



Human Trafficking in Bangladesh: Women Perspective

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DECLARATION

The student of LL.B (hon's) solemnly declare that, the presented work has been performed by me and has been submitted in the fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Bachelors of Law (LL. B).

I declare that this thesis has been prepared by me and not submitted before to any other university, college, and organization for any academic qualification, certificate, and diploma degree.

The work is my original work and it's not submitted before.

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CERTIFICATION

This is to certify that the thesis on 'Human Trafficking in Bangladesh: Women Perspective' done by Sajibul Hasan (id: 151-26-790) in the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of L.L.B (Hon's) from the Daffodil International University of Bangladesh. The thesis has been carried out under my guidance.

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ABSTRACT

Trafficking in human beings is the violation of human rights. Nowadays Bangladesh has become the source and transit country for the men, women and children trafficked for compulsory labor and commercial exploitation. The goal is to focus on these women who are trafficking in this study. The main purpose of this paper is to analyze the current situation and process of trafficking, relations between the traffickers and the trafficking survivors, the reasons for trafficking and the impact of social system in Bangladesh. Trafficking has become the threat for Bangladeshi peoples. Women and children is the main target of traffickers. This paper gives a life cycle of a trafficking survivors. The women's, who were trafficked struggled for reintegration in their society. This paper also gives some recommendation for prevent trafficking and gives a suggestion for applying the existing laws.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

An event continuing from the oldest era of trafficking civilization. The first aspect of trafficking was the slave auction of men and women. Trafficking and related problems were not just continued, but a level of global crisis has also increased. In South and Southeast Asian countries, a profitable job of trafficking women and children for transnational crime syndicate. Bangladesh is taken into account in concert of the extremely kid trafficking prone zones as a result of 4798 kilometer. Land border and border with Myanmar where the government's control is very low. Divide India's border with eight districts of Bangladesh and divide it into two districts of Myanmar. Therefore, uneducated and weaker women and children are deprived of financial, social and legal aid and opportunities for domestic and border trafficking are easily captured. The organized gangs target the poor and the afflicted children and the women, and trafficked them from Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Middle Eastern countries.¹

1.2 Statement of the problem

Bangladesh is a country facing problems of interior trafficking and a huge amount of cross border trafficking every year. As per the definition of the UN, currently NPA 2012 (National Action Plan for Human Traffic Prevention) presents the following definition of human trafficking in Bangladesh by human rights violations.

and Suppression Ordinance 2011: "Any person for the sale, purchase, recruitment, receipt, transport, transfer, or any other form of sexual exploitation, labor exploitation or exploitation, outside or outside Bangladesh, (a) threats or force enforcement or For any other form, or (b) kidnapping, fraud or fraud, or the socioeconomic, environmental or other weaknesses of a person, or (c) or other person's obligation, forcibly In order to achieve the consent of a person's control or to take advantage of payment "(NPA, 01: 7). 2 Bangladesh is considered as the source of

¹ Impact of Human trafficking on society,
https://www.academia.edu/12185570/Impact_of_Human_trafficking_on_society

trafficking. Also, women's trafficking in Bangladesh has become a matter of concern over the last few decades, which has had a huge impact on the lives of the living. The Government of Bangladesh has taken many initiatives to combat trafficking; however, acquiring acquisition of trafficking is very limited. NGOs and other organizations were also not successful in achieving significant changes through the Advocacy and Intervention Program (BIPSS, 2011). Trafficking Bangladeshi women usually go through their physical and mental violence, which prevents their socio-social welfare and destroys self-respect, self-confidence and feasibility.²

1.3 Significance of the study

Presently, human trafficking is widely discussed in national and international issues. Many steps have been taken in the national, regional and international levels especially for the prevention and warfare of W & C people. Government and non-government organizations in Bangladesh are playing an increasing role in the prevention of WC and trafficking and NGOs are the main grass root actors in preventing trafficking. NGOs are being directly approved by WBB, ADB, UNICEF and donors, and direct expenditure through NGOs; although actual results are not noticeable or satisfactory. This inspires you to do this research. Till now trafficking of women, trafficking of women, and the role of government organization in fighting against trafficking etc. There was no special effort to identify the role of NGOs and to evaluate and evaluate its effectiveness in preventing the transmission of WCC. This study tries to find out what role NGOs play in preventing and affecting their activities.

1.4 Research Questions

This study will focus on the following four research questions:

1. What are the main reasons of women trafficking in Bangladesh?
2. What are the past expertise of the women trafficking survivors?
3. What are the challenges women have been faced in being reintegrated back among their society?
4. How can we protect trafficking in Bangladesh?

² Human Trafficking: A Security Concern for Bangladesh, <https://www.files.ethz.ch/isn/164375/Issue%209.pdf>

1.5 Objective of the study

Human trafficking is growing up day by day in Bangladesh. Now it is the most alarming matter in our daily life. Because of women and children are the important part of every country. The main objectives of the study lies;

1. To find out the impact of women trafficking in Bangladesh
2. To find out the causes of trafficking.
3. To identify the way of trafficking.
4. To find out the main problems, challenges and limitations that cause problems in social-economic development of Bangladesh.
5. To analyze the roles of NGO's and Governments for preventing trafficking.
6. To make appropriate recommendations for solving the identified problems and challenges of trafficking.

1.6 Methodology

It is basically a desk research. Most of the data is collected from primary and secondary sources. Therefore, this work is based on the published information and information such as books, journals, magazines, newspapers etc. Primary data has been collected from many statues, interviews etc. In this research has been applied analytical and socio legal approach of methodology. Data from different sources were found to enable readers to understand the problem of trafficking from different perspectives. In this proposal, I have analyzed six year trafficking information in Bangladesh.

Chapter 2

UNDERSTANDING OF TRAFFICKING

2.1 Definition of trafficking

The Bangla meaning of the word 'trafficking' is pachar. It means a light meaning which means transfer from one place to another. If the term pachar is used in reference to women and children, in Bangali the phrase nari o shishu pachar means illegal transfer of women and children from one place to another.

In November 2008, the UN Protocol defines such trafficking in people's trafficking: "The use of threats or exploitation of power by exploitation, exploitation, exploitation, exploitation, fraud or fraud, misuse of power, or the abuse of power, employment, transport, transfer, settlement or person Payment or acceptance of weakness or paid or received money. Absorption, at least, includes the exploitation of prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or slavery, slavery or limb removal. "

The countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Co-operation Association (SAARC) have adopted a definition in their convention to prevent and prevent trafficking of women and children. However, in August 1999, the Counseling Workshop conducted by the Resistance Network in Bangladesh, advised to change the conference. The following definitions are proposed in the workshop: "All the work involved in the purchase of fraud, cheating, forcibly fraud, fraud, forcible movements, and / or sales and / or inside of the border and all purchases across the border, and / or indirect threat, Abuse, for keeping women against her, forcibly prostitution, forced marriages, bonds T and forced labor, begging, organ trade, etc. without the consent of her against her will." "Child trafficking involves the purchase of children in the border by purchasing, transportation, forced movements, and / or sales and frauds, fraud, force, direct and / or indirect threat, abuse of authority, commercial sex abuse, forced marriages, ties And forced labor, begging, camel jockeying and other sports, trade and trade etc. In order to keep a child, without his consent or in accordance with the lawful circumstances. "

In the context of Bangladesh, Bangladesh defines trafficking through the National Women's Laws Association (BNLAA), "All the work involved in recruitment or transportation of women or

children among national boundaries for work or service through threats of violence or violence", authority or dominant position Abuse, slavery, fraud or other forms for forced ".³

2.2 Causes of Trafficking

There are some economic and social problems which are responsible for the trafficking of women and children. As follows:

2.2.1 Poverty:

Poverty is one of the important problems of our country. Poverty is the main reason behind the trafficking of women and children from rural Bangladesh villages. At least 42% of our population live below the level of population. Most of them save face from their hands and hurt their day. Because of extreme poverty, many of them want to go abroad for having a good life. About 22 percent of the total population of the country is poor and homeless women. According to the Department of Women Affairs, there are 17, 33,344 in poor and unemployment women in the country. Worldwide, growing unemployment and the collapse of social services by public sponsors, increased poverty in the developing country and enlarged labor exploitation. Women endured breaking this economic instability. Depression of depressed living and depression of women and girls makes them chiefly susceptible to trafficking. Families that bring extreme poverty often have no way to feed their children. Parents can decide to sell one child because they cannot educate the child if every family member has risk of survival. In many places, women are deliberated fewer valuable than boys, and more probable to sell.

2.2.2 Unemployment:

Bangladesh has been facing joblessness problems for a period of time. The population is growing at a hazardous rate when our job opportunities in the country are very limited. Traffickers exploit the situation for employment abroad and the accused traffickers. It has been shown in the study that organized mobs of Traffickers take benefit of the deficiency of their sufferers and remove them with the possibility of job opportunities. It has been said in the study that 90 percent of

³ Md. Ruhul Amin, Trafficking Women and Children in Bangladesh: A Silent Tsunami of Bangladesh, Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development ISSN 2222-1700 (Paper) ISSN 2222-2855 (Online) Vol.2, No.4, 2011

women workers are unemployed. Most of them were locked with people, of which 61 huntsman families were 'landless'.

2.2.3 Economic and Social Disparity:

In the current economic system, the poor are getting poorer and the rich are becoming rich. The poor section of the population is running in a harmful cycle. As a result, the number of landless and unarmed people in our country is increasing every day. Evicted and isolated people take shelter in various slums in cities and cities. They work as home laborers or servants. In most cases they are victims of human trafficking. Another major reasons behind trafficking have been identified as illiteracy, landlessness, and excess population and low level income.

2.2.4 Overpopulation:

Extra population was more important because of the trafficking of women and children in Bangladesh. Studies show that about 59 percent of people from large families, 25 percent from middle-class families and more than six percent from small families.

2.2.5 Violence:

Unrest in the house, often associated with economic unrest, can also make women and children more vulnerable to trafficking. Their safety in search of shelter and food, horrible for women and children, they can be targeted by trafficking agents who protect the fraud.

2.2.6 Conflict:

Worldwide clashes and increasing militarism play an important role in human trafficking. Traffickers often take advantage of the harmful conditions caused by the conflict over the refugee camp dwellers. The coming of soldiers is often associated with child prostitution and sexual tourism, and the unexpected increase in the expansion of sexual relationships in the region.

2.2.7 Sluggish security system:

Security systems at our border, land, river and sea airports are so powerful and not modern. Due to the lazy security system, traffic is easily accessible to meet their mission.

2.2.8 Dishonesty of security and migration personal:

Many refuge and migration workers are convicted by human trafficking, for which they allow trafficking women and children to go abroad with a false passport and visa.

2.2.9 Low-slung employment opportunities

In Bangladesh, there is less scope for development of employment opportunities and skills for rural women, because of landlessness and insufficient investment in rural industrialization. Women usually worked as homeless family workers in the society. Employment opportunities, land access, and credit services have usually been limited to women. However, in recent years, the demand for women and child labor in urban informal sector, clothing industry and domestic workers is increasing, and women and children are increasingly involved in the city. The data from the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) shows that in general, female labor force reached 21.3% in 1996, up from 6.1% in 1996. Again, among the girls of 10 to 14 years of age, labor force increased by 22.4% in 1996 compared to 11.1% in 1996. Thus, women in rural areas are forced to migrate to rural areas in migration to urban areas in areas of low employment opportunities and increasing demand for workshop in the urban formal sector. This tendency of immigration creates risky conditions for women and children, and gives traffickers the opportunity to exploit women and children.

2.2.10 Social weakness of women and female children

The authors believe that the father of all conceptual appearances plays an important role in creating a risky situation for women in a changed social-economic setting. Parents define a disproportionate role and relationship for men and women in society, which is called feminist gender class. In our society, men's economic providers and women are considered to be dependent on their role in biological reproduction. It generates exact gender parts with strong values and values associated with each. This again creates the ideology of sex through which women should be sexually controlled by men. Again the concept of women's protection and protection of women is that the slightest sexual deviation or social extinction for women pollutes them and creates social deterioration. Family socialization process regulates the character of a girl child in the future as

mother and wife. Girls raise up with the mentality of dependence in a male-dominated environment, where their contribution to the family is unknown to the family as they help the family. The participation of children of both domestic and urban households is considered as the process of preparing for the marriage by teaching them to be 'skilled women'. The risk of hunting in girls or even families is revealed. Sometimes the place of living of women creates a threat to their safety. Often in the rural areas and in urban areas, they have to stay in fragile hats.

In a community-based education of socio-economic levels of trafficking girls, a girl from Rajshahi's rural area has published,

"I sleep in a room with my mother, including my two sisters, the condition of our home is not good at all." The fence and the bamboo barriers are almost broken, so my mother is always worried about our safety and keeps watch over all night. The concern cannot sleep better as well. "

In urban things, the risk of female assault in the family is most serious by the child or additional family members. For financial survival and social protection, girls will be modest in such a family situation. Due to sexual aggression of men, but due to other provocative reasons, they face ongoing threats of sexual activity. For instance, in urban objects, joint families with parents, daughters, sons and daughters live in a small single room, which is embarrassing for teenage girls because there is no secret. An urban slum revealed a girl,

"Now that we understand old, we feel very embarrassed to sleep in the same room where my parents and my wife's wife are sleeping. I'm humiliated and ashamed, but there is no way. After my brother got married, he did not have the ability to find a separate room for himself. If I had the ability to rent a separate house, then I would leave the disrespectful situation as soon as possible."

In rural communities, early marriage, dowry arrangements and polygamy are generally practiced, because of their lower levels of society, young girls and women are often subjected to sexual violence. Parents should be of legal age to 18 years of age to avoid social pressure and scandal in relation to delayed marriage of women. Earlier, they tried to arrange a marriage for their daughters is unobtrusive because parents are unaware of the importance of marriage registration. So, it is impossible to legalize many marriages, and men can easily reconsider. Dowry is a common practice. Parents cannot marry their daughters due to their dowry. Many elderly girls get married to avoid dowry payments. It can be a failure or separation of early widows, marital life.

Due to dowry or divorce due to the post-marriage demand, divorce and frustration are often encouraged by polygamy approval. According to the Muslim Family Law Ordinance of 1961, for the re-marriage of men, permission from the chairman of the Union Parishad should be obtained based on the consent of the first wife. Men usually disregard this requirement, and if women are prevented, they are often abandoned. It has been found that both domestic issues of adultery and dowry increase domestic violence and frustration. Occasionally due to physical and mental illness and infectious illnesses women and girls are unsatisfied.

In many cases, communities and families consider these single, widowed women as outstates and as a social and economic burden. Therefore, the possibility of marriage or employment opportunities is enticing for them. Often disappointment of love or failure in married life women pushes towards a better life's passion. A research of two unions conducted in Rajshahi, organized by the Association for Community Development, found that many young girls trafficking at the zamindar border are burdened by their own family, because their husbands have not been able to find salaried jobs after their exile.

2.2.11 Financial Weakness of Women and Children

In Bangladesh, women get the lowest share of their wealth. The wealth is strained thin, it is women; Most demoted in the first place, those who suffer the first and most. Strong polarization of classes has resulted in interference in state policy of agricultural sector. New technology became the property of the wealthy person introduced. The lowliest part of the population was limited. Men were forced to seek employment outside of labor force, and women were left without any work. As a result, women are being strapped to the extreme marginal position. Common questions are required to work for their survival.

In this way, they entered the competitive labor market where their dominant men were forced to compete with the labor force. In this process, they go very low, but they can take very low pay, exploitation work, such as domestic workers, garment factory workers, prostitution etc. One study found that, sometimes parents engage in the strange activities of their daughters because of extreme economic hardships in the areas of urban slums.

It is found in the study that those women who earn money in this slum were given the 'high price' of their potential wives, although they had little or no role in their future decision making process.

2.2.12 Urbanization and Migration:

Urban population growth rate is two times per year (3%) (6-7%) than the national population growth. Currently, about 20% of the total population of the country (25 million) are living in urban areas (129 million). With the increase in urban slums and homeless populations, the country now faces the biggest challenges. Environmental and socio-economic conditions in slums and settlement settlements are very poor and, in fact, very dangerous. These circumstances are the health dangers of residents of these settlements and external residents. Density is very high (every 1,000 people or every acre or 5,000 people per hectare). There are very few resident residences, in some residences even less than 10 square feet (or 1 square meter). Again, the growing urbanization of the uneducated rural poor and the growth in the number of urban poor, urban literacy rate has decreased and the number of urban uneducated has increased from 1,389,000 in 1961 to 3,218,000 in 1981 and 1974 in 5,429,000.

For economic and social reasons, people are continually going from rural to urban areas. A revision directed by the Research Assessment Association for research among the weak and detached groups of people in four cities of Bangladesh found that social factors are important as economic factors for their weaknesses. However, this study found that due to the immediate financial crisis, limited or no access to resources, unemployment and natural disasters, important economic factors for the weaknesses.

In this study it has also been identified that in some cases torture (in some cases, with rape), fraud related to property of relatives, neighbors and influential people, fraud and loophole by the lovers and agent, husband / wife remarriage, by torture of husband and other family members, confusion at community level, Dowry pressure, and inferiority of son, trafficking There may be responsible for the case. When rural poor migrate to the city, traffickers attract women and children for money and job opportunities for opportunities and opportunities.

2.2.13 Wage employ or joined labor:

There is a growing claim for child labor for sexual trade, domestic work, and other exploitation, because child labor is cheap and easily regulated. Children from Bangladesh, Kolkata, Uttar Pradesh, and Karachi are involved in construction sites, carpets, and glass bangles industry. Appointment of big cities such as Karachi, Bangladeshi women and children by way of

housemaids is not unusual. Due to absence of identity cards, these women and children are frequently oppressed and misused.

Camel Racing is a profitable game in some Middle Eastern countries, especially in Dubai. It necessitates lightweight jockeys, and the kidnapping of Bangladeshi boys, like five-year-old youth, has led to extra trafficking.

2.2.14 Labor Immigration and Prostitution:

Very little information is accessible on the exclusion of Bangladeshi women. Though the legal human rights of women claiming to work and move in transit, it is not publicly acknowledged in Bangladesh. However, due to the difference between its effects and consequences, men and women have completely different levels of migration. When men return home and return home they are easily rebuilt. However, women are at risk of being discolored, especially when they are migrated alone. On the other hand, the continued relocation of men to find employment in large cities inside and outside the country increases the demand for low-priced and offered sex. Often, male immigrant workers want sex workers who share common language and cultural backgrounds. In this country women engage in sexual migration.

2.2.15 Cultural Myths:

It is reported that the main reason for the growing needs of younger girls is that the sexually transmitted disease (STD) through sexual intercourse with the virgin girl can revive people and revive it. It is a widely believed that sex with any female child does not reveal any STD and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).⁴

2.3 Consequences of Trafficking

Trafficking violates human rights, and has significances at the individual, family, communal and country level. Trafficking women and children are sold forcibly such as sex workers, home

⁴ The lawyer and Jurists, <http://www.lawyersjurists.com/convention/causes-and-consequences-of-women-trafficking-bangladesh-2>, last accessed on November 2018

workers, workers and other types of exploitation. The principal consequence of trafficking is the exploitation of basic human rights of women. Specific results are described below.

2.3.1 Health:

Traffickers operate under dangerous conditions for their psychological and bodily health. Trafficking in young women in prostitution has a great effect on HIV transmission. It has been shown in the study that brothel sex workers are more likely to be infected in the first six months of work. Another study found that around 80% of children of street children are experiencing issues related to prostitution organs like vaginal organs, vaginal disorders. Children and women trafficked for any purpose other than commercial sex, for example, risk of sexual transmission may be high due to the risk of sexually transmitted infections for domestic and artwork, and possibly with immunity, drug users can potentially abuse the substance abuse. The provision of health care for these women and children is often the best sporadic. Serious illnesses are often treated. Unexpected pregnancy and high risk of miscarriage are also common and can lead to lethal consequences.

2.3.2. Social effects:

Trafficking in the sex trade leads to slandering of sufferers and their families. As a result, the victims are unable to return to their families, who cannot welcome them. It can be difficult to get acceptance and support from the community. It may be more difficult if the victim seems to suffer from HIV.

2.3.3. Legal effects:

Legal results for traffickers vary according to country's laws of origin and country of origin. Most of the destination destinations are trafficked in illegal trafficking and prostitution. Since traffickers have at least a travel document or residence permit, law enforcement authorities pay attention to the victims instead of the traffickers. Offenders might be arrested and expelled when criminals go kidnapped and continue to work.

2.3.4. Communal effects:

The impact of trafficking in society has not yet been adequately analyzed. However, there seems to be a negative reaction. Trafficking manifest parent attitude and behavior and attempts to promote gender equality and reduces efforts to eliminate discrimination in women and children.

In the case of trafficking of people, it is closely related to other criminal actions like drug business, illegal gaming and money laundering. Exact results are given below.

1. Young women are being deceived by false hopes of marriage and marriage deprived of dowry and several of them are involved in sexual industry.
2. Women and children were forced to compulsory because of compulsory marriage, forced begging and camel joking.
3. Women and children are subject to slavery like rude labor and practice.
4. Many children are facing labor problems.
5. The probability of HIV / AIDS due to extension of sex industry.
6. Many time trafficked sufferers are murdered for collecting organs.⁵

2.4 Studies on reintegration:

In some cases, the question of what to do with their life is being questioned by traffickers. The options available are family, a community setting, a workplace setting or return to this or all these combination. Again, this process can be made available or the person can go through it without any assistance.

2.4.1 Unassisted social reintegration

Similar to the recovery method described above, the trafficker will often be rebuilt in society without help. Many are willing to help them and are not aware of the existence of a person / group. For others, the common lack of faith can prevent them from helping. Although most traffickers are in this condition, only available for providing insights into how limited research and information goes through this process.

2.4.2 Facilitated social reintegration

Convenient Social Reconstruction indicates a process where trafficking victims get help in returning to the daily life. Such assistance can be provided through a social worker, councilor or NGO, and it should be ensured that the survival of the safe and sustainable environment is kept

⁵ Md. Ruhul Amin, Trafficking Women and Children in Bangladesh: A Silent Tsunami of Bangladesh, Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development ISSN 2222-1700 (Paper) ISSN 2222-2855 (Online) Vol.2, No.4, 2011

further with exploitation. This is often required by family members to visit the site, providing counseling and follow-up. To make it work, those who provide support must be trained and experienced.

2.4.3 Social reintegration options: family, community or workplace

The supreme condition for successful correction is immediate family. Where not possible, an extended family should be considered. However, some families are so effective, they are not suitable and may be further damaged. Similarly, all families do not reject realistic people, not many. If the family is not an option, then a situation that provides a family-like community environment is the next best option. Finally, in some cases, a workplace environment can be considered. Those who might keep their exploitation experience secret, they may be able to return to their families. But often in South Asia, if there is any knowledge or suspicion that family members are involved in some "shameful", they are often omitted. Even if he is a total victim, the society is often almost forgiveness. Brother and sister must be married. The scandal can have a negative effect on the whole family. Returning the person from a community setting is very important. These victim may include sharing a room with many other women. A community setting helps to develop immoral skills that are not easily taught in an immoral institutional environment. In some big city areas, another option for integration of workspace settings (EG, a bedroom related to a business). It offers the possibility of returning to social life, attaining livelihood and restoring your life. To do this, work training may be needed. These long-term goals of these programs are to increase the life skills for the person's basic foundation to work in society. One of the major problems of this process is the scandals connected to trafficking. In entire South Asia, many communities still hunt the victims by allowing them to return home. Over time, to help achieve a goal, a community can help reduce the scandal involved with the trafficker. This change will not come without a positive implementation year. A possible method of using mass media to create awareness among the public is to sensitize people to recognize the trafficking victims and to recognize people who have been trafficked as victims and victims of exploitation instead of exploitation and insult.⁶

⁶ The Bangladesh Thematic Group on Trafficking, Revisiting the Human Trafficking Paradigm: The Bangladesh Experience Part I: Trafficking of Adults, International Organization for Migration, 2004

CHAPTER 3

WOMEN TRAFFICKING SCENARIO IN BANGLADESH

3.1 Current situation in Bangladesh

In recent years Bangladesh has become a country of both transportation and terminus. Bangladesh is one of the key source of trafficking. Trafficking in India, Pakistan and the Middle East for various types of bonds for labor, prostitution and sex slavery trafficking infrastructures and transportation costs have been reduced because trafficking has been expanding. In the absence of proper measures in the absence of insufficiency, unemployment and violence in contradiction of women and absence of proper framework for law and order, they are not able to say that those who are willing to move for better living will be optimistic about them. In malice of having a distinct special anti-trafficking law, Bangladesh is in perpetual position through the United States State Department of Trafficking in Person Report. The need for future hunting does not depend on the trafficking treatment of previous victims when violations are more frequent. Trade is traded differently depending on trade, cultural, historical and political issues and trade traditions.⁷

3.2 Start of Trafficking

Trafficking suddenly does not start a crime. It has a ancient history. Until the middle of the 20th century, it had less or less silent characteristics of criminality. Due to the extreme human rights violation of human rights violations and the exploitation of human dignity, the movement for the protection of human rights began during World War II period. People have been recognized worldwide for trafficking of crimes against humanity. Gradually the United Nations and other agencies declare war in contradiction of it. Later passing the Trafficking Victims Protection Act, the US Congress's 200 (revised in 2003), a new turn came around the world due to the war smuggling between individuals. Like other countries, Bangladesh has a bad history of trafficking. Slavery, a result of trafficking, is a matter of dark times in regal history. Selling and buying people for bondage and bonding labor is not an actual old sensation. In the 18th and 19th centuries the

⁷ fahmida sarwar eshita, human trafficking: review of the respective act and its enforcement in bangladesh, http://www.worldresearchlibrary.org/up_proc/pdf/831-149966575352-57.pdf, last accessed on December 2018

slaves were smuggled from Africa, Arabia, Malay, China, Arakan and Nepal. Today's pattern of slavery has changed, but in society it exists in a larger and more hidden range.

3.3 Very latest report on trafficking

Trafficking is the most important of all types of ferocity against Women. The latest information gathered here gives us a careful perspective on the situation of women trafficking in Bangladesh. These trimmings show the routine of incident events. The victim is recovering these incidents and reports in the media. Very rare news is picked here; the news that is rescued or trafficked from women is a regular in daily newspapers.

3.4 Roads of Trafficking

Here are two kinds of trafficking in Bangladesh: one interior and the additional in the border trafficking. In the case of domestic trafficking, women and children are often taken away from their homes by abduction, false promises of better life with good employment, by traffickers who sell prostitution in countries and ships in broken yards. On the other hand, traffickers are smuggled by the gang to the border so that they can keep more destinations like India, Pakistan and other Middle Eastern countries, where their ultimate fate is a life of sexual exploitation, misuse and other forms. Young children trafficked in medieval areas have become camel-jockeys, which are very risky and dangerous.

In 1999, a research lead by the Bangladesh National Women's Lawyers Association, in every part of the country, 7000 women and children cross 250 years in every 250 villages. The actual number is very high, and now it is not recognized due to the absence of study cover all the districts of the country. Also, a huge number of women and children are trafficked in this region every year. In addition, it has been recognized that around 1.6 million garment workers - girls and young women are such a vulnerable group that can easily be caught in domestic and border trafficking.

Traffic networks are organized in a variety of different settings, such as political traffickers, runners, anti-social workers and law enforcement agencies in Bangladesh. Traffic for women's transport takes advantage of large borders of Bangladesh, frequently using major criminal networks and deceitful techniques to avoid detection and prosecution. It has been published in an

interview with local journalist that trafficking is measured and exchange currency between India and Bangladesh traders is measured.

For example, a valuable commodity runner from India to Bangladesh, Bangladeshi smugglers pay their money through smuggling of women and children instead of sending them natural money. Because to protect the way of other illegal and profitable businesses and to save time, space and energy in exchange for natural currency between the two countries.

There is a large network of working smugglers across the national level and across the border.

Generally, a group of traffickers collect victims from Bangladesh and hand them over to India or Myanmar opponents. From there, these agents take their Batrigach.

Bangladesh is the main country mainly for the trafficking of women and children. About 200,000 Bangladeshi women and children have been brought out in the last 10 years. At least 20,000 Bangladeshi women and children were trafficked in India and Pakistan and Middle Eastern countries every year. According to another source, 50,000 Bangladeshi women were smuggled from India or through each year. The end of prostitution of women in India or Pakistan or the Middle Eastern or South Asian countries. Women are similarly trafficked to Australia. Interior trafficking of women and children in the country's rural capital Dhaka.⁸

CHAPTER 4

LAWS OF BANGLADESH

The government of Bangladesh has announced several laws and policies, which work to prevent the trafficking of women and children.

4.1 The prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012

It defines human traffic which parallels the definition given by the protocol for the prevention, repression and punishment of people. The prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act 2012, identifies three methods to commit human trafficking. They take advantage of the threat or the use of its social-economic or other weaknesses, weaknesses or ill-treatment, the payment or

⁸ Supra note 6

acceptance of or acceptance of the controlling person. But there is no need to prove that in the case of a child, there are no followings mentioned above.

The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012 declares in its section 6(2), “Human trafficking is prohibited in Bangladesh and if anyone commits the crime of trafficking shall be punished with an imprisonment not exceeding imprisonment for life but not less than 5 years of rigorous imprisonment and with fine not less than taka fifty thousand.”

If a person is compelled to act against another person or compromise on labor supply or debt bonding, he will be treated as a crime under Section 8 (2) of the Human Rights Abuse Act, 2012, and will be considered as a crime for serious crimes. Not less than 12 years, less than five years, and not less than fifty thousand fine.

The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012 indicates that it also made arrangements for witnesses of this serious crime. If a person threatens or uses unpredictable effects or forces against the witness, it will be treated as an offense, and not more than 7 years, will be punished in strict jails for less than three years and not less than fine taka twenty thousand.

The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012 says that, the serious crime of human trafficking is understandable, non-accountability and illogical.⁹

4.2. The Penal Code 1860

Abuse has abuses, kidnappings, slavery and labor power. The rules ensure the punishment of the abductors and they cannot be freed from the way. Again, Penal Code 1860, Section 371, says, "Anyone who will be willing to be imported, exported, removed, bought, sold, trafficked or contracted with slaves, imprisoned for life [prison] or for a term, will be punished for more than ten years, and shall also be liable to fine"¹⁰

4.3. The Cruelty to Women Ordinance in 1983

This provision punishes women for kidnapping and trafficking. Life imprisonment for abductors or traffickers, with fine or death penalty.¹¹

⁹ The Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012

¹⁰ The Penal Code 1980

¹¹ The Cruelty to Women Ordinance in 1983

4.4. Suppression of Violence against Women and Children, 2000 (Nari O Shishu Nirjaton Domon Ain 2000).

Through this law, penalties for women's trafficking were fined through fine or death penalty.¹²

4.5. The Women and Children Repression Act of 1995

(Special Provisions) 1983 An Amendment to Women's Cruelty (Prevention Punishment) Ordinance In relation to new laws, related crimes related to children are related to women. This Act (Section 8) specifies the trafficking of any woman for prostitution or illegal or unethical purposes or to import or export or buy or sell or rent or engage in transportation of women in any other form.¹³

4.6. The Suppression of Immoral Trafficking Act of 1993

In order to force a girl into prostitution provides a strict penalties.¹⁴

CHAPTER 5

DATA ANALYSIS

5.1. Personal factor

To verify whether there is a socio-economic cause of poverty, unemployment illiteracy is related to women trafficking in Bangladesh and it is considered whether NGOs perform resistance activities - the following information has been collected.

5.1.1. Age at the period of being trafficked

Age trafficking is a major cause. The data shows that the trafficker was between 6 and 30 years of age. The age of 16 to 30 years seems to be at highest risk, among which 33.33% of women are suffering and 25% of those who are aged between 11 and 15 years of age. Among those who were trafficked is the age range 06 to 30. Thus the people in this age group are most at risk for trafficking.

¹² Suppression of Violence against Women and Children, 2000

¹³ The Women and Children Repression Act of 1995

¹⁴ The Suppression of Immoral Trafficking Act of 1993

5.1.2 Matrimonial status at the period of being trafficked

Married or weaker than single person is particularly abandoned by the husband and divorced women. More than 66% of the women were victims of one trafficking and 16.67% of all marriages were also victims. It is normal for the countryside ranges that the divorced and unrestricted women's guardians absence and live in evil economic and social circumstances. Traffickers took benefit of this.

5.1.3 Occupation (Earlier being trafficked)

Family memberships indicate the social-economic situation of the family. At this time respondents, who were unmarried or separated from their husbands, were considered for the possession of their parents. Those who got married to take husbands were considered. Therefore, 44% of respondents are in cultivation. It's the biggest one. 28% labor. On the other hand, 41.67% of their mother's housemates are associated with very low paid jobs, such as house maid, sewing and day labor. 8 of the 26 respondents had married, and three of them said that their husband businessman two of the three were trafficked to husband. Asked what kind of business their husband had said, they said they do not know. The Superintendent of ACD shelter said that their husbands did work like middle-class.

5.2 Societal feature

5.2.1 Family income of monthly

30% of respondents have a monthly household income of less than 5000. Between 5000 and 10000, 40% of the population falls. Only 20% of household income exceeds 10000-15000 and only 10% exceeds 15000. This region specifies poor economic situation. Persons who were trafficked also from very poor families. A predator said that his brother sold him and someone rarely earns his family and the trafficker promises to pay regular money.

5.2.2. Educational condition

Education conscience building is important. Traffickers who became illiterate became easy targets. Information shows that 10% of men and women are illiterate. Only 25% are in the primary level and 40% are at the secondary level. A Headmaster of a primary school alleged that the list of women in schools is not satisfactory; recently, due to the government footprints of female students at secondary level, the primary pass may be passed on the secondary pass.

5.2.3 Economical help

Loans of government and non-government administrations now play a large character in dipping poverty. It helps to empower women socially and economically. The answer to the question is whether they get financial support or loans and if yes, 58.33% say they did not receive any financial assistance. Government Security Net programs borrowed only 17% and 25% of NGOs. The people of Char and border areas mostly deprived of financial assistance or loans. Due to poverty, NGO borrowers cannot use it for income generation too.

5.3 Lawful service:

Legal work is provided under this Act:

- Employment Law - 2002
- Migration Act - 2002
- Immigration campaign - 1982
- Foreign Employment and Immigration Act 2012
- Foreign Employment Act-2013

CHAPTER 6

IDEAS FOR FUTURE APPROACHES

With this thought, some of the effects of research on effective prevention activities are given below:

6.1 For NGOs

6.1.1 Local level institution building

Women trafficking NGOs to preclude community development and procedures to be involved. NGOs need to build a local level organization building for community approach. Employees of NGOs cannot talk about one person alone and trafficking. Rather, local people, especially teachers, imams, youth, cultural groups and social workers can be set up locally, which will work as a center for decision-making and decision-making at village level with awareness building and developmental activities. Youth is the power of change, so it can be organized to fight against children. Young people's local cultural groups can be used to raise awareness because they have the same identity even though they are most acceptable. Young children's surveillance team can be created to collect trafficking information.

6.1.2 Interacting among NGOs

Networking is essential among the NGOs working in the same region. NGOs can encourage income generation NGOs to work in trafficking prone areas for the population, with the risk of trafficking, sharing information and dealing with each other. Moreover, NGOs can jointly cooperate with policy direction and indicate the problems and prospects of cooperation.

6.1.3 Development of Resource Management and Beginning of Resource generation

NGOs have financial management weaknesses. Resource constraints are focused by NGOs as a problem so that its unnecessary management makes it even more intense. Thinking about reorganization of regional and local offices, scheduling of schedules, scheduling schedules and many other agencies can be properly utilized or used. NGOs will have to take initiative to raise self-initiated fund to decrease its donor's dependence. They must at least have the skills to run a project during the waiting period for expansion or fund donation.

6.1.4 Development of Institutional Volume

Organizational power is the key to achieving success. If the organization's internal processes lose its spirit and purpose then the existence of the organization is threatened. This is a steady process of improving power. Traffic is a social disease that is not enough to combat employee's routine work only. It needs a human method. So, employees need constant training and motivation to work properly. Monitoring and supervision is also very good process for maintaining quality. So that should be in the real sense not only show off.

6.2 For United Method

6.2.1 Enhancement of socio-economic circumstance

To achieve sustainable achievement in anti-trafficking activities, improve the social economic condition, which means poverty reduction, illiteracy, gender discrimination and vulnerability (trafficking in trafficking) is the first requirement. The lack of poverty and economic opportunities, potentially trafficking of the problem, are deeply involved in poverty and culture rhetoric. So, alternative livelihood options are made. The loan program is adopted as part of self-employment prevention. With the opportunity to use that training, vocational and technical training is preferred. The government has strengthened the social security net programs. Traffic prone areas should be identified and should be covered by this program. NGOs may be covered by security net programs to identify poor population and without political influence and corruption.

6.2.2 Authorization of Women:

Empowering women is not just a threat of trafficking but it is a good strategy to eliminate all forms of ferocity alongside women. Women will never be released from violence until they are financially dependent on men and run by men. Women empowerment equipment's include sex discrimination laws, access to education, income generation opportunities, and the ability to make their own decisions. The government has taken initiatives to educate girls for free, vocational training etc. NGOs likewise work finished micro credit, income generation support etc. All these initiatives are deliberately good, but there is a problem with the realization. Also, this requirement is less. Therefore, a Geo-NGO integrated approach can be adopted.

6.2.3 Reinforce Lawful Outline:

The main obstacle in the prevention of trafficking is poor legal framework and more vulnerable use. A special law on human trafficking is all related needs. Human trafficking, severe sentence, witness defense and the role of different agencies should be defined in particular.

6.2.4 Strategy to monitor and operate NGOs

At present, NGOs are working to prevent the main grass actor. Research results show that in some areas NGOs are working on the same subject and in some areas they are not achieved in any way. NGOs select their own work area and sometimes driven by financial gains and benefits. So government intervention is essential. The government should plan an action to take the whole country under the trafficking program. NGOs should make arrangements to get the government's approval to work anywhere. Furthermore, NGOs have knowledge and institutional facilities to conduct traffic operations. So the government can take advantage of it. As a way to implement anti-trafficking policies with NGOs, the government can provide grants or loans. The government can implement some security net programs through these NGOs which will be effective for the public at risk of public relations.

6.2.5 Authentic GO-NGO Teamwork:

It is not possible to eliminate a problem like trafficking by a different institution. It requires a concerted effort. The government's intervention needs to prevent all the measures. Government policy and institutional support can be a valuable contribution to government policy. Trafficking is a global problem. It requires regional and inter-national approach and cooperation. Alternatively, it is difficult to provide help to NGOs. Coordination and coordination at the local level will further alert anti-traffic activities. It will be easy to share information. As a group intelligence agencies can take joint efforts to eliminate human trafficking. The government can support NGOs by providing some donations or programs to increase debt and awareness and provide free opportunities to broadcast their campaign to radio and television. The government may take steps to found national trafficking information cells. Educational components on human trafficking in school prospectus will be prepared aware of young girls and children. Capability building is another important element of resistance. Now, some NGOs offer very little training to the LLA and LBK. The government can help them by providing classified training materials. With the help

of NGOs, the government can create comprehensive power building programs for the officers to ensure the training of everyone. The Women trafficking is a painful reality now. Government and NGOs are working to reduce trafficking. The government directly involved in prevention activities is less involved. It is mainly working on a number of NGOs. NGOs will bring some changes in society, though it is not satisfactory. Currently, the government and NGOs need coordinated efforts to face dangerous situations in Bangladesh.¹⁵

6.3 Anti-Trafficking Policies of Bangladesh Government:

Bangladesh is forced to establish a society based on laws, judgments, and human dignity and the precious honor of everyone. Constitution prohibits labor and forced labor (Article 34), prostitution and suppression imposes a duty on the state and ensures several basic human rights (Article 27-44). The Bangladesh government is implementing a series of activities to fight trafficking. As a result of the activities of all committees against human trafficking and the activities of motivational, preventive and awareness activities, Bangladesh has achieved tremendous success against trafficking in the 2008-11 decade - success in achieving successful success. A major anti-trafficking initiative by the government to formulate a new traffic law that has recently passed the Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression Ordinance 2011, which is given below. Earlier, the government enacted the 2010 Domestic Violence (Protection and Prevention) Act to address the problem of violence against women. Note that on July 13, 2011, the government has already approved the United Nations Convention on Trans-National Organized Crime 2000.

Bangladesh has recently approved one of the international instruments, namely, the Convention of the Protection of Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families of the United Nations, 1990. To ensure the confirmation of this Convention, ensure positive effect on the efforts of Bangladesh and human trafficking war. Furthermore, the UN protocol for the prevention, suppression and punishment of people, 2000 (the Palermo Protocol) is currently underway for the most significant anti-trafficking mechanism approval process. The government has adopted three major national policies - all of the principles of women's advancement in 2011, child labor-eradication policy of 2010 and children's rights policy of 2011 - all will generally have a strong impact on anti-

¹⁵ <https://www.slideshare.net/RaihanSobhan/human-trafficking-in-migration-process-of-bangladesh-35075995>, last accessed on December 2018

trafficking steps. Specifically the 2011 Women's Policy and the 2011 Child Rights Policy clearly define the commitment of the government to stop the trafficking between women and children. Other significant anti-trafficking initiatives and achievements of government and other implementing associates are.

A. National and District Committees are being designed

With the formation of the Inter-Commerce Ministry at the national level under the leadership of the Interior Ministry Secretary (MoHA) and the National level led by the Committee, Bangladesh received major assistance in anti-traffic activities, to monitor the issues in each district headed by the Deputy Commissioners. District level. There are also anti-trafficking committees in upazila (sub-district) and union level.

B. Situation up of Monitoring Cells:

Another major device was the establishment of a monitoring cell of the Police Headquarters, which is monitoring the anti-trafficking activities, especially in the case of human trafficking. Originally, the cell emphasizes on trafficking in women and children, and now its terms of reference include all steps of human trafficking, such as trafficking, rescue and rehabilitation and recovery of rehabilitated people, and daily development of criminal cases involving human trafficking.

C. Sustained Awareness-Raising Programs

The government of Bangladesh has providing a series of specialist training programs for national and district level consciousness programs and government officials, police officers (including investigators and immigration officials), lawyers, judges, social service officers and government prosecutors.

D. Team for Rescue, Recovery, Repatriation and Integration (RRRI) Of That Women And Children Who Were Trafficked

A task force has been set up for the rehabilitation of rescue, recovery, reconciliation and remnants of children and women affected / trafficking. The taskforce's preliminary order - to work for the integration of victims of rescue, recovery, rehabilitation, and trafficking - to cover victims of all types of trafficking.

E. Standard Operating Procedures for the Restoration of Tragedy Child Repression between Bangladesh and India

The Ministry of Home Affairs and UNICEF jointly created a Standard Operating Process (SP) to follow law enforcement agencies, development practitioners or rights activists to accept and send child workers. These SOP children are available for eight different types of eight hunting and eight different forms, which are used in the identification of rejuvenation and integration.

Extensively, for the collection of information for identifying SOP victims and collecting information, for accessing their victim information, providing ideal and practical framework for identifying and retrieving workers, taskforce, administrative process, reciprocity for sharing information between permissions, physical certification, and Reception victims' reception. Also, a website has been designed and installed for RRRI Taskforce's operations.

F. Reporting Trafficking Situation Annually

Every year, a country report is published and published by MoHA, which describes the activities of the government, private and intergovernmental implementing agencies to successfully protect human trafficking and protect their victims.

G. Vigilant Task Force at the Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment (MoEWOE)

This task force was established to monitor the activities of the recruitment agency so that irregular / fraudulent recruitment could be canceled for overseas employment. This institutional device is expected to reduce man trafficking and reduce labor for labor under migration clothing.

H. Legal Reforms

There are several attempts to reform the legal framework. The Ministry of External Welfare and Foreign Employment now amended the Immigration Department 1982 to make it more effective against fraudulent and criminal recruitment to workers. The MoHA is currently working to amend the immigration laws in Bangladesh. These legal interventions are expected to further strengthen the legal tools available in the fight against trafficking.

I. Extended Prosecution / Recognition and a Criminal Database

In the last few years the number of arrests, cases of traffickers has increased. It can be held responsible for the consistent observation of the progress of the most serious criminal cases of

trafficking, among others. Also, the police authorities have created a criminal database that is based on criminal, prosecution, and information about criminals and additional information on integrated trafficked software.

J. A SOP (Standard Operating Procedure) has been implemented to investigate the case of smuggling of the standard operating system (SOP) for criminal investigation. SOP investigators are expected to effectively assist in the investigation of the crime.¹⁶

Chapter 7

Case studies

7.1 Coast-to-coast Sex Trafficking

A 14-year-old girl, Sadri Akhtar Sumi (fake name) came in contact with a woman (broker) while looking for a job in Dhaka. Rothkhola brothel sold in Faridpur and sold One Momtaz Begum (Sardar) bought him from the broker at Taka 10,000 and arrested him at Brothel. Beautiful is often forced to involve prostitution. If he refuses to do immoral work, he will be tortured cruelly. One day, Sandi Akhter contacted Jalal with one of his uncle Jalal. Sadri's uncle Jalal contacted the Bangladesh National Women's Lawyers Association (BNWLA). Local police forces rescued Sundari with the help of BNWLA and filed a case under Section 6 (2) / 7/11 of Human Traffic Suppression and Detention Ordinance 2011 on January 2, 2011 in Kotwali Police Station. The accused in the case Police have arrested Momtaz Begum. It stayed the first case underneath the Human Trafficking Suppression and Detention Ordinance 2011.

¹⁶ GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES, <https://www.humantraffickinginmigrationprocessofbangladesh-140524083006-phpapp01.pdf>, last accessed on December 2018

7.2 Local child trafficking

About 18 years old Rina Begum (fake name) was born on 10.02.2016 a male child. On February 11, 2016, at around 10 am, she was waiting for a new bus in Shahjahanpur (Dhaka), a resident of Gazipur. At that instant a man and a woman came and announced them as husband and wife. The woman's name is Salma Akhter (32) and Saiful Islam. They were questioning Rina Begum about the child and wanted to know who her son was. They said to her, "You are a poor woman, you do not have enough money to raise her, give her to us, we have no children, and we will grow her very well and educate her properly." Salma Akhtar took her child to the child during conversation. Went away. At one stage, they both exceed the child easily without Rina Begum's consent. Later, Rana Begum wrote a complaint to RAB and called for the rescue and rescue of her missing child. Regarding his written complaint, RAB collected information from his secret source about a new traffic gang that lives in Shahjahanpur with a newborn baby. On February 12, 2016, RAB dispersed there and arrested some of the gang members and rescued a three-day child boy. After further questioning, they admitted that they took the baby to trafficking on February 11, 2016. They stole the child and described it from the place. After further interrogation, they admitted that they took the baby to trafficking on February 11, 2016. They stole the child and described it from the place. RAB realized that the son of Begum Begum was stolen, the child was stolen from the same road. A human trafficking gang has found some active members and they have been trafficking children for a long time. On February 13, 2016, the victim filed a case in the Shahjahanpur Police Station under Section 8/10 (2) of the HTSSA 2012. Traffic gang members came around as ordinary citizens in our society. It is so hard to find them that they are useful to man. Sometimes it is possible to catch or arrest the traffickers or to bring the children back safely. But on a general basis they are lost forever.

7.3 Domestic sex trafficking

According to secret information, police have been taking some illegal activities in Mirpur at a house for a long time. Illegal activities, drugs, weeds, Yaba tablets and prostitution drugs and dealing are included; Sexual harassment of girls. Police arrest and arrest after receiving the information. After the arrest, it is found from the police that Habibul Islam (30) brought them with

the girls and then forced them to prostitution to force them to shelter the people for money. They use girls and women for their own entertainment. If anyone refuses prostitution, they torture them physically. A case was filed under Section 11/12 (1) of the HDSA 2012 in Mirpur Police Station on 18 April 2013. All were arrested and sent to court to teach and train. In our society, in most of the city areas zamindars give their rentable houses or apartments completely to unknown family or people or groups. They do not even check the identity of those tenants. Offenders take advantage of this. Their criminal activities continued under the mask of innocent tenants. Very good example to describe the danger in the above mentioned cases.

7.4 International labor trafficking

Jaker Munshi (50), his nephew Alim Uddin and Kamal, brother-in-law Md. Both Habibullah and his local area were paid 12,90,000 and 7,50,000 rupees respectively on 22.02.09 and 3 April 2012 respectively. No. of arrested CB Wadud (33) for sending foreign purpose. On April 10, 2015, informed about a phone call to the accused Jaker Munshi that Shahnur's visas and plane tickets were only confirmed. They came to Dhaka from Tangail. Then the accused took Shahnur from Dhaka to Chittagong and tried to send Habibullah to the river but Habibullah refused. He ran away from home and returned home. After the original truth hearing, Jaker Munshi accused the accused of sending Habibullah abroad, but the accused rejected him saying that he could not send him to the airport and threatened to kill him. Later, according to their complaint, RAB-1 (Uttara) rescued the accused from his residence on June 12, 2015 and rescued 72 passports from his wooden clothes. A case was filed with Dakkhinkhan police station under section 6 (2) / 8 (1) of the HTCA22 of 2012. Court to hear court hearing each country has its own legal procedures, migration or immigration policy, rules and regulations. Every responsible citizen has to follow the rules for immigrants or immigrants abroad or traveling. Sometimes it is impossible to allow everyone to go abroad with some issues about international or national restrictions, restrictions and barriers. So that people will try the illegal ways to fulfill their objectives. As a result, they are victims of human trafficking, suffering many ways including life. So, taking any illegal means does not take risks, even it seems profitable.

Chapter 8

Conclusion

8.1 Conclusion:

Trafficking is a gender and age exact event that affects most rural women and children. As a result, they are prostitution, compulsory marriage, compulsory work, compulsory allowance, camel junking, home business, collections of limbs etc. Women and children traffickers usually come from the weak and poor families of rural and urban backgrounds. Numerous organizations are involved individually or jointly for traffic activity.

Inopportunately, both the national and global trafficking programs are increasing and as a result, women and children violate a large number of fundamental human rights violations in the Third World countries. Now all that's needed is a great all-concerned effort. In addition to NGOs, organizations of INGOS and civil society also have to take responsibility for the removal of this curse from the society.

For this reason, the government will pass stringent legislation and effectively implement it. People involved in the trafficking process (traffickers and corrupt police and others) will be punished in such a way that future generation will be afraid to see their punishment. Besides, the most important thing is to create awareness amongst the general public. The general public should teach about the bad effects of trafficking so that they can stay away from trafficking.¹⁷

8.2 Recommendation:

This paper recommends human trafficking on society:

- Use new trafficking laws to prosecute trafficking cases and prosecute convicted criminals, and to prosecute fraudulent labor employers in society.
- Take steps to address complaints related to complicity of government officials in the case of trafficking, especially criminal prosecutions and punishment for human trafficking.

¹⁷ Profulla C. Sarker and Pranab Kumar Panday, Trafficking in Women and Children in Bangladesh: A National Issue in Global Perspective, Asian Journal of Social Policy Vol. 2(2): 1-13, December 2006

- Improve supervision of international recruitment agencies in Bangladesh to not promote the practice that has contributed to labor trafficking.
- Decrease the additional legal recruitment fee according to the Attentiveness Task Force.
- Enlarge the role and responsibilities of current labor attachments in destinations to include anti-trafficking monitoring, reporting and attachment with destination countries.
- Providing support services for adult male trafficking victims and forced labor victimization
- Work with civil society to send anti-trafficking messages through awareness campaigns.¹⁸

¹⁸ conclusion and recommendations
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16. Conclusion and recommendations

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