations (T-01).

It is speculated that approximately 4.5 crore people lives in Dhaka, Chattogram, Khulna and Rajshahi city. On the other hand Dhaka and Chattogram is expanding fast. 35 percent of urban people are slum dwellers. Population growth rate in slums are 07 percent. Again due to absence of basic facilities urban poor are more vulnerable than the rural poor (Urban health Scenario: looking beyond: 2015, BRAC University).

It reveals from the data (T-02, 03 & 04) all the respondents are living in 24 ecological areas of the Chattogram City like Jalalabad, Boropol, A.k. Khan, Alonker Moor (circle), Natun Bridge, Raufabad that is 11 thanas of Chattogram City and adjacent Hathazari thana also where the low income people are concentrated, these areas are densely populated, water logged and less developed areas of the city. They work in 30 Stations like Oxygen, Boropol, A.k.khan-Ispahani, Colonel hat, Alonker Moor (circle), Faillatoli, Quaish, Kalurghat, kaptai Rastar Mata, Fatehabad, Bardighirpar etc. All the respondents are male because our culture do not allow female to work in this nature of job. The age group of the working children varies from o8 to below 18, but most of them are from ages 11 to 17 years. Among the 338 respondents, 02 (0.59%) are Buddhists, 14(04.14%) profess Hinduism, 322(95.27%) are Muslims, none was found from Christian community.

Data (T-05) revealed that among the working children 194 (57.40%) are Helper cum Temporary Drivers and 49 (14.50%) are unauthorized drivers. That is, 71.90% of children are working as Drivers which is most Vulnerable and quite unlawful. Some kind of occupational heterogeneity was found between the fathers and respondents. Data about causes of migration (T-06) indicated financial crises 124 (36.69%), for family need 77 (22.78%) for helping Parents 46 (13.61%) Poverty 38 (11.24%) to earn money 37 (10.95%) Search for occupations 16 (04.73%) that is all poor people migrated for income.

But because of the exploitative nature of the owner/ driver their income is low (T-07) Data (T-08) showed that decisions for choosing the vulnerable occupation are taken mostly by fathers 123 (36.39%) followed by mother 56(16.57%) and because of financial crisis the respondents himself 51(15.09%). Usually relationships between employer and employee are hostile but here (T- 09) 241 (71.30%) respondents were found to have normal relationship; wherein 12(03.55%) have friendly relationship with the employers 64(18.93%) have bitter relationship and 21(06.21%) did not respond.

Data (T-10) about vulnerability of occupations, intention to change present one to technical type, non risk occupation showed that 314(92.90%) respondents are aware about the vulnerability of occupations and 24 (07.10%) do not consider it as risky occupation. Again 281(83.14%) respondents have the intention to give up the present occupation and switch to a technical work while 121(35.80%) have the desire to change their occupations to non risk directions (occupations).

Data (T-11) showed that 314 (92.90%) family members are not involved in hazardous Work only 24 (07.10%) family members of the respondents are engaged in hazardous work. So it is clear from the data because of poverty these children are compelled to choose the vulnerable occupations.

Physical torture and sexual harassment are a matter of great concern in our national arena. Here (T-12) showed that 309 (91.42%) respondents were physically tortured and 43 (12.72%) admitted sexual harassment. In our culture, everybody is shy to speak openly about sex.

The present study revealed that 56(16.57%) have no recreation time (T-13). 279 (82.54%) states (T-14) about appropriation of money by driver or owner while 47 (13.90%) have no such experience and 12 (03.55%) did not respond to the question because they feel the threat of losing their occupations, if they confess. Mode of spending income shows (T-15) that 88 (26.03%) spend money for family support, 73 (21.60%) for daily food, 55 (16.27%) for delicious food. It is to be noticed that 38 (11.24%) spend money for drugs and 11 (3.25%) for smoking.

It was found from data (T-16) that 292(86.39%) respondents stay at night with family, 23 (6.80%) in street (on the island) and others in transport station (office) or with others of same locality. Information about education of the respondents (T-17) shows that among the respondents 185 (54.73%) have primary education, 81 (23.96%) read upto Class VI - X, 22 (6.51%) read in Madrasha While 50 (14.79%) are illiterate.

Data (T-18) about the education of respondents' fathers showed that among them 137 (40.53%) have primary education, 42 (12.43%) read up to class VI - X, 09 (2.66%) in Madrasha and 150 (44.38%) are illiterate. Data (T-19) about interest in Pursuing education among the respondent, showed that 20 (5.91%) used to go to school now and 116 (34.32%) is interested in education. It is interesting to note that out of 116, 78 (67.24%) are interested in technical education, 222 (65.68%) have no intention to go to school. It is to be mentioned that according to govt. source literacy rate of Bangladesh is 75.60%. Data (T-20) indicated that 46 (13.61%) are married and 12 (3.55%) are Proceeding for marriage that is 17.16% (13.61% + 3.55%) working children are married which indicates early marriage is not only dominant among the girl child it influences boys also.

Data (T-21) information about use of cell phone and ICT of the respondents showed 249 (73.67%) use mobile phone and 89 (26.33%) do not; Among the users 75 (30.12%) use Facebook / web, 61 (24.50%) enjoys Pornography and 17 (06.83%) make TikTok, 86 (34.54%) watch TikTok, 10 (04.20%) watch YouTube / Video Movies and Games.

Data (T-22) shows 213 (63.02%) have birth registration, and 125 (36.18%) have no birth registration certificate.

Data about use of safe drinking water (T-23) shows that 155(45.86%) respondents use WASA water, 36 (10.65%) use deep tube well water, 31(9.17%) use Tank's water, only 71 (21.00%) use safe drinking water. That is, except 71 (21.00%) others use unsafe drinking water.

Most of them have knowledge about health systems. In case of accident 62(18.34%) have to bear treatment expenses by their personal income, in case of minor injuries 253 (74.85%) get financial support from the owners and 23(6.86%) from Driver Data(T-24).

Data (T-25) about vaccination information of the respondents shows that 307 (90.83%) have taken Vaccines, which is a commendable success story of Bangladesh.

Like rest of the world Bangladesh has also experienced long vacation / Lock down during pandemic covid-19. These working children are not out of the scene. Data (T-26) revealed, during covid long vacation / lock down 205(60.65%) respondents were in city slum and 133 (39.35%) were in village home.

Information about hardship during covid-19 (T-27) showed that 337 (99.70%) suffered financial crises and 301(89.05%) faced food crises.

Data (T-28) with respect to Relief / Help during covid-19 showed that 213 (63.02%) received Sanitizers, 30 (8.87%) got Masks, 22 (6.51%) received food and 73 (21.60%) lucky to get cash support.

Data (T-29) about respondents livelihood during covid-19 indicated that 315 (93.19%) were involved in different occupations that indicated occupational heterogeneity.

Man lives with aims, hopes and aspirations. The children working in the hazardous road transport sector in Chattogram city have also hopes and expectations. Data (T-30) about aims and expectations of the respondents showed that 65 (19.23%) have expressed desire to be owner of a garage / workshop, 50 (14.79%) wanted to be good driver, 41 (12.13%) wanted support from govt. to get vocational training. Others have different choices - which are notable: 02 (0.59%) intended to be Doctor and 02 (0.59%) had expressed desire to be an Engineer. Significant numbers 115 (34.02%) of them, did not respond to the question that is they are in deep frustration, no aims and aspirations, no dream at all.

Bangladesh lends support to CRC through the ratification of the same on 2nd September, 1990 and affirms state commitment for its implication. Bangladesh is one of the first 22 states ratifying the charter. Since Bangladesh has entered in to 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 reality and analysis that inspite of being a signatory state with so much of promise and programs where government, non-government, local and international initiatives are in operation still the life, development and livelihood of the children are under threat. Bangladesh is promise bound to achieve SDGs. As pronounced by the Prime Minister of Bangladesh H/E Sheikh Hasina in SDG Summit 2015, "... As we surprised the world with our MDG achievements, we are committed to lead by example again in case of SDGs. In our journey, no one will be left behind as we aspire to build a just, progressive, peaceful and prosperous Bangladesh. Let us commit our will and wealth for our present and future."

So this is high time to press hard to achieve SDGs - Goal 8 "Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all" that may help withdrawal of the children engaged in hazardous / worst forms of child labour like road transport sector.

Conclusion

The Constitution 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, including 41 of Bangladesh constitution also guarantees the human right of the citizen.

Bangladesh is a democratic state having its own constitution that incorporated "equality of opportunity" for all citizens. But this equality has not been ensured till today. Opportunities are unequally distributed where the upper class people and their children are getting more opportunities than the lower ones. The working children are born in poor families with little opportunities.Therefore, the poor children having no other option but to work in different sectors which sometimes becomes very much vulnerable. There are consensuses, 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'. At the broader policy levels, economists, demographers, and other planners also point to significant relationships between rates of child labour and population dynamics in developing countries. On these aspects Ahmed and Quasem say "Another important affect of child labour is on demographic development in a country. It is generally found that poor countries with high rates of population growth have higher incidence of child work. While various socioeconomic factors favour high fertility, parents in traditional economies try to reduce the cost of children by engaging them in various types of work" (Ahmed and Quasem, 1991: 1).

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. "Not all work is harmful to children. work experience can be a meaningful exercise of acquiring the right sort of skills and responsibilities for the child to become a useful member of the community. Work is a valuable socialization process of personal development" (UNICEF/ILO, 1994/1995:13).

If we really mean to remove/ban child labour then 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 know there is Children's Act, 2013 (Act No. 24 of 2013). Motor Vehicles ordinance 1983 (Amended - Sarak Paribhan Ain, 2018), Labour Law 2006 (Amended - 2018) to control, Supervise, monitor and guide related matters i,e child labour, vehicles, Unauthorized vehicles, drivers, illegal drivers known as temporary drivers causing road accident etc. During FGDs we notice there is blame game / pillow passing between Department of Inspection of Factory and establishment (DIFE), Chittagong Metropolitan Police (CMP) and Bangladesh Road Transport Authority (BRTA). Reality is like this who will bell the cat. Analyzing the total situations it seems that close monitoring and co ordination among three enforcing agencies of the government can contribute very positively in controlling unauthorized vehicles, illegal drivers and to eliminate child labour in road transport sector. But people believe and circumstantial evidences also dictate to believe that there is unholy deal resulting unauthorized route, unauthorized vehicle, illegal drivers, Token Banijjya and labour exploitation etc; it is also true that they are to work under pressure and interference.

"We can raise voice "lets' end child labour"; but it is hard to achieve in the present context. We cannot 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. Considering these, govt. has adapted National Plan of Action 2012 - 2016 and National child labour Elimination policy 2010 wherein we see "it became the unanimous demand of government, non-government organizations (NGOs) and the civil society at large to have a time bound 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 socioeconomic 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.

▶ **Case Study**

▶ **Recommendations**

▶ **Refference**

▶ **Annexure**

Case Study-01

Mohammad Ashraful

Children and teenagers are the future of tomorrow. Every child is unique. These children and teenagers are using their talent and diligence in risky child labor jobs to help their families financially. Various problems have been observed, during survey these children working in the transport sector and many other risky jobs for surveillance. However, Case studies are one of the most useful tools to understand the problems of teenagers.

Mohammad Ashraful Age : 17, Village: Bhola, House : Beside Panghash's House, Work place : Station Road, Ward no : 32, Vehicle no : Chatta Metro Cha -11-1897, Father's name : Mohammad Riyad. Occupation: Small Businessman, Mother's name: Ayesha Khatun, Occupation: Housewife. Ashraful's Current Address: Freeport Point. Engaged with this hazardous job for : 6 years. Daily work time: 16 hours. Daily income: Tk. 400. Interview Date: 29.12.2021

During field survey in Station Road, we meet Mohammad Ashraful. His father is married to another woman. Because of the negligence of father and financial crisis, he came to town with a neighborhood uncle. Earlier he was compelled to stop education due to financial crisis. He studied up to class IV, and then he had to do this hazardous job. Unfortunately, he was sexually abused by the driver and the helper when he was only 11 years old. The drunk driver used to sexually abuse him so brutally. He told me, with tears in his eyes, "They used to abuse me, as well as many other children. I can't describe it in words." Many children are ashamed to confess it.

In future, Mohammad Ashraful wants to be a driver. The job of helper is very troublesome. This job wastes a huge amount of time and the behavior of the driver is bad, he has to suffer a lot.

If those children get any skill development training, then they can get rid of this job. The authorities should pique these teenagers' mental interest, arrange their education in a demand-driven, fearless environment, and encourage them to do well.

From this case study, another thing has become clear to us is that these teenagers are suffering from mental depression and becoming drug addicted. They are engaged in different types of cyber-crime. We can build a bright future for these soft-hearted abused and vulnerable children and teens that are the future of our tomorrow's nation.

Case Study-02

Ananta Barua

Children from all over the world are viewed differently. They are thought of as the future leaders of the state. But how much we think about this issue in our country is questionable. Because day by day children in our country are being deprived of their fair rights. child Labour is increasing day by day, the statistics of child abuse is also increasing. Let's see the story of working children Ananta Barua.

Ananta Barua, Age : 18, Permanent Address : Vill – Lakhara, P.O. – Kalarpul, Thana – Patiya, District – Chattogram , Work place : A. K. Khan, Ward no: 9, Father's Name : Sagor Barua, Occupation : Farmer, Mother's Name : Ruma Barua, Occupation : Housewife, Present Address : Bilpara, Khulshi, Engaged with this hazardous job for : 3 Years, Daily work time : 13 Hours, Daily income : TK. 100. Birth registration: 20041516173124710, Date of Interview : 27.12.2021

His father now works as a farmer. Once his father worked for a small newspaper in the area. The only earner of the family, his father's income doesn't support the family properly, so his father has brought him to City to work in the garage. He studied up to class five. He could no longer study due to poverty and started working to earn money.

Ananta Barua wants to be a good vehicle mechanic when he grows up so that he can help solve the financial problems of the family.

The state must come forward first. The law must be properly enforced. State and corporate houses can come forward to rehabilitate these working children.

Poverty is one of the causes of child labour in our country. The main reason for using children as labours is the lack of proper implementation of the country's customary law and as a consequence of labour, among all the problems faced by the children, the health of the children is broken, normal child hood and family life is ruined; the education of the child is disrupted.

Case Study-03

Ripon Chandra Das

The number of child labourers is increasing at an alarming rate in our country. But initiatives are less effective. child labour is unlawful and it is a crime. But the number of child labourers is constantly increasing, especially in hazardous jobs. It's a challenge. There is currently no workplace in our country where children are not used as labourers except at the government level. As the cost of child labour is comparatively less, they are being employed in almost all the workplaces. Due to easy availability with less cost, the number of child labourers in different organizations is increasing day by day.

Ripon Chandra Das, Age: 13 years, Date of birth: 08-04-2009, Permanent Address: Village South Mahadevpur, Post: Sitakunda, Thana: Sitakundu, District: Chattogram Occupation: Hazardous Transpot Sector, Workplace: A. K. Khan - Ispahani, Ward No: 09, Father's name: Kiran Chandra Das, Mother's name: Seema Rani Das Occupation: Housewife, Current Address: House No. 169/B Shahid Lane, Post: Pahartali, Thana Akbarshah, District: Chattogram. Involved in work: 3 months Working hours: 8 hours, Daily income: Tk. 200, Birth Registration: 200915916091158, Father's phone number: 0174850010, Date of Interview: 03.01.2022

He works as Tempo Helper, Vehicle no: Chatta metro 11-2906
At present he is also studying in class VI in Railway Government High School.
Ripon Chandra Das was forced to join the work as he was unable to support his two brothers and parents in the family. His younger brother is in third grade.
His father becomes unemployed during the covid-19 period and situation compelled the child to involve with hazardous job.

Ripon Chandra Das wants to be a good driver when he grows up so that he can help his family.

All parents need to be aware and cautious about their children. The state has to take the responsibility of the street children. Society should come forward and rehabilitate these vulnerable children otherwise they will be involved in crimes and will destabilize the society. Special care must be taken towards helpless and disabled children.

Today's children will lead the nation in the future. Therefore, children need to be developed as ideal citizens with education, food, medical care, security and equality with a clean and liveable environment. Under no circumstances should children be engaged in any hazardous job due to temporary gain or any other fascination.

Recommendations

01. Anomalies and limitations of all laws related to child, child labour, labour law, Motor Vehicle (Sarak Paribahan Ain - 2018), and Chattogram Metropolitan Police Act need to be amended.

02. Under the leadership of District Administration an integrated efforts with support and Cooperation of relevant stake holders such as Department of Factories & Industries (DIFI), Bangladesh Road Transport Authority (BRTA), Traffic wing of Chattogram Metropolitan Police, Road Transport owners and Drivers Association, Labour leaders, Labour Directorate etc. can play a positive role to eliminate child labour in hazardous road transport sector in Chattogram.

03. To raise collective Voice : Protect Children from Hazardous Road Transport occupation/jobs and domestic works ensuring their education and recreation.

04. A National Policy on Alternative care for children has to be developed to ensure their quality care and stop child trafficking.

05. To ensure child rights to education and skill, and to establish child friendly Schools and Vocational Training Institutes.

06. To stop child labour and ensure child health quality life away from drugs, pornography, smoking, crime etc.

07. To prevent child marriage for physical and mental development of the children.

08. To activate the committees formed for the protection of children and to take initiative to stop child labour and child abuse.

Having said so a question must be raised: DO we really mean to remove all Types of Social inequalities, miseries and sorrows for creating a homogeneous society based on the principle of equality?

REFERENCES

01. World Day Against Child labour 20l7 IN CONFLICTS AND DISASTERS - PROTECT CHIDERN FROM CHILD LABOUR'ILO 2017 (theme)

02. Ahmad, Ali and M.A.Quasem 1991, Child labour in Bangladesh, Dhaka, Al-Afser Press.

03. Child Labour Survey on Bangladesh 2013, B.B.S.

04. Base line Survey on Child workers in road transport sector 2003, March 2004, B.B.S.

05. (a) ILo Base line Survey on child Domestic labour in Bangladesh 2006

    (b) B.B.S/UNICEF, Multiple indicator cluster survey 2006. October 2007.

    (c) A11 other statistics from B.B.S. and other relevant sources.

06. চৌধুরী, আবদুল হক – ১৯৯৪ বন্দর শহর চট্টগ্রাম, বাংলা একাডেমি, ঢাকা, বাংলাদেশ।

07. লস্কর, মোঃ শফিকুল ইসলাম, ২০১৫ মোটরযান আইন ও বিধিমালা, দ্বিতীয় সংস্করণ, ঢাকা, বাংলাদেশ।

08. BIGD - BRAC University - 2014, State of Cities: Governance for a liveable Chittagong.

09. The Constitution of Bangladesh. GoB

10. Taylor, L - 1968 Occupational Sociology, oxford University press, New York.

11. D'Souza.V.S.-1981 Inequality and its perpetuations, Manohar Publications, New Delhi.

12. Ali, A.F. Imam   1992   (a) Social Stratification among the Muslim- Hindu Community, Common wealth Publishers, New Delhi.

                1992   (b) Hindu-Muslim Community in Bangladesh : Caste and Social Structure. Kanishka Publishing House, Delhi.

                1993   (c) Changing Social Stratification in rural Bangladesh. Common wealth Publishers. New Delhi.

13. Ali, A.F. Imam and Miah, Mizanur R., 2016 Social Inequality among a Christian Communality in Bangladesh, River-side Press , Dhaka.

14. Chowdhury, Monzur-ul-Amin   2006   The Dawoodi Bohra Muslim Community in a Metropolitan City, Bangladesh: A study on Social Inequalities and Social integration (Ph.D thesis) University of Chittagong, Bangladesh.

                        2013   The Working Children in Transport (Tempo) Sector in Chittagong Metropolitan City: A Sociological profile

                        2018   The Working Children in Road Transport Sector in Chittagong City, Bangladesh : A Sociological Profile

15. Pelto, Bert   199l   Daily Lives of working children - Case studies from Bangladesh, UNICEF Bangladesh P.25

16. Labour Law 2006 (Amended - 2018) , GoB.

17. Children's Act, 2013 (Act No. 24 of 20l3)

18. সড়ক পরিবহণ আইন – 2018

19. National Child Labour Elimination Policy 2010, GoB.

20. National Plan of Action 2012-2016, GoB.

GHASHFUL

ঘাসফুল কমিউনিটি চাইল্ড প্রোটেকশান প্রকল্প

কোভিড-১৯ (২য় ঢেউ পরবর্তী)

চট্টগ্রাম মহানগর এলাকায় পরিবহন সেক্টরে ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ শিশুশ্রমে কর্মরত শিশু

একটি আর্থ সামাজিক জরিপ - ২০২২

(শুধুমাত্র গবেষণা কাজের জন্য)

সহযোগিতায় ঃ মানুষের জন্য ফাউন্ডেশন (এমজেএফ), বাস্তবায়নে ঃ ঘাসফুল

ছবি

প্রশ্নমালা নং	

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		
কর্ম এলাকা		
পরিবহন নং (কর্মরত পরিবহনের নং)		

কর্ম এলাকা (কোন স্টেশনের আওতাভূক্ত)

কোড : ১। লালখান বাজার, ২। চকবাজার, ৩। মুরাদপুর, ৪। নিউ মার্কেট, ৫। দেওয়ানহাট, ৬। বারিক বিল্ডিং, ৭। বহদ্দারহাট, ৮। আগ্রাবাদ এক্সেস রোড, ৯। মদুনা ঘাট, ১০। এ. কে. খান ইস্পাহানি, ১১। আমতলা, ১২। অলংকার মোড়, ১৩। হালিশহর, ১৪। বড়পোল, ১৫। টাইগারপাস, ১৬। অলিখাঁ মোড়, ১৭। অক্সিজেন, ১৮। নতুন ব্রীজ, ১৯। কোতোয়ালী, ২০। চামড়া গুদাম, ২১। নিমতলা, ২২। ফইল্যাতলী, ২৩। নয়া বাজার, ২৪। জিপিও, ২৫। কালামিয়া বাজার, ২৬। জিইসি, ২৭। ২ নং গেইট ২৮। কর্ণেল হাট, ২৯। কাটগড়, ৩০। বালু ছড়া, ৩১। কুয়াইশ সংযোগ সড়ক, ৩২। কাপ্তাই রাস্তার মাথা, ৩৩। হাটহাজারী, ৩৪। কালুরঘাট, ৩৫। অন্যান্য

গ. এলাকা পরিচিতি / সনাক্তকরণ : (স্থায়ী)

এলাকা	নাম	কোড
জেলা		
উপজেলা		
ইউনিয়ন		
গ্রাম		
পৌরসভা/ সিটি কর্পোরেশন		
বস্তি		
অভিভাবকের ফোন নং		
উত্তরদাতার ফোন নং		
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 উত্তর দাতার সম্পর্ক:		কোড :		
কোড : ১ = নিজে, ২ = পিতা, ৩ = মাতা, ৪ = লাইনম্যান, ৫ = ড্রাইভার, ৬ = বোন, ৭ = ফুফু, ৮ = চাচি, ৯ = চাচা, ১০ = অন্যান্য				
যেখানে উত্তরদাতা উত্তর দিচ্ছেন : কোড : ১ = কর্মস্থল, ২ = রাস্তায়, ৩ = গাড়ীতে, ৪ = মার্কেট, ৫ = স্টেশন, ৬ = অফিস, ৭ = বস্তি, ৮ = দোকান, ৯ = টার্মিনাল, ১০ = অন্যান্য				

ঙ. উত্তরদাতা (কর্মজীবী শিশুর) কাজের ধরণ :

টেবিল - ১

কাজের ধরণ	কত দিন ধরে এ কাজে যুক্ত	দৈনিক কর্ম ঘন্টা	দৈনিক আয়	কোড
কোড নং : ১ = হেলপার, ২ = অস্থায়ী ড্রাইভার, ৩ = অন্যান্য				
কর্ম পরিবেশ সম্পর্কিত তথ্য :				**নির্দিষ্ট কোড**
মালিকের সাথে বিদ্যমান সম্পর্কের ধরণ : কোড নং : ১ = বন্ধুত্বপূর্ণ, ২ = স্বাভাবিক, ৩ = বৈরী, ৪ = অন্যান্য				
সড়ক পরিবহণে কাজ করা ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ এ বিষয়ে জানা আছে কি না?			হ্যাঁ	না
সড়ক পরিবহণে কাজ ছেড়ে কোন টেকনিক্যাল প্রতিষ্ঠানে কাজ শেখার আগ্রহ আছে কি না?			হ্যাঁ	না
সড়ক পরিবহনে ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ কাজ ছেড়ে ঝুঁকিহীন কাজের আগ্রহ আছে কি না?			হ্যাঁ	না
কর্মস্থলে কোন শারীরিক নির্যাতনের শিকার হয়েছেন কি না? কোড নং : ১ = না, ২ = হাতে আঘাত, ৩ = যন্ত্রাংশ দিয়ে আঘাত, ৪ = লাঠি দিয়ে আঘাত, ৫ = অন্যান্য				
কখনো যৌন নির্যাতনের শিকার হয়েছেন কি না?			হ্যাঁ	না
যদি হ্যাঁ হয় কার দ্বারা নির্যাতনের শিকার হয়েছেন ? কোড নং : ১ = মালিক, ২ = ড্রাইভার, ৩ = গ্যারেজের মালিক, ৪ = হেলপার, ৫ = অন্যান্য				
অবসরের জন্য কত সময় পান : কোড নং : ১ = অবসর নেই, ২ = ১ ঘন্টা, ৩ = ২ ঘন্টা, ৪ = ৩ ঘন্টার অধিক				
বিনোদনের ধরণ অবসর সময় কিভাবে কাটে : কোড নং : ১ = অবসর নেই, ২ = খেলা, ৩ = ভিডিও গেইম, ৪ = ঘুমানো, ৫ = কিছুই করে না, ৬ = প্রযোজ্য নয়, ৭ = অন্যান্য				
আপনার দৈনিক আয় থেকে ড্রাইভার / মালিক কোন অংশ রাখে কি না ?			হ্যাঁ	না
বেতনের টাকা দিয়ে কি করেন ? কোড নং : ১ = মাতা, ২ = পিতা, ৩ = বোন, ৪ = ভাই, ৫ = নিজে সঞ্চয় করে, ৬ = নিজেই খরচ করে, ৭ = অন্যান্য				

কর্ম পরিবেশ সম্পর্কিত তথ্য :	নির্দিষ্ট কোড	
বেতনের টাকার অংশ দিয়ে কি করেন ? (নিচের কোন বিষয়ে অভ্যস্ত কি না?) কোড নং : ১ = ধূমপান, ২ = মাদক, ৩ = সিনেমা, ৪ = ভিডিও গেইম, ৫ = উন্নত খাবার, ৬ = অন্যান্য		
মোবাইল ব্যবহার করেন কি না ?	হ্যাঁ	না
মোবাইল নং		
ইন্টারনেট ব্যবহার করেন কি না ?	হ্যাঁ	না
হ্যাঁ হলে - কোড নং : ১ = ফেসবুক, ২ = পর্ণোগ্রাফী, ৩ = সিনেমা, ৪ = ভিডিও গেইম, ৫ = ইউটিউব, ৬ = ইসলামী গান ৭ = টিকটক, ৮ = অন্যান্য		
বাসস্থান : কোড নং : ১ = পরিবারের সাথে, ২ = ফুটপাত, ৩ = দোকানে, ৪ = স্টেশনে, ৫ = অন্যের সাথে, ৬ = আইল্যান্ডে ৭ = বস্তিতে ৮ = অন্যান্য		
কখনো চাঁদাবাজির শিকার হয়েছেন কি না ?	হ্যাঁ	না
কার সিদ্ধান্তে এ পেশায় যুক্ত হয়েছেন ?		

চ. শিক্ষা সম্পর্কিত তথ্য

টেবিল - ২

	কোড	
আপনার বাবা মায়ের শিক্ষাগত যোগ্যতার বিবরণ		
কোড নং : ১ = পড়েনি, ২ = ১ম থেকে ৫ম, ৩ = ৬ষ্ঠ থেকে ১০ম, ৪ = অন্যান্য		
আপনি পড়ালেখা করেছেন কি না ? (করলে কোন শ্রেণি পর্যন্ত কোডের ঘরে উল্লেখ করুন) কোড নং : ১ = পড়েনি, ২ = ১ম থেকে ৫ম, ৩ = ৬ষ্ঠ থেকে ১০ম, ৪ = অন্যান্য		
এখন কোনো স্কুলে পড়েন কি না?	হ্যাঁ	না
পড়ালেখায় আগ্রহ আছে কি না?	হ্যাঁ	না
যদি থাকে তাহলে কোন ধরণের (তা কোডের ঘরে উল্লেখ করুন) কোড নং : ১ = প্রাথমিক, ২ = উপানুষ্ঠানিক, ৩ = কারিগরি শিক্ষা, ৪ = অন্যান্য		
জন্মনিবন্ধন করা হয়েছে কি না? (যদি নাম্বার থাকে উল্লেখ করুন)		

ছ. পরিবার সম্পর্কিত তথ্য

					নির্দিষ্ট কোড
পরিবারের সাথে থাকেন কি না?	হ্যাঁ		না		
যদি না থাকেন - কেন ? কোডের ঘরে কারণ উল্লেখ করুন					
পরিবারের সাথে যোগাযোগ আছে কি না?	হ্যাঁ		না		
যদি না থাকে, কখন থেকে কোডের ঘরে মাস, সাল উল্লেখ করুন।					
মাতা-পিতার সাথে সম্পর্ক আছে কি না?	হ্যাঁ		না		
পরিবারের সদস্য সংখ্যা কত ? (কোডের ঘরে সংখ্যা উল্লেখ করুন)					
পরিবারের আর কোন শিশু কাজের সাথে জড়িত আছে কি না?	হ্যাঁ		না		
কি ধরণের কাজ? কোডের ঘরে উল্লেখ করুন					

জ. স্বাস্থ্য ও পয়ঃনিষ্কাশন সম্পর্কিত তথ্য

					নির্দিষ্ট কোড
আবাসস্থলে / কর্মস্থলে গোসল করার ব্যবস্থা আছে কি না?	হ্যাঁ		না		
পানির ব্যবহার (খাওয়ার ক্ষেত্রে) কোড ঃ ১ = নিরাপদ, ২ = ওয়াসার লাইনের পানি, ৩ = টাংকির পানি, ৪ = গভীর নলকূপ ৫ = অগভীর নলকূপ, ৬ = অন্যান্য ….					
দুর্ঘটনা হলে প্রাথমিক চিকিৎসার ব্যবস্থা আছে কি না?	হ্যাঁ		না		
মালিকের পক্ষ থেকে চিকিৎসার ব্যবস্থা করে কি না?	হ্যাঁ		না		
কর্মস্থলে পয়ঃনিষ্কাশনের (পায়খানা-প্রস্রাবখানা) ব্যবহারের সুযোগ আছে কি না?	হ্যাঁ		না		
টিকা সম্পর্কে অবগত কি না?	হ্যাঁ		না		
কোন সময় টিকা নিয়েছেন কি না?	হ্যাঁ		না		
পার্শ্ববর্তী সরকারি/বেসরকারি মেডিকেল/স্বাস্থ্য সেবা কেন্দ্র/ স্যাটেলাইট ক্লিনিক থেকে সেবা গ্রহণ করেছেন কি না?	হ্যাঁ		না		
চিকিৎসা সেবা গ্রহণ করেন কি না?	হ্যাঁ		না		

ঝ. কোভিড-১৯ : করোনা কালের তথ্য

					নির্দিষ্ট কোড
করোনাকালে কোথায় ছিলেন ?					
করোনা কালে আর্থিক অবস্থা ঃ					
অভাব অনটন ছিল কি না?	হ্যাঁ		না		
খাবারের সংকট ছিল কি না?	হ্যাঁ		না		
ত্রাণ বা সাহায্যের ধরণ ঃ কোড ঃ ১ = নগদ টাকা, ২ = খাদ্য সামগ্রী, ৩ = মাস্ক, ৪ = স্যানিটাইজার, ৫ = ঔষধ ৬ = অন্যান্য ……..					

ঞ. করোনার আগের পেশা

					নির্দিষ্ট কোড
করোনাকালে আয়-রোজগার ছিল কি না?		হ্যাঁ		না	
করোনাকালে ভিন্ন কোন পেশায় নিয়োজিত হয়েছেন কি না?		হ্যাঁ		না	
করোনাকালে লেখাপড়া বন্ধ হয়েছে কি না?		হ্যাঁ		না	
বন্ধ হয়ে থাকলে পুনরায় লেখাপড়ায় যুক্ত হয়েছেন কি না?		হ্যাঁ		না	
করোনাকালে বাসস্থান পরিবর্তন হয়েছে কি না? পরিবর্তন হয়ে থাকলে বাসার ধরণ ঃ পূর্বের বাসার ধরণ : কোড : ১ = ভাল, ২ = খারাপ বর্তমান বাসার ধরণ : কোড : ১ = ভাল, ২ = খারাপ		হ্যাঁ		না	
করোনার অভিঘাতে আর্থিক দুরাবস্থা থেকে কিভাবে বের হয়ে আসা যায় বলে মনে করেন?					
করোনাকালে আপনার পরিবারে কারো বিবাহ হয়েছে কি না ? হ্যাঁ হলে কার ? বোন / ভাই, বয়স কত ? কোড : ১ = বোন, ২ = ভাই সুনির্দিষ্টভাবে বলুন ঃ		হ্যাঁ		না	
করোনা প্রতিরোধে স্বাস্থ্যবিধি মেনে চলেন কি না?		হ্যাঁ		না	
হ্যাঁ হলে, কোড : ১ = মাস্ক ব্যবহার, ২ = সাবান দিয়ে ঘন ঘন হাত ধোয়া, ৩ = শারীরিক দুরত্ব বজায় রাখা ৪ = জনসমাগম এড়িয়ে চলা, ৫ = হ্যান্ড স্যানিটাইজার ব্যবহার					
করোনাকালে কোন ঔষধ গ্রহণ করেছেন কি না ?		হ্যাঁ		না	

উত্তর দাতার প্রত্যাশা / আবেদন :

অন্যান্য কোন গুরুত্বপূর্ণ পর্যবেক্ষণ / তথ্য থাকলে তা লিপিবদ্ধ করুন :

তথ্য সংগ্রহকারীর নাম :   স্বাক্ষর

                                      পদবী ------------------------   তারিখ -------------------------

Annexure : 02
List of Interviewers

SL.No	Name of Field Investigator	Designation	Organization
01	Sirajul Islam	Survey Coordinator	Ghashful
02	Jobaida Gulshan Ara	Volunteer	Ghashful
03	Imrana Nasrin	Volunteer	Ghashful
04	Gulshan Ara	Volunteer	Ghashful
05	Biduit Kanti Dev	Volunteer	Ghashful
06	Mohammad Ali	Volunteer	Ghashful
07	Md. Nazim Uddin	Volunteer	Ghashful
08	Zobaidur Rashid	Field Associate	Ghashful
09	Jasmine Akther	Field Associate	Ghashful
10	Farida Yasmen	Field Associate	Ghashful
11	Goljerun Nesa	Field Associate	Ghashful
12	Rehana Begum	Field Associate	Ghashful
13	Asad Chowdhury	Field Associate	Ghashful

বাস-মিনিবাস রুট তালিকা

ক্রমিক নং	রুটের বিবরণ
০১	১নং রুট ঃ কর্ণফুলী ব্রীজ - বহদ্দারহাট - কাপাসগোলা - চকবাজার - সিরাজদ্দৌলা রোড - আন্দরকিল্লা - লালদীঘি - কোতোয়ালীর মোড় পর্যন্ত। ফেরত ঃ- একই পথে।
০২	২নং রুট ঃ কালুরঘাট ব্রীজ - আরাকান রোড - বহদ্দারহাট - ষোলশহর - প্রবর্তক - মেডিকেল - গুলজার। চকবাজার - গণিবেকারী - জামালখান - আন্দরকিল্লা - টিএন্ডটি - লালদীঘি সোনালী ব্যাংক - জেল রোড - নিউ মার্কেট - বিআরটিসি পর্যন্ত। ফেরত ঃ- একই পথে।
০৩	৩নং রুট ঃ ফতেয়াবাদ - নন্দিরহাট - অক্সিজেন - মুরাদপুর - ষোলশহর - ওয়াসা - আলমাস সিনেমা - কাজির দেউরী - এনায়েত বাজার - তিন পোলের মাথা - সিনেমা প্যালেস পর্যন্ত। ফেরতঃ সিনেমা প্যালেস - বৌদ্ধ মন্দির - এনায়েত বাজার - কাজির দেউরী - আলমাস সিনেমা - ওয়াসা - ষোলশহর - মুরাদপুর - অক্সিজেন - নন্দিরহাট - ফতেয়াবাদ।
০৪	৪নং রুট ঃ ভাটিয়ারি - সিটি গেইট - এ.কে. খান - জাকির হোসেন রোড - জিইসি - ওয়াসা - টাইগারপাস - স্টেশন রোড - নিউ মার্কেট। ফেরতঃ- একই পথে।
০৫	৫নং রুট ঃ বিমান বন্দর - ফ্লোটিলা গেট - সিমেন্ট ক্রসিং - বারিক বিল্ডিং - শেখ মুজিব রোড - টাইগারপাস। স্টেশন রোড - নিউ মার্কেট। ফেরতঃ নিউ মার্কেট - মাদারবাড়ী - বারিক বিল্ডিং - সিমেন্ট ক্রসিং - ফ্লোটিলা গেট - বিমান বন্দর।
০৬	৬নং রুট ঃ সী-বিচ - কাটগড় - সিমেন্ট ক্রসিং - বারিক বিল্ডিং - দেওয়ানহাট - টাইগারপাস- নিউ মার্কেট - লালদীঘির পাড়। ফেরত ঃ একই পথে।
০৭	৭নং রুট ঃ ভাটিয়ারী - সিটি গেইট - অলংকার - বড়পুল - বাদামতলী - দেওয়ানহাট - কদমতলী - স্টেশন রোড - নতুন স্টেশন - নিউ মার্কেট - কোতোয়ালী মোড়। ফেরত ঃ একই পথে।
০৮	৮নং রুট ঃ অক্সিজেন - বায়োজিদ বোস্তামী - ষোলশহর - জিইসি - টাইগারপাস - স্টেশন রোড - নিউমার্কেট। ফেরত ঃ একই পথে।
০৯	১০নং রুট ঃ কালুরঘাট - বহদ্দারহাট - জিইসি - টাইগারপাস - বারিকবিল্ডিং - সিমেন্ট ক্রসিং - কাটগড় - সীবীচ। ফেরতঃ- একই পথে।
১০	১১নং রুট ঃ ভাটিয়ারী - অলংকার - বড়পোল - পোর্টকানেকটিং - ইপিজেড - সীবীচ। ফেরতঃ- একই পথে।
১১	১২নং রুট ঃ পাহাড়তলী - চুয়েট গেইট - ভায়া কাপ্তাই রাস্তার মাথা - বহদ্দারহাট - ষোলশহর - ওয়াসার মোড় - টাইগারপাস - পুরাতন রেল স্টেশন।
১২	১৩নং রুট ঃ জিপিও -পটিয়া - বিজিসি ট্রাস্ট ইউনিভার্সিটি (চন্দনাইশ)
১৩	EPZ রিজার্ভ স্টাফ সার্ভিস।
১৪	কাপ্তাই রাস্তার মাথা - বাস টার্মিনাল - বহদ্দারহাট - মুরাদপুর - ষোলশহর ২নং গেইট - জিইসি - ইস্পাহানি মোড় - দেওয়ানহাট - বাদামতলী - বারেক বিল্ডিং - কাস্টমস হাউস - সল্টগোলা - ইপিজেড - বন্দরটিলা - সিমেন্ট ক্রসিং - কাটগড় - সী বীচ। ফেরত ঃ একই পথে।

* বিআরটিএ, চট্টগ্রাম থেকে প্রাপ্ত।

অটো টেম্পু রুট

ক্রমিক নং	রুটের বিবরণ
০১	রুট নং ০১ ঃ অক্সিজেন - আতুরারডিপো - মুরাদপুর - চকবাজার - গণিবেকারী - কাজিরদেউরী - টাইগারপাস - দেওয়ানহাট - চৌমুহনী - বারেকবিল্ডিং মোড় পর্যন্ত। ফেরত ঃ একই পথে ।
০২	রুট নং ০২ ঃ বায়োজিদ বোস্তামি - ষোলশহর ২নং গেট - জিইসি - ওয়াসা - টাইগারপাস পর্যন্ত। ফেরত ঃ একই পথে।
০৩	রুট নং ০৩ ঃ লালদীঘি - স্টেশন রোড - কদমতলী - দেওয়ানহাট - ঈদগাঁ কাঁচারাস্তা - নয়াবাজার - বি ব্লক বাস স্টেশন - ফইল্যাতলী বাজার - সাগরপাড় বাইপাস রুট পর্যন্ত। ফেরত ঃ একই পথে
০৪	রুট নং ০৪ ঃ কালুরঘাট - কাপ্তাই রাস্তার মাথা - কাপাসগোলা - তেলিপট্টি - চন্দনপুরা - সাবএরিয়া - আন্দরকিল্লা - বক্সিরহাট বিট - লালদীঘি - কোতোয়ালী মোড় পর্যন্ত। ফেরত ঃ একই পথে ।
০৫	রুট নং ০৫ ঃ আমতল - বৌদ্ধ মন্দির - চেরাগী পাহাড় - চকবাজার - কাপাসগোলা - বহদ্দারহাট- কালুরঘাট পর্যন্ত। ফেরত- একই পথে।
০৬	রুট নং ০৬ ঃ সিটিগেট - অলংকার - সাগরিকা - বিটাক রেলওয়ে একাডেমি - জালিয়াপাড়া - ফইল্যাতলী বাজার - হালিশহর বাস স্ট্যান্ড - নয়াবাজার - ছোটপুল পুলিশ লাইন পর্যন্ত। ফেরত ঃ একই পথে ।
০৭	রুট নং ০৭ ঃ কর্ণফুলী ব্রীজ (ব্রীজের ২০০গজ আগে) - কালামিয়া বাজার - রাহাত্তার পুল - বহদ্দারহাট পর্যন্ত। ফেরত ঃ একই পথে।
০৮	রুট নং ০৮ ঃ চান্দগাঁও আবাসিক - কাপ্তাই রাস্তার মাথা - কালুরঘাট ব্রীজ - বহদ্দারপাড়া - বোয়ালখালী উপজেলা সদর - তালতলা - কানুনগোপাড়া পর্যন্ত। ফেরত ঃ একই পথে ।
০৯	রুট নং ১০ ঃ ফকিরহাট ওভারব্রীজের ২০০ গজ পিছনে- পাক্কা রাস্তার মাথা (লতিফপুর)- সিটি গেইট-বিশ্বকলোনী রাস্তার মাথা- কর্ণেল হাট - এ কে খান মোড়-অলংকার মোড় - সিডিএ মার্কেট - পাহাড়তলী আবুল বিড়ি ফ্যাক্টরী - ঈদগাঁ কাচা রাস্তার মাথা - মনসুরাবাদ - দেওয়ানহাট - কদমতলী পর্যন্ত। ফেরত একই পথে।
১০	রুট নং ১১ ঃ আলমাস সিনেমা - ওয়াসার মোড় - গরিবুল্লাহ শাহ মাজার - ফয়েজ লেক - একেখান মোড় - কর্ণেলহাট - সিডিএ পর্যন্ত। ফেরতঃ সিডিএ - কর্ণেলহাট - এ কে খাঁন গেট - ফয়েজ লেক - জিইসি মোড় - ওয়াসার মোড় - আলমাস সিনেমা পর্যন্ত।
১১	রুট নং ১২ ঃ বিআরটিসি মোড় - টাইগারপাস - আমবাগান পাহাড়তলী - অলংকার - বিটাক পর্যন্ত। ফেরত-একই পথে।
১২	রুট নং ১৩ ঃ বিশ্বরোড - নিমতলা - বড়পুল - নয়াবাজার - অলংকার - কর্ণেলহাট - আফতাব অটোমোবাইল পর্যন্ত। ফেরত ঃ একই পথে।
১৩	রুট নং ১৪ ঃ মাদারীপুল - মদুনাঘাট - কাপ্তাই রাস্তার মাথা - বহদ্দারহাট বাস টার্মিনাল পর্যন্ত। ফেরত ঃ একই পথে।
১৪	রুট নং ১৫ ঃ মুরাদপুর - পাঁচলাইশ থানা - কাতালগঞ্জ - গুলজার সিনেমা - গণি বেকারী - জামালখান, আন্দরকিল্লা - নজির আহম্মদ চৌধুরী রোড - লালদিঘী - কোতোয়ালী মোড় পর্যন্ত। ফেরত ঃ কোতোয়ালী মোড় - লালদীঘি - আন্দরকিল্লা - আবদুস সাত্তার রোড হয়ে একই পথে ।
১৫	রুট নং ১৬ ঃ ফতেয়াবাদ - আমান বাজার - অক্সিজেন মোড় - বায়োজিদ বোস্তামি - ষোলশহর ২নং গেইট - প্রবর্তক মোড় - চট্রগ্রাম মেডিকেল গেট পর্যন্ত। ফেরতঃ একই পথে।
১৬	রুট নং ১৭ ঃ টাইগারপাস - নিউমার্কেট - কোতোয়ালী মোড় - ফিরিঙ্গীবাজার মেরিন ড্রাইভ রোড - চামড়া গুদাম - হযরত শাহ আমানত ব্রীজের পশ্চিম পাড়। ফেরত ঃ একই পথে।

* বিআরটিএ, চট্রগ্রাম থেকে প্রাপ্ত।

হিউম্যান হলার

ক্রমিক নং	রুটের বিবরণ
০১	কালুরঘাট ব্রীজ - বহদ্দারহাট বাস টার্মিনাল - বাদুরতলা - তেলিপট্টি - সিরাজদৌল্লা রোড - আন্দরকিল্লা - লালদীঘি - জিপিও। ফেরতঃ - একই পথে।
০২	কালুরঘাটব্রীজ - বহদ্দারহাট - মুরাদপুর - ষোলশহর - ওয়াসা- টাইগারপাস - পুরাতন রেল স্টেশন পর্যন্ত। ফেরত ঃ একই পথে।
০৩	ফতেয়াবাদ - বড় দিঘীরপাড় - অক্সিজেন-মুরাদপুর - প্রবর্তক - গোলপাহাড় - মেহেদীবাগ- জুবলী রোড। তিনপোল - জিপিও পর্যন্ত। ফেরত ঃ জিপিও - কোতোয়ালী মোড় - বোস্ ব্রাদার্স - বৌদ্ধ মন্দির - মহিলা কলেজ - এনায়েত বাজার - চট্টেশ্বরী - গোলপাহাড় - প্রবর্তক - মুরাদপুর - অক্সিজেন - ফতেয়াবাদ পর্যন্ত।
০৪	শাহ আমানত ব্রীজ - বহদ্দারহাট - মুরাদপুর - ওয়াসা - দেওয়ানহাট - বারেক বিল্ডিং। ফেরতঃ- একই পথে ।
০৫	বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় -অক্সিজেন - বিবিরহাট - মুরাদপুর - ২নং গেট - ওয়াসা-আলমাস সিনেমা - কাজীর দেউরী - জুবলী রোড-তিনপোল সিনেমা প্যালেস পর্যন্ত। ফেরত ঃ সিনেমা প্যালেস - বোস্ব্রাদার্স - বৌদ্ধ মন্দির - মহিলা কলেজ - এনায়েত বাজার - আলমাস সিনেমা - চট্টেশ্বরী - মেহেদীবাগ - গোল পাহাড় - প্রবর্তক-পাঁচলাইশ থানা মোড় - মুরাদপুর - অক্সিজেন- ফতেয়াবাদ পর্যন্ত।
০৬	নোয়াপাড়া - মদুনাঘাট - কাপ্তাই রাস্তার মাথা - বহদ্দারহাট - বাদুরতলা - চকবাজার - গণিবেকারী - জামালখান - চেরাগী পাহাড় - বৌদ্ধ মন্দির - বোস্ব্রাদার্স - সিনেমা প্যালেস পর্যন্ত। ফেরতঃ একই পথে।
০৭	নতুন রেল ষ্টেশন - টাইগার পাস - জিইসি মোড় - জাকির হোসেন রোড - ভাটিয়ারী - কুমিরা । ফেরতঃ একই পথে ।
০৮	আলিফ গল্লি- অলংকার-ফৌজদারহাট- সীতাকুন্ড। ফেরতঃ একই পথে।
০৯	হালিশহর বি বক্র - আগ্রাবাদ এক্সেস রোড - বাদামতলী - বারিক বিল্ডিং - মাঝিরঘাট - সদরঘাট রোড (সাবেক চায়না বিল্ডিং) পর্যন্ত। ফেরতঃ- একই পথে।
১০	কালুরঘাট - বহদ্দারহাট - জিইসি - টাইগারপাস - বারিক বিল্ডিং - সিমেন্ট ক্রসিং-কাটগড় - সী-বীচ পর্যন্ত। ফেরত ঃ একই পথে।
১১	ভাটিয়ারী - কালীরহাট - জাকির হোসেন রোড - জিইসি - বহদ্দারহাট। ফেরত ঃ একই পথে।
১২	অলংকার - পোর্ট কানেকটিং - সিমেন্ট ক্রসিং - বিমান বন্দর। ফেরত ঃ একই পথে।
১৩	ভাটিয়ারী - অলংকার - পোর্টকানেকটিং - কাটগড় - সী বীচ। ফেরত ঃ একই পথে।
১৪	কুয়াইশ কলেজ - অনন্যা আবাসিক এলাকা - অক্সিজেন মোড় - বায়োজিদ বোস্তামী - ষোল শহর ২নং গেট - জিইসি - টাইগারপাস। ফেরত ঃ একই পথে।
১৫	ভাটিয়ারি - অলংকার - পাহাড়তলী - দেওয়ানহাট - কদমতলী ফ্লাইওভার - পুরাতন রেল স্টেশন পর্যন্ত। ফেরত ঃ একই পথে।
১৬	সাগরিকা স্টেডিয়াম - অলংকার - পাহাড়তলী থানা মোড় - আমবাগান - টাইগারপাস - নিউ মার্কেট - কোতোয়ালী - ফিরিঙ্গীবাজার -ব্রিজঘাট পর্যন্ত। ফেরত ঃ একই পথে।

* বিআরটিএ, চট্টগ্রাম থেকে প্রাপ্ত।

Annexure : 04

Photographs

Interviewer collecting data
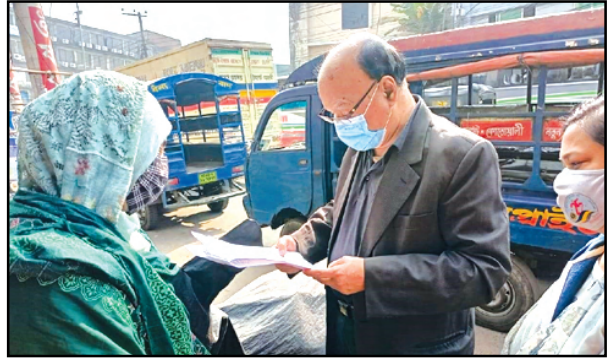
Dr. Monzur advising interviewer

Dr. Monzur was collecting data

Consultant with respontent

Interviewer collecting data

Interviewer collecting data

Interviewer collecting data

Interviewer collecting data

Annexure : 04

Photographs

FDG : D.C (Traffic) south, CMP

FDG : BRTA

FDG : DIFE

FDG : Grage / workshop owners.

FDG : Parents / Guardians

FDG : Transport owners, labour leaders.

Round table Discussion in BLC

Training of president Community Child Protection Committee

Annexure : 05
Media Coverage

CHILDHOOD LOST
Child labour in transport sector rampant in port city

ARUN BIKASH DEY, Ctg

Fifteen-year-old Md Musa is one of the many child transport workers in Chattogram, employed as a helper of a human haulier on the Chawkbazar to Halishahar Baro Pool route.

Musa only got to study till the fifth grade. Poverty forced him to drop out of school and start working some two years ago. Back then, he used to make Tk 300 a day.

The little to no opportunities for skills development for these children include the risky driving lessons they get from the drivers. Musa is no exception.

"My ustad (driver) asks me to drive the public transport sector in Chattogram. Of them, 57 percent work as both helpers and drivers.

The study was conducted between December and February — among 338 child transport workers in the city — 90 percent of whom are compelled to take up the risky job due to poverty.

Ninety-one percent face torture at work and 13 percent are victims of sexual assault.

"Child workers have to pay money to buy tokens so that they can drive vehicles without any intervention. Transport leaders supply them with tokens. They also manage law enforcers," said Amin.

He mentioned that a total of 71.90 percent drivers in the city do not have a driving license.

"In 2013, we found the number to be 18 percent and it was 39 percent in 2018," he added.

According to Amin, if the administration can ensure that no one drives without a licence or with fake licenses and rehabilitate these child workers with proper education and security, child labour in the sector can be reduced.

vehicle to the garage after the last trip of the day. This is how I have been learning to handle the steering wheel," said an enthusiastic Musa.

His enthusiasm, however, does not rule out the fact that children working in the transport sector — a common scenario in the port city — can prove extremely detrimental to the well-being of these children as well as the safety of commuters in general.

A study conducted by Dr Manzur-ul-Amin Chowdhury, a researcher, social scientist and senate member of Chittagong University, recently revealed that over 15,000 children have been working in the

Contacted, Abdul Warish, deputy commissioner (traffic) of Chattogram Metropolitan Police, said child drivers could be seen on the roads some five years ago, but now children are never found behind the wheel.

"We see child workers in the sector as helpers and try to contact their guardians so that they could be rehabilitated. However, most of them did not agree to it," he said.

"We also contact vehicle owners and ask them not to engage children in their works. Our efforts are ongoing to discourage child labour in the transport sector," he added.

ঘাসফুলের গবেষণা জরিপের তথ্য
নগরীর পরিবহন সেক্টরে জড়িত ১৫ হাজারেরও বেশি শিশু

পরিবহন খাতে নির্যাতনের শিকার ৯১ শতাংশ শিশু

নিজস্ব প্রতিবেদক, চট্টগ্রাম

গোলটেবিল আলোচনা
শিশু সুরক্ষা কর্মসূচি

'১৫ হাজারেরও বেশি শিশু ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ শ্রমের সাথে যুক্ত'

শিশু পরিস্থিতি চট্টগ্রাম : ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ পরিবহন সেক্টর শীর্ষক গোলটেবিল আলোচনাসভায় বক্তারা

চট্টগ্রাম শহরে পরিবহন সেক্টরে বর্তমানে ১৫ হাজারেরও বেশি শিশু ঝুঁকিপূর্ণ শ্রমের সাথে যুক্ত

Previous Profile

Published 2013

Published 2018

Children Working in the Hazardous Road Transport Sector in Chattogram City, Bangladesh

A Sociological Profile

Dr. Monzur-Ul-Amin Chowdhury

www.ghashful-bd.org

Dr. Monzur-Ul-Amin Chowdhury
www.ghashful-bd.org