

# **Examining Legal Approaches and Challenges to Combating Trafficking in Persons: A Comparative Analysis**



## **LL.M THESIS**

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## Letter of Transmittal

To  
**Dr. Kudrat-E-Khuda Babu**  
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**Subject: Prayer for Submission of Dissertation**

Dear Sir,

It is an excellent pressure on behalf of me that I even have been ready to make research on **“Examining Legal Approaches and Challenges to Combating Trafficking in Persons: A Comparative Analysis”** Moreover at the end of this research I have given best of me afford to make very unique and important research. In addition, by collecting all the relevant information from different sources which will fulfill your expectation

I therefore pray and hope that I shall be very grateful to you if you endure this research paper for your evaluation. Finally, I would like to know if any valuable recommendation is made on your part in this matter. I am always available for any longer clarification regarding this paper.

*Shohanuzzaman Shihab*

Sincerely yours,

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## **Declaration**

I hereby solemnly declare that the thesis title “**Examining Legal Approaches and Challenges to Combating Trafficking in Persons: A Comparative Analysis**” submitted by me to fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Master of Laws, (Department of Law) Daffodil International University.

I further declare that the research work presented in this thesis is original and it has not been submitted earlier either partly or wholly to any other university for any academic qualification or degree. This work I have presented does not breach any copyright.

*Shohanuzzaman Shihab*

**Shohanuzzaman Shihab**

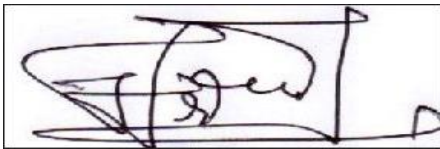
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## Certification

This is certified that thesis on title “**Examining Legal Approaches and Challenges to Combating Trafficking in Persons: A Comparative Analysis**” has been prepared by Shohanuzzaman Shihab. It is prepared for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of degree of master of laws, department of Law, Daffodil International University. This research has been carried out with my guidance and as research of the bonafide work carried out successfully.



**Dr. Kudrat-E-Khuda Babu**  
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## **Dedication**

First of all, I am showing very much gratitude to Allah. Secondly, I would like to show my respect and gratitude to my parents and teachers for their encouragement. They have helped me at every stage of my university life and created such opportunities for higher education. In every step, they will guide me to be a good person and advise me to make myself dedicated and honest for the benefit of the country.

## **Acknowledgement**

This paper is the result of constant sweat, pain and hard work. I believe that the confidence and courage to complete the task came through the divine help and generosity of some people. First and foremost, I must express my humble gratitude to Almighty Allah for empowering me to complete the work on time.

I am very grateful to my research supervisor for his guidance and giving me time to complete this research. His proper guidance and support and some valuable time came out when I stumbled on the way to complete the research. He not only advised me to undertake such a difficult task, but also encouraged and praised me for thinking critically about the paper from the beginning.

I cannot express my gratitude and appreciation to my beloved Law Department, Daffodil International University, for giving me this thesis opportunity.

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## **Abstract**

In today's world trafficking in person is the world's most rapid growing and heinous crime which consider as darkest side of the world. This is one of the organized crimes which considered as big security issue of human. It is not only violating serious level of human rights but also a serious concern of economic, social and political matter. Not only government but people of our country can prevent this crime with some legal manners. It is such kind of crime where perpetrators are used different modes and forms to do it. Especially children and women are most vulnerable situations regarding it. This study evaluates legal and institutional framework of human trafficking including sea route human trafficking. Another important thing about this research is to show the clear idea of trafficking in person in Bangladesh. It illustrates the obligations of Human Rights authority to combat against this crime. Activities of different agencies, ministries and NGOs are key concern of this paper. It shows the current situation of trafficking in person in Bangladesh. Some challenges and problems regarding this crime and how to overcome from it. Though government of Bangladesh has taken some initiatives to combat against this crime but different NGOs and agencies has also responsibility to prevent it. With limited functions of our authority, they should collaboration with each other for future step. This paper suggests some suggestion to prevent trafficking and recommendations to government to improve their legal and institutional framework.

**Keywords:** Trafficking, Legal and Institutional Framework, Combat, Challenges, Recent Report, Recommendations.

## Abbreviations

ASK - Ain O Salish Kendro  
ACD-Association for Community Development  
ADB-The Asian Development Bank  
BAIRA -Bangladesh Association of International Recruiting Agencies  
BBS- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics  
BDHS-Bangladesh Demographic and Health Survey  
BSAF - Bangladesh Shishu Adhiker Forum  
BGB- Border Guard Bangladesh  
BNWLA- Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association  
CCC- Community Care Committees  
CEDAW-Convention on the elimination of all forms Discrimination against Women.  
CICR- Children Involved in Camel Racing  
CNS-Child Nutrition Survey  
CSEC-Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children  
CSD-Child Survival and Development  
CSWs -Commercial Sex Workers  
CRC-Convention on the Rights of the Child  
CWCS-Centre for Woman and Children Studies  
DAM- Dhaka Ahsania Mission  
DC- Deputy Commissioner  
GAATW-Global Alliance against Trafficking in Women  
GDP-Gross Domestic Product  
ICDDR, B- International Centre for Diarrhoeal Disease, Bangladesh  
ICT- Information and Communication Technology  
ILO- International Labour Organization  
IOM - International Organization for Migrations  
IPSA-Initial Poverty and Social Analysis  
ISRT-Institute of Statistical Research and Training

MoWCA- Ministry of Woman and Children Affairs  
NAOW-Network against Oppression of Women  
NGO- Non-Government Organizations  
OC-Officer in- charge  
OGC-Office of General Counsel  
PPA-Poverty Reduction Partnership Agreement  
RAB-Rapid Action Battalion  
RETA-Regional Technical Assistance  
RRRR -Rescue, Recover, Repatriate and Reintegrate  
SAARC-South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation  
SP- Superintendent of Police  
TIP – Trafficking in Person  
TOR- Terms of Reference  
TWSA-Traffic Watch South Asia  
UDHR- Universal Declaration of Human Rights  
UNCRC- Convention on the Rights of the Child  
UNICEF- United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund.  
UNODC-United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime  
USAID-United States Aid for International Development  
WB- World Bank

# Chapter One

## Preliminary

### 1.1 Introduction

In the case of Trafficking in Person Bangladesh is very well known as a transit country for Trafficking. Regarding forced labor and different types of crime like prostitution Trafficking in person or human trafficking is the key subject. A major part of the victims of trafficking are men who fall into fraud and get offers of fraudulent employment which are subsequently exploited under conditions of forced labor or debt bondage. Most of the people of our country who seek overseas employment through legal channels rely on 1000 recruiting agencies.

Trafficking in Person in Bangladesh has increased rapidly from day by day and from past few years. Though some initiative has taken to prevent it and aware local people about negative and main side effect of this crime. We can say that regarding this rapid growing crime in Bangladesh like trafficking in person government and semi government also non-government organizations will follow up for this serious degree of crime.

Regarding Trafficking our country does not properly maintain minimum standards to prevent it and remove it. Though government are continuing to fight against trafficking. According to December 2011 when president enacted Ordinance like act where this ordinance came into law in 2012. This Act is introduced as The Prevention and Suppression of Human trafficking Act, 2012. From this Act where any form of Human trafficking is prohibited. Though some loopholes can be found if we analyze this act. Some inadequate penalties regarding fraudulent agencies are also found from it. Moreover, some others crimes like rape which is not included which can be referred as trafficking.<sup>1</sup>

Now a days the trafficking in person in Bangladesh and other countries related to Asia has increased. At the same time some little and effective initiative regarding this type of crime can play significant role to prevent though this is very difficult and complex issues where it covers legal issues, economic interests and social attitudes. In today's world human trafficking is also major concern regarding human rights issue. Not only national but also some international instruments are followed regarding this issue.

Human trafficking affects vulnerable individuals, like women and children. While the criminal nature of human trafficking makes it difficult to know the real extent of the phenomenon, it is to

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<sup>1</sup> Source: - <http://www.refworld.org/docid/4fe30ce45.html>

be said that a huge number of individuals from all around the world are victim of trafficking and its about 27 million.<sup>2</sup>

## 1.2 Definition of Trafficking

Trafficking can be categorized and characterized in many paths or different numbers. Some elements to be found regarding trafficking in Person. Trafficking is followed by recruitment, or sometimes extortion or wrongful restraint. In many cases, it is to be followed by sexual abuse. Regarding Palermo Convention, 2000 trafficking in person can be defined with different elements. Trafficking in persons the enlistment, transportation, exchange, harboring, or receipt of persons may be cruel through threats or drives or other forms of deterrence, extortion, extortion, extortion, manipulation of control, or manipulation.

There are some basic elements of trafficking that are widely agreed upon, such as brutality, misdirection, restraint, suffering from developmental flexibility, expert mismanagement, forced servitude, constrained labor and other forms of slavery, and other forms of abuse or use of constraints. According to this definition, some other organizations also maintain similar thoughts regarding trafficking in person. For example, the definition of US Government is as follows:

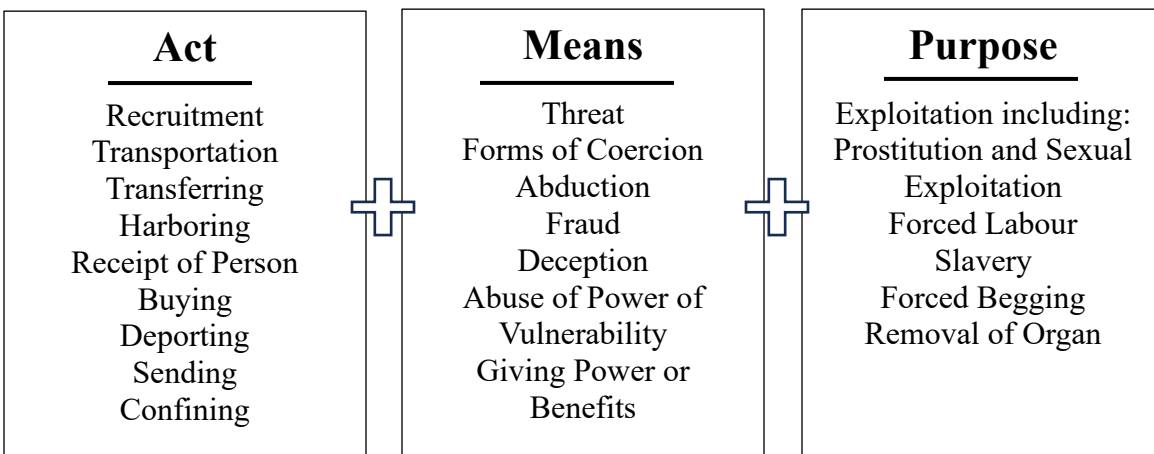
“All acts involved in the recruitment, transport, harboring and sale of persons within and across international borders through deception or fraud, coercion or force, or debt bondage, to place a person in a situation of forced labor or services, such as forced prostitution or sexual services, domestic servitude or other forms of slavery-like practices.”

Some elements to be found from the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012. If we analyze these elements then we can realize that these elements mostly cover trafficking in person in a broader sense. From these elements, these elements are categorized into three major terms Act, Means, and Purpose. Most of the time all the elements are essential though some exceptions to be found. There are some different modes regarding children and others like women or adult person. In the case of child trafficking, this exception can be maintained. According to this Act, age is also a major factor because of the nature of this crime. It can also be differentiated between adults and children. Earlier we have mentioned three major factors. Among them, means are not necessary regarding child trafficking because of the nature of the crime.

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<sup>2</sup> Source: <http://www.state.gov/documents/organization/192587.pdf>

## Elements of Trafficking in Person under the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012:



**Note: In case of Child Trafficking the element of Means are not necessary**

### 1.3 Scope of the Study

Trafficking in person is a very serious and complex global issue that reflects major concerns from all over the world. It happens both nationally and internationally. It is not only involving the exploitation of people but also breaches of their human rights. Every year, a huge number of men, women, and children fall under the control of traffickers. This is not only their countries but also others.

Improving the current system and properly maintaining data to harmonies and using the data and exchange information is advantageous and would enable in-formed national action strategies and planning at both strategic and tactical levels; improved monitoring and evaluation; targeted and informed awareness and prevention campaigns; enhanced training; targeted victim care and provision; identification of links between source and destination countries; improved and informed investigations and prosecutions.

### 1.4 Objective of the Study

- 1 The overall objective of this study is to identify ways and means of trafficking. The general objectives of this article are given as follows:
- 2 To recognize the major issues, challenges, and needs of trafficking that pose a problem to the socio-economic progress of Bangladesh.

- 3 To analyze the formal and deliberative office parts and powers that were involved in containing and dealing with these surprises.
- 4 Develop appropriate recommendations to address or mitigate identified problems and challenges of trafficking.
- 5 To know the scenario of Trafficking in Person in Bangladesh.
- 6 To know the extent of the trafficking in person problem in Bangladesh
- 7 To know about the availability and effectiveness of existing legal instruments to combat this activity.

## **1.5 Research Questions**

The research questions of the study are as follows:

1. Whether legal and institutional framework are enough to prevent Trafficking in person or not?
2. What is the present and past scenario of trafficking in person in Bangladesh?
3. What are the steps the government has taken regarding this crime?
4. How do law enforcement agencies contribute to preventing trafficking in persons in Bangladesh?
5. Whether the legal framework is adequate for different modes of Human Trafficking?

## **1.6 Research Methodology**

Research reports and publications, journals, reports, booklets, newsletters, photographs, and newspaper clippings of various organizations working in the field of trafficking are reviewed. Existing information from various sources was collected to enable the readers to understand the issues related to trafficking from different perspectives.

A number of selected key informants from NGOs and research organizations were introduced to add an additional perspective on trafficking and to expand the range of activities and interventions on trafficking covered in this report. In this study textbooks, journals, reports, relevant national laws, cases, daily newspapers, online documents, and some publications are analyzed data sources as secondary.

## 1.7 Types of Data

Mainly qualitative data was collected for the present study. Primary emphasis will be on qualitative data in analyzing and writing the report as the present study will be qualitative and descriptive. A very small volume of quantitative data will, if necessary, be used in the present study.

## 1.8 Sources of Data

Both primary and secondary data will be collected to conduct this study. Various methods and techniques will be applied to collect primary data. Methods and techniques are observation, case study and use of original data. On the other hand, books, journals, periodicals, dissertations, daily reports, and various recognized websites are used as secondary data.

## 1.9 Review of Related Literature

A large number of studies have been conducted around the world to acknowledge trafficking in persons due to the seriousness of the crime. A lot of research has been done on this subject in our country. A number of books, publications, cases, newspaper reports, or articles related to trafficking in persons have been launched.

**Rozona, Siddiqui, and others** in 2006 conducted research on trafficking in Bangladesh. In this research, they show that trafficking is such a kind of crime that it looks very complex and complicated. Moreover, it's very confusing in its nature. In their research, they also show about legal aspects regarding trafficking. This research not only shows about legal framework but also shows the role of NGOs in detail. It gives ideas regarding collaboration with NGOs and other institutions to prevent this serious crime. Some loopholes are also found among those institutions regarding communications. Some hot zones were identified through this research and look over some areas in case of trafficking in person.

In 2006 **Siddique** conducted another research that already mentioned that trafficking's main object is to cause and consequences. However, this research didn't focus on institutions or organizations and their initiatives. Some factors and major issues have been introduced regarding this research. The purpose of this research is to focus about to give a clear and proper idea of trafficking.

**Chowdhury, Gazi, and others** in 2001 also conducted research about trafficking. This research mainly focuses on NGOs and their activities. In case of trafficking what are the activities is the key object of this research. It expresses a number of different NGOs national and local and their work regarding Trafficking. Some awareness program has been introduced through those NGOs in case of this crime.



**Anwar** conducted research on trafficking which is referred to anti the sex trafficking movement in our country. It talks about the role of NGOs and their awareness program and in some cases collective and unique steps to combat trafficking. However, in this research, not nothing was found about the prevention of trafficking through different NGOs. Mainly it focuses on some responses to combat trafficking in person.

**Osmany** (2007) in his study shows about present human security is a great concern and human trafficking is identified as the most alarming threat to human security. He says, “Interestingly, the issue of trafficking in persons, especially women and children, illustrates how a nontraditional security issue can be a threat to both the state and its people.”

"The Role of NGOs in Combating Human Trafficking in Bangladesh" by **Farhana Aman and Rafi Uddin Ahmed** (2016): This paper focuses on the role of NGOs in combating trafficking in Bangladesh. The authors discuss the range of services provided by NGOs. In this case, some treatment like medical care, legal support, and shelter has been introduced regarding trafficking. This research also highlighted loopholes in government and their lack of legal support to victims of trafficking. Unlike some others, this research also recommended some key aspects to NGOs for their better step.

"Trafficking in Persons: The Bangladesh Perspective" by **Ishrat Shamim and Fatima Kamal**, published in the Journal of Crime and Justice in 2019. The article provides an overview of trafficking in our country, This Research also includes the legal framework, enforcement mechanisms, and challenges faced by law enforcement agencies in addressing the problem.

### **1.10 Limitations of this Research**

The research is time bound. Funding is also a limitation of this study. Secondly sources of data are also limited.

### **1.11 Expected Outcome**

Human trafficking is a very complex and organized crime. It is not only a crime but also a curse for our country, so this study will draw current situations and solutions. Moreover, this paper identifies response of law enforcement agencies and government of Bangladesh to combat against it. There are also some recommendations to improve our system.

## **Chapter Two**

### **Trafficking in Context of Bangladesh and Global**

#### **2.1 Global Context of Trafficking**

Trafficking in person, now a day is recognized as an all-all-pervading social malady. It is now spreading its leaves, buds, branches and twigs in each and every country. A brief context of this malady from the global, regional and Bangladesh perspectives has been initiated in this section. Trafficking in person is included labour, forced marriage pr prostitution or sometime it referred as modern slavery. It's not only domestic issue but also some global issues are to found regarding it. In case of women trafficking, it is also one of the most rapid growing crimes and also serious degree of crime. A huge number of people has been trafficked yearly for different purpose. In case of women trafficking, main purpose is to forced prostitution and domestic servitude.

We can say that human trafficking has now become an epidemic in the whole world and it is not just a national issue but a major problem all over the world. If we look at our country, we can see that on the one hand, it is connecting people to various types of crimes and also tarnishing our image with the outside world. According to the information of various organizations, human trafficking has increased every year at a large rate all over the world.

#### **2.2 Globalization and Trafficking**

If we look at human trafficking from an economic point of view, we can see that it is currently one of the most complex and deteriorating. We know that migration is now very high around the world. Some people in the world are suffering from migration from their place. We know that labor migration is nowadays one other most popular medium regarding business or sometimes it is considered an economic matter. In every country migration of labour from one country to another plays a very significant role rotation the country's economic sector. If we think about our country, we can realize that labor migration and our economy are totally dependent upon each other.

A large number of remittances from all around the world come to our country because of this labor. So, this so the main fact that in this case laborer's who leave their country to work sometimes fall into a trap and victims of trafficking in person. Because in this condition they are very vulnerable and sensitive when they leave their family. Mainly traffickers are targeted to these kinds of people from all around the world. "Women and children are trafficked not only for forced prostitution but also for legal and illegal work, legal and illegal marriages, organ trade, camel racing, and bonded labor."

Labor movements, voluntary or forced, are not new. However, in the 20th century, some major changes have been made regarding trafficking. Some modern nations' statements, consider migration to be significantly voluntary. Though traffickers maintain fraud against these people they also show about lot of opportunities that are mainly not available. Some features regarding trafficking to be found like fraud, coercion, or sometimes exploitation also force.

In today's world, pull factors follow some aspects like economic growth, industrialization, and relative prosperity. Rapid growing economy not only creates increased labor but also follows trafficking at the same time. Forced labor and prostitution are also the main materials regarding trafficking. Low-paying jobs are also key things in case of trafficking. case of trafficking women is mainly most demandable because of their conditions and demand. Traffickers also target young people like young girls and boys for trafficking. They forced them to do many types of crime like drugs from all around the world.

According to different organizations like the International Labour Organization slavery is one of the most profitable businesses that can make made huge number of moneys. Especially in backward countries, those who fall into poverty traffickers target and forcefully do slavery. The number of moneys is huge and it's about billions of dollars according to International Labour Organizations.<sup>3</sup>

### **2.3 Trafficking in Context of Asian Countries**

Human trafficking is illegal according to the UN regarding International trade In the victims In case of International trade most of the victims are victimized by sexual exploitation, prostitution, and also forced labor. A large number of people most of them women also children are victims of this trafficking. In the context of Asian countries around 1,50,000 people have been found to be victims of trafficking. Traffickers generally offer good jobs or better life and sometimes they transfer those victims to the entertainment industry.

“Human trafficking is the world's third largest profit-making illicit industry and South Asia has emerged as the home to the second largest numbers of internationally trafficked persons (after Southeast Asia). And in South Asia India is among the favored destinations,” informed Gary Lewis, Representative (South Asia) of UNODC.

Bangladesh is the most infamous country followed by Pakistan, India Srilanka, Brazil Nepal, India, Uganda, China, etc., when it comes to trafficking. It is a key route all across the world. A few numbers of person most young women and children are victims of trafficking. They are not only trafficked but also smuggled by traffickers. Around 200 to 300 people are trafficked every month.

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<sup>3</sup> Source: <http://www.walkfree.org/modern-slavery/learn/?gclid=CPCEm6uXt7oCFQEepQodeyYAtA#>

(An UNODC official informed), In India, a huge number of victims of human trafficking are rescued yearly according to UNODC.

In South Asian countries like Sri Lanka trafficking is considered prostitution and also forced labour. In any case, Girls are also trafficked by traffickers from outside and inside Sri Lanka. In Asian countries like Srilanka trafficking is also a major issue because of their vulnerability and their poor economic condition. Along with Srilanka Nepal is also one of the poor situations in case of trafficking. Geographical conditions are also liable for this serious crime.

## **2.4 Human Trafficking: Bangladesh Context**

In our country huge number of men and women are trafficked to other countries like India and Pakistan. Mainly traffickers give them such profitable offers which can be more reliable in their nature. But it is nothing but fraud. We know that from our country a huge number of migrants live in the Middle East. So, in the Middle East victims of trafficking are sent for many illegal works like drugs, prostitution, etc. We know that slavery is prohibited by International and also national norms but in this case of trafficking modern slavery is also introduced.

In a country like Bangladesh people generally leave their country because of its economic conditions. Vulnerabilities of economics are also liable for this crime. Not only economic conditions but also social conditions to be found. In case of poor conditions of a family's women are involved with some serious crime. Because in case of poverty, people want to depend upon themselves and want to lead better lives which they haven't maintained in the past. Traffickers from all over the country target poor people especially women for trafficking. Poor economic and social conditions are forcefully all of them as victim trafficking. Women are generally nothing but pawns in case of trafficking.

## **2.5 Forms of Trafficking in Bangladesh**

The purpose of trafficking is basic polygamous labor and idolatry. An estimated 90 percent of trafficked women are trafficked into prostitution.<sup>4</sup> According to the report, 400,000 Bangladeshi women are engaged in forced prostitution in India and 300,000 Bangladeshi boys are trafficked to India<sup>5</sup>. One report says that India is supporting India by luring 50 Bangladeshi girls every day. A large number of borders are shared by law enforcement agencies such as the Bangladeshi and Indian Border Patrol Guards who are sometimes involved in these crimes. Many victims are raped not only by the traffickers but also by these guards. The Bay of Bengal is one of the main routes

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<sup>4</sup> "Bangladesh Most Vulnerable Country for Trafficking," Independent Bangladesh, 26 March 2004.

<sup>5</sup> "Battle against the Plague of Women and Child Trafficking," Independent Bangladesh, 5 July 2002

of smuggling. A UNHCR report says that over 1.5 million people have been trafficked by ship or boat through this route in the past 18 months

## **2.6 Conclusion**

Bangladesh government has taken initiatives to prevent trafficking. The administration has passed laws and established special units on NGOs, in addition, civil society is working to combat trafficking for stronger legal protections.

## **Chapter: Three**

### **Legal Framework Related to Trafficking in Bangladesh**

#### **3.1 Legal Framework**

Human trafficking is an organized crime. Many other countries including Bangladesh are becoming the source and destination of traffickers. These countries have introduced anti-trafficking laws to prevent this crime. For example, Pakistan introduced the Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance 2002 to combat this crime. India, Nepal and Sri Lanka have also introduced their own anti-trafficking laws. Bangladesh enacted the Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression Act in 2012. There are also some anti-trafficking laws to combat this crime. It includes the constitution and legislative acts passed by the executive and legislative branches. Some international instruments are also signed by the Government of Bangladesh.<sup>6</sup>

#### **3.2 Anti-Trafficking Laws in Bangladesh**

There are many laws which are introduced by Government. Here are some legal provisions regarding human trafficking in Bangladesh:

##### **3.2 (i) Constitutional Provisions**

The Constitution of Bangladesh States about human rights and the rule of law and prohibits any kind of crime which are related to exploitation. There are some different Articles of the Constitution that state about it. Under Article 18(2), 27, 28(2), 32, 34(1) mentioned about these things.<sup>7</sup>

##### **3.2 (ii) The Penal Code, 1860**

The Penal Code, 1860 does not directly address human trafficking but there are some provisions which indirectly refer to human trafficking. Some provisions like rape, forced labor, illegitimate marriage etc. are related with trafficking. The Penal Code, 1860 has some provisions for these crimes which also state about punishment. For instance, kidnapping of boys and girls under age of 14 and 16 is punishable by seven years imprisonment and fine or both.<sup>8</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Ara Fardaus and Khan, Md. M. R. (2006). *Trafficking of Women and Children in Bangladesh: An overview. Journal of Empowerment.*, Vol. 13, Women for Women

<sup>7</sup> The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh

**Section 366 A:** This section talks about minor girl and if she is seduced by another person shall be punished.

**Section 366 B:** Girls form other countries regarding intercourse or prostitution under age of 21 also punishable with 10 years of imprisonment.

These two sections provide punishment which are related with export and import girls for purpose of prostitution.

**Section 370:** This section provides buying and disposing of any person as a slave which is mainly enacted as slavery. In section 371 states about punishment of offenders.

**Section 372 and 373:** Selling and buying minor under age of 18 years for purpose of prostitution shall be punished with maximum 10 years of imprisonment.

**Section 374:** This section states about forced labor. Where it says that unlawfully compels any person to labor against the will of that person shall be punished with imprisonment which may extended to 1 year.

In addition, section 375 defines about rape and section 496 states about fraudulent mock marriage.<sup>9</sup>

### **3.2(iii) The Prevention of Repression Against Women and Children Act, 2000**

This Act states trafficking women and children is punishable with death or imprisonment with fine. This is such kind of especial law where women and children are getting relief and prosecute some crimes against them. This Act outline punishment for sexual offense children and women trafficking, dowry, sexual oppression and other sexual violence etc.<sup>10</sup>

### **3.2(iv) Law on Human Organ Transplant, 1999**

This Act mainly deals with illegal sell or buy of different organs of our body. It states that this kind of offence is punishable under this act.<sup>11</sup>

### **3.2(v) The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012**

This Act is the first anti-trafficking law in Bangladesh. It is the most comprehensive legal framework for preventing human trafficking, prosecuting traffickers, and treating and protecting existing and potential victims of human trafficking. There are some several sections where it's

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<sup>9</sup> The Penal Code, 1860.

<sup>10</sup> The Prevention of Repression against Women and Children Act, 2000

<sup>11</sup> Human Organ Transplantation Act, 1999.

stipulated some harsh punishment for trafficking related crime. For example: Death Sentence. This Act establishes special tribunals with extensive powers for the speedy trial of trafficking some protective measures for safeguarding the victim also survivors.

There are three rules to be followed by this Act, “the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Rule 2017, the Human Trafficking Suppression Authority Rule 2017, and the Human Trafficking Fund Rule 2017. Main purpose of this rule is to enforce the law punishment traffickers and perpetrator and defend victim. This Act also rescuing trafficking victim in collaboration with different NGO.

This Act also makes some provisions where victim is located in a foreign country. In this manner some provision regarding rehabilitation and reintegration to be followed. This law allows the Government of Bangladesh to make rehabilitation facilities. It also encourages NGO to create this kind of facilities with Government approval.<sup>12</sup>

Along with these laws, some other laws were also followed to maintain them. For example, The Bangladesh Passport Order, 1973 states about a valid passport for leaving or entering our country. And without valid documents, the person shall be punished. Another important Act to be followed is known as The Passport Act, 1982 which states that fraud or tampering of any document regarding a passport shall also be punished. In this Act altering with a passport is a punishable offence. In addition, another Important Act to be followed is called The Emigration Ordinance, of 1982 which deals with emigration.

### **3.3 International Instruments**

The International Society and the United Nations have maintained some serious concern against this crime especially since they are very much concerned about women and children in case of trafficking. Many declarations and conventions have been introduced for them to protect from human trafficking. Unlike international society, Bangladesh has also ratified some conventions and maintained a declaration to combat trafficking. In some cases, Bangladesh has also ensured protection for a victim of trafficking. We know that United Nations works for peace so they are more serious about this heinous crime. The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime also deals with organized crime like trafficking in person. Not only that but also the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Person, Especially Women and Children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

From the base of this protocol, state parties declare that significant action to combat trafficking in person. It is to be noted that absence of this instrument vulnerable persons related to trafficking

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<sup>12</sup> The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012.



are not protected. In the General Assembly of 1998, it decided to establish an ad hoc committee that could combat trafficking in person.

### **3.4 Provisions regarding International Instrument**

Some International Instrument to be followed:

**The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948:** Under UDHR it prohibits all form of slavery related trading activities. There are some several Article which are refer to ban trafficking.

**The ILO Forced Labor Convention, 1930:** It states forced labor or involuntary labor as illegal. With some exceptions this convention declares forced labor as illegal.

**UN Convention for the Suppression of Trafficking in Persons and Exploitations of the Prostitution of Others, 1949:** This Convention also directly refer to human trafficking. It states prostitution and trafficking for reason of prostitution are contradiction with human dignity. It allows states to punishment those who are involve with this crime.

**Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), 1979:** This convention plays very significant role to protect women from any kind of discrimination. It states state parties to make necessary initiatives to combat trafficking of women and prostitution also direct state to abolish all forms of discrimination.

**Convention on the Rights of the Child,1989:** This convention also states about rights of child and ensure their right without any discrimination which is also refer to protect from human trafficking.

**International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, 1990:** This convention mentions about migrant workers right and their protection include their family. In case of protection any kind of threats or harassment is also violence their right. There are huge number of migrant workers from all around the world so this convent protects their rights which is also refer to protect from trafficking.

**Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000:** This international instrument is such kind of thing where it protects child from different angel. This protocol bans children from selling and buying. Child pornography and prostitution of child also prohibit by this protocol allows state to prosecute perpetrators and promote international collaboration.

**South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution, 2002:** This convention

mainly focuses on south Asian countries. It is working for prevent trafficking in South Asia. In addition, it is very much concern about trafficking of women and children.it also encourages member states to collaboration with each other regarding this kind of crime.

### **3.5 Other Preventive Measures in Bangladesh**

Bangladesh Government has launched many programs and different types of policies to deal with trafficking. Especially Ministry of Homo Affairs has taken some protective measures to collaboration with NGO and INGO.

#### **Bangladesh Criminal Justice Circuit:**

- National Anti-Trafficking Human Authority: Monitoring and analysis of trafficking.
- National Human Rights Commission: Investigation of Human Rights abuse of power by law enforcement authority.
- Boarder Guard Bangladesh: Controlling and Monitoring of victims in border areas.
- Bangladesh Police: Police Bureau of Investigation (PBI) and Criminal Investigation Division are investigation and arrest offenders also rescue victims.
- Bangladesh Coast Guard: Marinating Sea regarding trafficking
- National Legal Aid Service Organization: Legal Aid to Victim
- National Security Intelligence: Gathering Intelligence
- Judicial Administration Training Center: Training Legal officials.

### **3.6 Recommendations**

- Firstly, training program for law enforcement agencies would more effective
- Secondly along with law enforcement officials organize training program for medical officials, teachers would play significant role
- To arrange gender awareness program especially remote area of our country.
- An organized national plan should be helpful to prevent this crime

## **Chapter: Four**

### **Combating Human Trafficking in Different Modes**

#### **4.1 Combat Human Trafficking in Bangladesh within the Institutional Framework**

Alongside with legal framework some institutional framework also exists to combat human trafficking in Bangladesh. Since 2004 government has been taking some measures and making institutional arrangements. So, for this reason different ministries, NGOs and INGOs are collaboration with each other for working together. Mainly ministry of Home Affairs is key institution to take anti-trafficking action. It has declared some initiatives to effective of legal and institutional framework. Especially in case of sea-route human trafficking. In addition, ministry of Foreign Affairs has also taken some effective measure to prevent human trafficking. Alongside with these two, Ministry of Information and Ministry of Local Government Rural Development and Cooperatives are also combating human trafficking.

Law enforcement agencies like Bangladesh Police has been actively participating to combat human trafficking. They also take some collective efforts regarding sea route. There are number of cases related to trafficking especially women and children are under trail in courts in Bangladesh's rapid Action Battalion has also contributed their efforts regarding trafficking. There are some serious cases where RAB are involving and combat trafficking. The Border Guard Bangladesh plays significant role to prevent human trafficking. They are controlling and monitoring the border to rescue and recovery of victim. Bangladesh coast Guard is also engaged to combat trafficking regarding sea route.

The Immigration and Passport department does not directly involve to combat human trafficking but it issues passports to prevent child trafficking through verifications and confirmation by their legal guardians. Bangladesh tourism and different organizations always maintain trafficking laws and take some plan alongside with government. The Bangladesh National Woman Lawyers Association has been working to fight against human trafficking. It rescued huge number of victims from police stations, safe custody brothels etc.

#### **4.2 Human Trafficking and Human Rights Concern**

Now a days Migration is the common concept all over the world. Trafficking is also a method of migration. Human trafficking follows serious violation of human rights. The illegal trade in human beings across borders is serious concern of human rights and violates human rights of victims. Trafficking in Person is one of the greatest human rights challenges of our time. In case of human trafficking the Human Rights Law concern about the rights of human beings. Main reason of human trafficking is slavery, prostitution, forced labour and forced marriage which means of

controlling them. We know that under international labour Convention,1930 forced labour is prohibited. On the other hand, the Convention on the Rights of the child,1989 states about their position to prevent child trafficking. Regional Instrument like Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking.EU declare to prevent human trafficking. The Human Rights Council also concern about human rights regarding human trafficking victim. In south Asia the SAARC adopted Convention to combat against human trafficking. The UN Charter and UDHR have also serious concern about human trafficking and their rights.<sup>13</sup>

### **4.3 Sea-Route Human Trafficking and Its impact**

Bangladesh is the most hotspot and vulnerable country for sea route trafficking. We know that Bangladesh has large number of people whose are fall in poverty or natural disaster. This is the consequence of human trafficking. In case of developing their condition, they are victim of human trafficking. Though push and pull factors are liable regarding it. Some following consequences are to be followed in case of sea route human trafficking.

Firstly, Physical impact where victims of sea route consider some physical distress. There are some diseases like HIV virus to follow regarding it, it is kind of treat for victim. Sometime victims are treating like they are illegal where women fall into risk like prostitution where they cannot come into a normal life. In our society they have limited employment opportunities and also get marry.

Secondly the offenders treat the victims to huge mental pressure by fear also emotional blackmail. Generally, traffickers create such kind of environment where victims have no way other than depend on traffickers. Especially in case of women and children they are very much depend upon them. Victim faces complex trauma for the reason of forced prostitution or labour and something like very inhuman behavior's psychological impact has happened regarding it.

Finally economic impact is one of the key factors in consequence of trafficking. According to ILO human trafficking industry generates a huge number of US dollars every year where Asia is hot spot for this matter. Especially slavery or sex slave is one of the profitable things to be followed.<sup>14</sup>

### **4.4 Combating Sea-Route Human Trafficking**

In case of combating human trafficking there are some durable solutions short as PPP (Prevention, Protection, Prosecution). In case of sea route, it is considered as a complex issue so their solutions can be helpful.<sup>15</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> OHCHR (2014). "Human Rights and Human Trafficking", Fact sheet no-36 of 2014, Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights.

<sup>14</sup> Arif Ahmed, "Combating Sea-route Human Trafficking in Bangladesh: A Critical Analysis on Legal and Institutional Framework". [2016]

<sup>15</sup> US Department of State (2011). "The 3Ps: Prevention, Protection, Prosecution". Democracy and Global Affairs.

The US Department of State are monitoring and combating Trafficking in person through this formula.

Firstly, in case of prevention, it is one of the practical tools to be followed. It is to be said that prevention is better than cure. So, it is the first step to combat against this crime. It is a temporary good solution for this problem. In case prevent this crime monitoring and public awareness are key factor to maintain. Prevention champing should be helpful regarding it. The government of Bangladesh is making efforts to prevent this crime. Different ministries and NGOs are also working together to get effective results regarding it.

Protection is another key solution to sea route human trafficking. We know that any types of case protection are one of the Important elements. Especially for a victim this solution plays a significant role. In worldwide modern slavery is rapid growing problem regarding trafficking so community-based protection system can be helpful. It is matter of sorrow that Bangladesh government has limited resources regarding protection. On the other hand, they have been tanning different law enforcement agencies for better result.

Lastly prosecution is also key element combat trafficking. From the perspective of Bangladesh last few years government of Bangladesh prosecuted number of offenders regarding this crime. Without prosecution prevention and protection are nothing but word, it is connected with these two.

#### **4.5 Case Study of Human trafficking in Bangladesh**

There are many cases on human trafficking in Bangladesh. Mainly these case shows us many directions guidelines and principles. Trafficking in Person is an organized crime so many important things followed by this case where it can be helpful for enforcement agencies. Bangladesh Society for the Enforcement of Human Rights vs. Government of Bangladesh and Others (53 DLR 2001) was rescue and raid action by The Police of Bangladesh is one of the significant cases from prospective of women and children who are victim of trafficking regarding brothels.

*Abdul Gafur vs. Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Govt. of Bangladesh* [17 (1997) BLD (HCD)]. In this case a fifteen-year-old girl of Bangladesh was lost from her village. From this incident after few years her family found her. They found her that she was abducted by traffickers referred as child traffickers. She was rescued and her father informed government. He writes to the government of Bangladesh and asking authorities to take necessary steps. The High Court Division directed and concern the government to take action regarding this matter.

We can say that it is one of the most significant cases regarding trafficking. The constitutional provisions are applied to this girl for her protection. Under no circumstances fundamental rights

are concern matter and applied to the victim. Constitution has the legal protection of victim under this kind of situation. CD state that repartition as the constitutional right for trafficked victims. This case is significant for its nature where we can see that how Bangladesh government deals such kind of case.<sup>16</sup>

#### **4.6 Conclusion**

Human trafficking is now a days very serious degree of crime where sea route of trafficking is also a concern matter. We know that the medium is sea is very sensitive where traffickers are generally used to choose this route. Though our legal and institutional framework has done great job so far but this is not adequate to combat against it. There are also some problems to implementation these bunch of laws. Because law is not specific and unique regarding sea route human trafficking. No only legal and constitutional framework but also some specific protective measure would be effective to protect it. Political and economic concern are also important aspect to protect it.

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<sup>16</sup> Abdul Gafur vs. Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Govt. of Bangladesh [17 (1997) BLD (HCD)]

## **Chapter: Five**

### **Report Related to Trafficking in Person**

#### **5.1 Trafficking in Person Report of last few years**

The government investigated 290 cases in 2017 under the Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act of 2012. These include cases of sex and labor trafficking. The report said three traffickers were convicted and 355 victims were identified in the report.

Based on this law, the government reported 778 cases in 2018 while 496 cases were under investigation at the end of 2017. A trafficker was convicted in nine cases, and the government found 770 potential trafficking victims.

In the 2019 report the government recorded 592 cases under PSHTA, 2012.1324 suspects were involved in these cases. In five possible trafficking cases, eight traffickers were convicted of transporting women for sex as well as forced labor. The government identified 419 potential trafficked persons out of which 155 were adult males, 172 were adult females and the rest were children (92 children).

The 2020, report investigated 403 cases under the Act in which 312 suspects were prosecuted and 25 were convicted in nine trafficking cases. 585 people have been trafficked this year

In the 2021 report, 348 cases were investigated under the Act in which 517 suspects were prosecuted and seven traffickers were convicted. 6866 people have been trafficked this year. Of the seven convicted traffickers, one was for sex trafficking, two for labor and the rest for unspecified offenses related to trafficking.

In the 2022, report, the government investigated 594 cases under the Act in which 620 suspects were prosecuted and 11 cases in which 18 traffickers were convicted. 1138 people have been trafficked this year. Of the seven convicted traffickers, 18 were charged with sex trafficking. No convictions for labor trafficking or unspecified crimes related to trafficking.

In the 2023, report the government investigated 480 cases under the Act in which 2033 suspects were prosecuted and 94 traffickers were convicted in 35 cases. 240 trafficking victims were identified this year.

From this report, we can say that the government of Bangladesh has played an important role in preventing trafficking even though it cannot eliminate it completely. As reported in the last few years, traffickers have targeted not only Bangladeshi but also foreign victims in Bangladesh.<sup>17</sup>

## 5.2 This table will show the report of past few years:

Year	Investigated Cases	Conviction	Potential Trafficking Victims
2017	290 cases	3 traffickers	355 victims
2018	778 cases	1 trafficker in nine cases	770 victims
2019	592 cases	8 traffickers in five cases	419 victims
2020	403 cases	25 traffickers in nine cases	585 victims
2021	348 cases	7 traffickers	6,866 victims
2022	594 cases	18 traffickers in 11 cases	1,138 victims
2023	480 cases	94 traffickers in 35 cases	240 victims

Source: Trafficking in person Report: Bangladesh by Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Person (US Department of State)

## 5.3 Findings from this Report

- Government didn't properly examine overall report. Lack of increasing efforts are also liable to prevent it.
- Number of victims were unidentified were fewer number of victims were identified.
- Rohingya and foreign victim could not access adequate services.
- In case of adult male victim government didn't have shelter for them.
- One of the key loopholes is that the High Court didn't entertain any cases filed by Rohingya.
- Investigations procedure are not fast enough.
- Lack of collaboration with NGO's and INGO's.
- Courts sentenced maximum or majority traffickers to fine than imprisonment. This is one of the weakened points regarding anti trafficking efforts.

<sup>17</sup> Trafficking in Persons Report: Bangladesh (US Department of State) < <https://www.state.gov/> > accessed on 24th July 2023.



## 5.4 Recommendations

- Establish guidelines for victim of trafficking.
- Increase convictions and prosecutions.
- Tanning Law enforcement agencies for organized crime.
- Establish clear provision for Rohingya and Foreign victim
- Increase the capacity of Anti-Trafficking Tribunal
- Increase collaboration with NGO and INGO.

## Chapter Six

### Conclusion

Trafficking in persons is not only a major problem in Bangladesh but also a global concern in recent eras. Though Bangladesh has taken lots of initiatives and steps to combat this crime but lack of our legal and institutional framework is a key concern to combat trafficking in person. Some loopholes have been found to prevent this crime. From the base of this discussion, some findings have been found. Along with this finding some recommendations are also followed. Without a proper understanding of this crime, no prevention will be effective.

#### 6.1 Findings

- Firstly, the overall legal framework isn't a global standard to combat this crime.
- The law enforcement agencies are extremely corrupt regarding their responsibility.
- The court proceedings are lengthy on the other hand insufficient evidence is also considered as a delay of these proceedings.
- As vague law enforcement conditions traffickers are generally unreachable.
- There is no comprehensive or unique law to combat trafficking in person.
- Trafficking in person is an organized crime so political influence is also liable in case of combat against this crime.
- Other than penal laws are not directly connected with human trafficking.
- The Bangladesh Penal Code hasn't properly defined trafficking in person and didn't give a clear understanding of organized crime.
- Lack of rehabilitation or sufficient shelters for the rescue of victims.
- In case of civil remedy tort law is not available.
- Lack of financial support for victims is unavailable.
- Lack of protection for witnesses.
- In case of a witness no special care shall be introduced.
- Generally, all kinds of matters regarding this crime focus on women and children where the lack of adequate protection for men is considered a loophole in the law.
- Lack of public awareness and campaigns are key concerns about this crime.

- The law enforcement agencies and recruiting agencies are not properly monitored.
- No special treatment for trafficking victims especially for women and children
- Lack of law and regulation for victims.
- No special law shall be introduced for victims of trafficking.
- In the case of local areas, no community has been established to be aware of this crime.
- Lack of advertisements and programs regarding trafficking.
- Lack of security system especially in border areas.
- Law enforcement agencies especially those working in border areas haven't proper knowledge of trafficking and its nature.
- Lack of equipment for enforcement agencies to combat it.
- Because of its complexity victims are also not concerned about this crime that they or she is victims of trafficking or not.
- International agencies cannot give proper afford in every hot zone of our country because of their regulations.
- Migration policy has not been developed yet regarding migration
- Lack of protection and security system in airport area.
- Corruption is one of the key aspects of this crime. In some cases, poor people cannot get the proper facilities that the government provides.

## **6.2 Recommendations**

- Strong cross-border monitoring with effective enforcement of the law can prevent this crime.
- Campaigns and seminars with Non-Governmental Organizations will help to combat it.
- Developed database and information regarding this crime.
- Reform laws and legal system of our country regarding this crime.
- A comprehensive legal framework can prevent and establish a good environment.
- Police stations should set up active monitoring cells so that they can observe the laws and environment regarding this crime.

- Law enforcement agencies like investigation agencies should run their activity independently and free from any influence.
- Increasing accountability of the police officials.
- Improving the skills of officials and training them in a special manner.
- The number of enforcement agencies officer especially police officer should increase.
- In the case of protection and security not only women and children but also officials like judges and men should be increased.
- Labour law along with criminal laws should be amended regarding this crime.
- In case of cross-border trafficking bilateral or multilateral treaties should have good collaboration with each other.
- Sharing data with NGOs and the government should be increased which can increase the network between these two.
- Migration policy should be developed.
- Cooperation with civil society should be continued to combat this crime.
- An independent research team can be made with the government or NGO where they will count down victims and follow up.
- A website can also be established regarding this crime where people can easily find out their problems and prospects.
- Illegal agencies that don't have the license to migrate people should find out and penalize them with a fine.
- In case Victim of Trafficking special law shall be introduced.
- In the case of the security system of the border area more manpower should be regulated.
- In the airport area security should be increased and monitoring of this crime.
- In migration policy proper verification shall also be introduced so that people could not do any fraud about their documentation.
- Government and international agencies along with different countries work together.
- Establish the best diplomats to combat this crime in an international legal way.
- More advertisements and seminars regarding trafficking in person should introduced.
- In university or college and school some campaign shall be maintained where they would get proper knowledge about this crime earlier and important stage of their life.

- Local leaders and civil society should work together to prevent it.
- Corruption should be decreased and followed proper channels in every aspect for the betterment of our country.
- Special medical unit and administrative authority shall be introduced in case of a victim of trafficking.
- Especial treatment shall also be introduced for witnesses of trafficking.
- Border security guards like the Bangladesh Border Guard should be seriously concerned to prevent this crime.
- Some special enforcement units can be established where they only look up this crime.
- Adequate rehabilitation or sufficient shelters for the rescue of victims.
- Maintain good relationships with neighboring countries where they can help with any kind of matter.
- A special treaty can be established with neighboring country to prevent this crime.
- Join an international forum to discuss about problems and prospects of this crime.
- If possible Asian countries can establish proper forums for discussion and make some mutual legal rules to prevent this crime
- Poverty is the key concern regarding this crime so to prevent this crime rate of poverty should be decreased.
- One of the key aspects is literacy. If people educate then they have proper concern about any kind of crime. So, the literacy rate should also be increased.

### **6.3 Concluding Remarks**

Trafficking in person is widely most growing crime all over the world. It is not only a concern of Bangladesh but also, a global issue. Today it is a major political and social concern both nationally and globally. In recent years, it has been considered as fastest growing crime in the world. It is a violation of human rights in many aspects. In the case of human right, rights related to life, freedom, and dignity is violated by this crime. So, it is considered as worst form of breach of human rights. Lack of awareness, corruption, and poverty are liable for this crime. Women and children are the most vulnerable matter regarding it. Though most of the concern is about cross-border trafficking sea route trafficking is the most relatable issue with this crime.

The legal framework of Bangladesh against trafficking in person consists of a number of laws but its effectiveness does not properly deal with this crime. There are a number of laws to follow but a comprehensive law did not enact yet. Especially in the case of sea route trafficking the provisions of law are vague in their nature. There are many problems with the implementation of these laws. Lack of accountability of law enforcement agencies, corruption, and lengthy court proceedings are major problems to implement. In addition, political influence and insufficient witnesses are also one of the major concerns as it is an organized crime.

The government should follow up on these matters especially shut down illegal agencies related to travel and collect databases from legal agencies. Not only the government but also stakeholders of the society must be engaged to combat it. Non-government organizations can play a key role in preventing it. So, government and NGOs should work together and cooperate with each other. Education institutions can also play a vital role can teaching about the bad side of this crime. International agencies had one good job so far from all over the world so they should collaborate with national agencies to prevent though it is one of the organized crimes but with some proper steps of government and other stake holder, we can prevent it.

We can say that in the case of trafficking, traffickers generally target poor people and some areas where it's easy for them to trafficking. So, the government and also civil people should be very seriously concerned about this matter. Without proper collaboration, this serious degree of crime cannot be prevented. Though the government and some international agencies are running some projects to combat this crime they should cooperate with each other to prevent it. We know that the government alone cannot do anything without the help of civil society or some important agencies. Proper direction to local people from civil society can prevent this crime. In every aspect, trafficking is more serious than any other crime in the world because of its nature and complexity. Generally illiterate people cannot identify whether it is trafficking or not. So, the Government should be better concerned about this matter. Last of all we can say that if society is more concerned about this crime, then prevention and combat against this crime are so easy.

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