



INTERNSHIP REPORT

ON



Bangladesh ShishuAdhikar Forum

Submitted to:

Aftab Hossain

Lecturer

Department of Journalism and Mass Communication

Daffodil International University

Submitted by:

FatemaAkteer Mohua

Id: 143-24-406

Department of Journalism and Mass Communication

Daffodil International University

Submission Date: 08 September 5, 2018

Letter of transmittal

Aftab Hossain

Lecturer

Department of Journalism and Mass Communication

Daffodil International University.

Subject: Submission of Internship Report.

Dear Sir,

I am glad to submit the Internship Report as a partial fulfillment of BSS (Hon's) in Journalism and Mass Communication. I have concentrated my best to present this report of my Internship from the Bangladesh ShishuAdhikar Forum (BSAF).

To me working as an intern in the BSAF, a prominent NGO that working for child rise in Bangladesh was a great opportunity. I believe that the knowledge and experience I have earned during my internship period will help me in my professional life.

I have given my best effort to achieve the objective of the practical orientation and I hope that my endeavor will serve the purpose. However, I will be happy to welcome any further clarification that you may require.

Sincerely

.....

FatemaAkter Mohua

Id: 143-24-406

Department of Journalism and Mass Communication

Faculty of Humanities and Social Science

Daffodil International University



I am pleased to certify that the Internship report on the Bangladesh ShhishuAdhikar Forum (BSAF) prepared by FatemaAkteer Mohua bearing Id No: 143-24-406 of the department of Journalism and Mass Communication has been approved for presentation and defense. Under my supervision FatemaAkteer Mohua worked with Bangladesh ShhishuAdhikar Forum (BSAF) as an intern. She has completed the work during the Summer, 2018, semester.

I am pleased to certify that the data, the findings presented in the report are the authentic work of FtemaAkteer Mohua.

FatemaAkteer Mohua bears a good moral character and a very pleasing personality. It has indeed a great pleasure working her. I wish her all success in life.

.....

Academic Supervisor

Aftab Hossain

Lecturer

Department of Journalism and Mass Communication

Daffodil International University

To Whom It May Concern

Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum
Child Rights Network of NGOs



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Janata Cooperative Housing Society
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Web: www.bsafchild.net

To whom it may concern

August 06, 2018

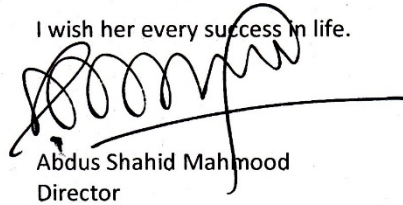
This is to certify that Fatema Akter Mohua, daughter of Mozibur Rahman and Taslima Begum bearing ID No. 143-24-406 was a student of 4th Year Honors in the Daffodils International University, Dhaka.

She was assigned by her University authority to accomplish her internship at Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum (BSAF) from 06 May 2018 to 06 August 2018 as part of her syllabus and curriculum. BSAF is the oldest and largest national network of Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) engaged in child rights activities in Bangladesh. The number of its member stands at 269 as of 31 July 2018. BSAF has been playing very prominent role in the different inter-ministerial committees of the government of Bangladesh with regard to child rights.

During her internship, Fatema Akter Mohua accomplished the tasks with utmost sincerity and commitment which she was assigned by me.

Fatema Akter Mohua was found very sincere, hard working and intelligent while she was accomplishing her internship at BSAF under my guidance.

I wish her every success in life.



Abdus Shahid Mahmood
Director

Acknowledgement

My internship period in Bangladesh ShishuAdhikar Forum (BSAF) has been an amazing experience for me to understand the professional world and how it works. For me it was like an out of the box period where I came to gain professional knowledge outside the classroom.

This journey was new to me so I would like to remember all those people who have helped me during this period. At first I offer my deep sense of gratitude to my honorable academic supervisor Mr.Aftab Hossain for his outstanding supervision for which it has become possible for me to make a good report of practical knowledge. I am also grateful to all the teachers of my department as well.

I am thankful to the authority of BSAF for offering me the chance to complete my internship in their renowned organization. The knowledge and experience I gained while working in the organization, will help me to develop my future professional target more strongly. That's why I am grateful to the director of BSAF for choosing me to work with them and to the program officer Azmi Akter who was my supervisor in the office for helping in learning professional skills during the time of internship.

I can't thank enough the president of DIU communication club Kawsar Ahmed Robin for his cooperating with me in getting internship in the Bangladesh ShishuAdhikar Forum. I am also thankful to the authority of Daffodil International University.

Fatema Akter Mohua

Acronyms & Abbreviations

BSAF: Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum.

NGO: Non-Government Organization.

SDG: Sustainable Development Goal.

IGD: Interactive Group Discussion.

CRC: Convention on the Rights of the Child

Executive Summary

This report depicts the internship I spent at BSAF, a Non-Governmental Organization for a nationwide movement for rights of the child in Bangladesh. Being a student of Journalism and Mass Communication I have gained a close view of Communication process of the organization ranging from reporting, report sourcing, social media involvements, literature review, data and information collection, research and analysis. Apart from institutional learning I have tried to reveal the concept of communication process and various method that can be used in organization based on practical and professional grounds throughout this report. In this report I have tried to design the chapters based on my expectation from BSAF, its background history chronologically my activities and function. Then I tried to explore personal and professional experiences as an intern. Thus, the report shows my observation on my achievements in professional gaining, learning, achievement and challenge faced during my internship period.

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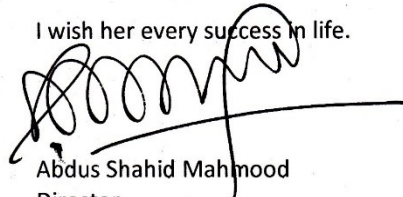
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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the internship

Internship or thesis is one of the unavoidable requirements of completing the graduation according to our university. As a part of the requirements I have to work as an intern for three months in any media house or organization that related with Journalism and Mass Communication. I have done my internship from an NGO as I want to build up my career in development sector. I got the chance of doing my internship from the Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum (BSAF). I worked there as an intern and successfully completed my internship period.

The reason I decide to work in NGO because I believe working for an NGO provides an opportunity to make differences, support others in need and create positive changes in communities all over the world. In our country NGO's are playing a vital role for achieving sustainable development goal (SDG). I want to be a part of this development voyage that's why I apply to work as an intern in Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum (BSAF). More specifically I joined the BSAF because they work with child rights. Children are the future of a nation but in our society one of the most sufferer group of people are children. They face various problems including rape, physically and mentally torture, victim of pornography, victim of child trafficking, forced into prostitutions and other illegal work and so on. Unfortunately, there is only few groups of people who worked as a voice for them, who wants to change their lives. From the very beginning of my study I have always wanted to do something that can actually bring change in the society and its people. So, when I got the opportunity to work as an intern at BSAF I was happy for this chance. After all it provides me the opportunity to observe and work in my future field of carrier. I have learned about this field, how it works and most importantly my faults and credibility.

1.2 What is internship and why internship is important?

Internship is the placement of students in a work environment to enable them to acquire professional experience. Usually, this is done under an arrangement by which a student works in a company or organization for a limited period of time. Internship is supervised practical training of students. An internship is an opportunity to integrate career related experience into an undergraduate education by participating in planned, supervised work. During an internship, intern works under a supervisor in an organization just like a professional which helps them to understand and observe the work. Internship period often lasts for 4 – 12 weeks and can be paid or non-paid. It's all depends on the organization where the intern works.

Internship is important for both personal and professional experience. It helps one intern to choose the right field of job for future. At the same time while working practically at office, it makes an intern confident and make them realize about mistakes as well as credibility. Also, an intern can find out whether the working place meet the expectations.

It opens new doors for intern, as they got the chance to make connection with so many professionals. This connection will help his or her to build up the career in future. Internship certificate provides evidence that the intern has initiative, is reliable and has a sense of responsibilities. As a result, the internship knowledge and experiences enrich one's resume!

Objective of internship at a glance:

- Career exploration.
- Leadership and skill development.
- Networking and establishing mentors & references.
- Resume enhancements.

1.3 Background of Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum

Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum (BSAF) is a national network of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) actively engaged in child rights work. It was formed and launched in 1990, following the ratification of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) by Bangladesh in the same year. The World Declaration on the Survival, Protection, Development and Participation and the Plan of Action for its implementation as adopted by the World Summit on Children in September 1990 and subsequent Declarations provided the framework for its operational objectives, which seek to ensure services and rights to children as provided in the CRC. BSAF started its journey in 1990 with eighteen member NGOs which has been increased to 267 member NGOs at present.

BSAF advocates for a Child-Friendly world. It works as a networking entity and brings together and assists child rights organizations to pursue common goals. It helps synthesize the viewpoints of member organizations and works to mobilize material and human resources for promoting child rights programs. It works with law and policy makers to bring positive changes in national laws and policies relating to children. It runs a vigorous campaign at macro level to make the civil society and policy makers aware of the provisions of CRC and plays a proactive role in promoting and upholding these rights. It also provides guidelines and assistance to member organizations to carry out advocacies for promoting child rights and influencing the policies of the Government.

Now it has a network of 269 child rights-based organizations of Bangladesh. Since the foundation, BSAF gathers relevant information on the child rights situations by screening daily newspapers.

BSAF has a resource centre which preserves information and collates database on child rights, publishes state of child rights in Bangladesh and submits alternative reports to the UN committee on CRC about the progress of child rights situation in Bangladesh. In this backdrop, BSAF has been publishing A yearly report title 'State of Child Rights in Bangladesh' Since 1997 which depicts overall child rights situation of the country. BSAF has been preparing the report through collecting information and gathering data from various sources including media contents, publications of national and international organizations, academic and research institutions.

The mission of Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum is to:

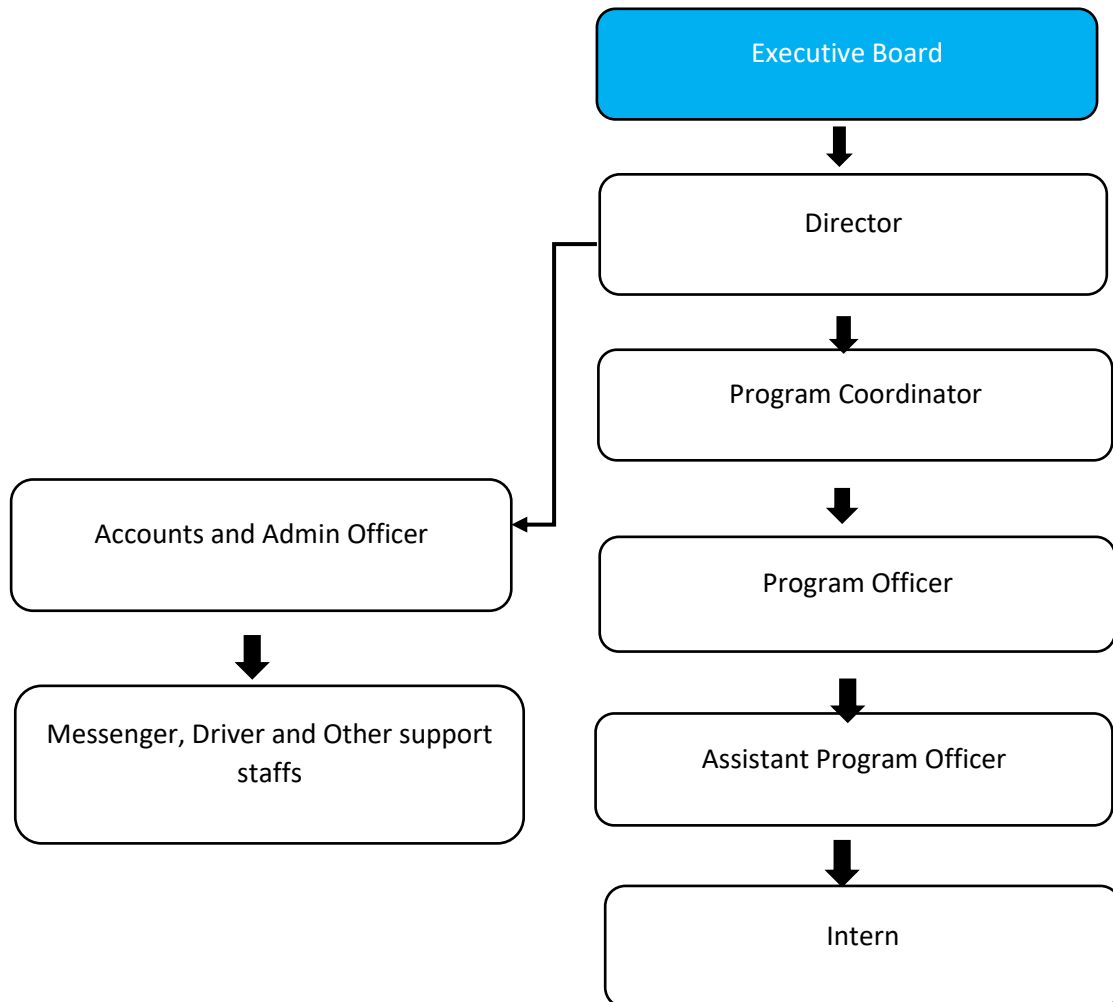
- Include organizations working with children in Bangladesh into the Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum network
- Stop child abuse and exploitation
- Stop child labor and stop child trafficking
- Education for all without discrimination
- Eliminate gender discrimination
- Provide adequate recreational facilities to children
- Participation of children of the development process
- Improve social security
- Create pollution free environment
- Create and expand superstition-free environment for the children with disability (physically and mentally handicapped)

STRATEGY ON KEY ISSUES:

Considering the current situation relating to Child Rights and the efforts made by various organizations both national, international and the government, Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum (BSAF), as a national network for child rights proposes the following key areas to work with during next ten years:

- Elimination of Child Labor
- Reduction of Child Trafficking
- Reduction of Child Marriage
- Reduction of domestic violence, child abuse and sexual exploitation of children
- Ensure Child Participation
- Education for all children
- Protect Vulnerability of Children from HIV/AIDS
- Protection of street children
- Enhance Capacity Building of BSAF
- Establish a toll free child helpline to protect children in need.

Organogram of Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum:





Azmi Akter
Supervisor at
Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar
Forum
Program Officer

1.4 Supervisor at Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum

During my Internship period at BSAF, I worked as an assistant researcher under the supervision of Azmi Akter. She is the Program officer at BSAF. She is very inspiring and helpful. From the day one at office she guide me to my work.

1.5 Duration of Internship

As an intern assistant Researcher at Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum (BSAF), I have worked for three months. My internship at Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum (BSAF) starts at 6th may 2018 to and it officially ended at 6th August 2017.

CHAPTER TWO: ACTIVITIES DURING INTERNSHIP

2.1 List of weekly activities

First week (May 6th – May 11, 2018)

- Got introduced with everyone of the office including the director, the program officer and the assistant program officer.
- Learned about my work and responsibilities in the organization.
- Go over the old reports to understand the work more deeply.
- Got the list of types of news about child, for example suicide, murder , rape, murder by parents, eve-teasing, sexually harassed, child molestation , kidnapping , missing, child marriage and so on, that I need to monitor everyday.
- Start my work with monitoring news about children from various sources.
- Collect child rights news from 15 most circulated and influential dailies.

State of Child Rights Data -2018 (May)

Type of Incident 2018	
Total Rape	50 + 6
(Boy: 1 + 1)	
Gang Rape	7 + 1 + 3 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 1
Disabling Child Rape	2 + 1 +
Attempt to Rape	2 + 1 + 1
Eve teasing	3 + 2 + 1 + 1
Attacked by Perverts	
Sexual Harassment	8 + 1 + 1 (boy) + 1 (boy) +
Murder after Rape	1 +
Suicide after Rape	1 +
Victim of Pornography	2 +
Total Murder	1 + 6 + 4 + 15 + 1 + 2 + 1 + 8 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 2
Attempt to Murder	1 + 2 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 2
Committing Suicide	33 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1
Attempt to Suicide	10 +
Kidnapped	3 + 1
Attempt to Kidnap and Prevented	
Rescued after Kidnapping	14 + 5 + 1 +
Murder after Kidnapping	1 + 1 + 1 +
Missing	13 + 5 + 1 + 1 + 1 +
Rescued After Missing	
Found dead after Missing	1 + 6 + 1 + 1 + 1 +
Child crime	10 + 5 + 5 + 11 + 1 +
Died in family collision	1 +

Second week (May 12 – May 18, 2018)

- Continued news monitoring from mass media about child rights.
- Collect news and information from mass media about child.
- After gathering each day's news and information, have to count the number of occurrences and made a file to save the documents.
- For the biweekly report, I have to analyze the occurrences carefully and categorize the incidents based on the type of crime, gender, age of victim, education, reason, age of the criminal etc.
- Also assist the Program Officer to create the biweekly report and published in the official website.

Injured by Physical Tortured at educational institutions	3+6+
Killed by brutal parents	2+1+
Tortured by brutal parent	1+
Torture/Beaten	3+3
Beaten to Death	1+
Died in ill treatment	
Injured by ill treatment	
Killed by medical negligence	1+
Killed by water vessel accidents/ boat capsiz	
Injured by water vessel accidents	
Died in different accidents	7+1+9
Injured in different accidents	5+2+2+1+1
Stabbed by hijackers/robbers/miscreants	
Died in food poisoning	
Sick in food poisoning	
Rescued from child marriage	4+2+1+
Victim of Child marriage	1+2
Child selling	
Tortured by police	2+
Verdict of child murder	
Verdict of child rape	1+1+2+1+
Died due to various diseases - 2+1+1+	

Third week (May 19 – May 25)

- Continued news monitoring, collecting information, documented it.
- Observed where my faults were.
- Taking advice from the assistant program officer about analyzing incidents.
- Learning new techniques to do my job more efficiently.

	Rescued while / After trafficking	
	Found dead body of unknown newborn baby	1
	Newborn baby theft	
	Newborn baby rescued after theft	
	Found unknown baby	2
	Victim of acid violence	2+
R	Death by Road accident	1+52+15
R	Injured by Road accident	2+2
F	Death by fire	1+1+1+
	Injured by fire	8+
E	Electrocuted	10+1+5+1+1+
D	Death by drowning	21+2+7+16+2+3+1+2
L	Death by Lightning Strikes	35+1+4+
S	Injured by Lightning Strikes	28
	Killed by cocktail bomb blast	
	Injured by cocktail bomb blast	
	Killed in political violence	
	Injured in political violence	
	Injured by terrorist attack	
	CDW Raped	
	CDW suicide/suspicious death	
	CDW killed	
	Physical torture on CDW	
	Child trafficking	1+

Fourth week (May 26 – June 1, 2018)

- Review all the incidents that violate child rights in May'2018. Find the causes, victims gender, age of the criminals, name of the areas where the incidents took place.
- Analyze all the incidents of the whole month to write the monthly report.
- Assist the Program officer to write the report and to update it on the website.
- Also, if the rate of any incident increased surprisingly, we make a separate report on that particular incident. For instance, in May 2018, the rate of unknown newborn baby either found dead or rescued from any place was increased. So, we made a report on this.

State of Child Rights in Bangladesh-2018

Month: _____
 Total Child killed after Missing:

Boy	Girl	Not Defined
3+1	1	

Age of children who were killed after Missing:

1-6	7-12	13-18	Not defined
2	1	1	1

Education

Not Started Going School	PSC	JSC	SSC	HSC	Not Defined
1	1		1		2

Causes of child killed after missing
 Not Defined, 4+1

Area of child killed after missing:

শাহজাদা :- 2
 মনসুর :- 1
 তালুক :- 1
 পুরাতন :- 1
 জাহাঙ্গীর

Fifth week (June 2 – June 8)

- Meeting with the press to talk about the significant change in any child issues of previous month. For instance to raise awareness on killing newborn babies we arrange a meeting with press. As a result, few national dailies published our report to bring awareness of people on this issue.
- Collect news about BSAF and share it in the official social media account of BSAF.
- Continued news monitoring and gathering.
- Also keep eyes on the review report of various child abuse reports.

Rights in Bangladesh-2018

Month:

Total Child killed:

Boy	Girl	Not Defined
16+1+3	12	

Age of killed Children:

1-6	7-12	13-18	Not defined
10	5	13+1+3	

Education

Not Started Going School	PSC	JSC	SSC	HSC	Not Defined
10	4	1	3+1+1	1	10+1

Causes of child killing/ murder

love affairs - 2, not defined - 4, Land dispute - 1, killed by BSF at border - 1
 killed by mother - 2, During play - 1, Killed by mentally challenged boy - 1.
 Ransom - 1, illegal affair (love) - 1, local gun collision - 4
 Eye-tearing on road - 1, killed by father - 3, For mobile - 1
 Family issues - 4, murder after rape - 1, ~~attacked with knife~~ - 1
 Torture to death - 2, ~~murder of a boy~~ - 1

Area of child killing/murder

ঢাকা - 7	মুন্সিংগ - 2	দিনাজপুর - 2
বকসিলা - 2	আনসারি - 2	শাহাবুদ্দীন - 2
সাতক্ষীরা - 3	চাঁদমাঠ - 2	সুন্দরগঞ্জ - 2
ময়মনসিংহ - 6	মুন্সিংগ - 2	
নাটোর - 2	বি: সাহা - 2	
শিলিগুড়ি - 8	বুড়িশাল - 2	
পটুয়াখালী - 2	সুন্দরগঞ্জ - 2	
	বকুড়া - 2	

Sixth Week (June 9 – June 15)

- Attend the IGD (Idea Generating Discussion) with the Assistant Program Officer to enhance our tactics.
- Generating ideas to find out the reason behind violence with children and how to reduce it.
- Writing report on any particular child rise issues.
- Documenting the final data on excel.
- Analyze incidents to prepare the biweekly report of June.
- Continue collecting qualitative reports.
- Also review the old reports.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U
3	Months																				
4																					
5	Gender Distribution						Age of Suicide Children						Educational Level								
6		Boy	Girl	Not Mentioned				(1-6)	(7-12)	(13-18)	Not Mentioned			Not going to		PSC	JSC	SSC	HSC	Not Mentioned	
7	January	4	19	0	23		January	0	1	18	4	23	January	0	2	10	4	3	5	24	
8	February	11	20	0	31		February	0	4	21	8	33	February	3	4	3	12	4	7	33	
9	March	10	19	0	29		March	0	1	25	3	29	March	3	1	0	12	4	9	29	
10	April	5	16	0	21		April	0	6	15	0	21	April	1	4	2	5	3	6	21	
11	May	7	27	0	34		May	0	1	31	2	34	May	0	2	7	17	3	5	34	
12	June	3	15	0	18		June	0	0	17	1	18	June	1	0	3	5	2	6	17	
13	July						July						July								
14	August						August						August								
15	September						September						September								
16	October						October						October								
17	November						November						November								
18	December						December						December								
19		40	116	0	156			0	13	127	18	158		8	13	25	55	19	38	158	
20																					
21																					
22	Area of Incidents																				
23		Bagerhat	Bandarban	Barguna	Barisal	Bhola	Bogra	Brahmanbari	Chandpur	Chapainawa	Chittagong	Chuadanga	Comilla	Cox's Bazar	Dhaka	Dinajpur	Faridpur	Feni	Gaibandha	Gazipur	Gop
24	January		1					1	3						4						
25	February				1		5	1		1					5						2
26	March		1		1				1						1	1	1				1
27	April											1			5		1	2			1
28	May		1					1				1		1	4	1					
29	<								1			1		1	4	1					

Seventh week (June 16 – June 22)

- Continued news monitoring from mass media about child rights.
- Also keep close eye on any new laws or program implemented by the government to improve the condition of child rights
- Data entry.
- Collect qualitative report (published news: opinion, advice, new program for children etc. are considered qualitative report) for further need.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	
37																							
38	Drowning																						
39																							
40																							
41	Gender Distribution				Age of Children								Educational Level										
42		Boy	Girl	Not Mention	Total												Not going to	PSC	JSC	SSC	HSC	Not Mention	Total
43	January	7	2	0	9	January	7	2	0	0	9	January	7	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	
44	February	10	7	1	18	February	12	3	1	2	18	February	13	2	0	1	0	2	18				
45	March	18	12	0	30	March	14	12	3	1	30	March	13	5	1	0	1	10	30				
46	April	16	17	0	33	April	15	10	8	0	33	April	16	8	2	2	1	4	33				
47	May	26	21	1	48	May	27	16	4	1	48	May	21	5	2	3	0	17	48				
48	June					June						June											
49	July					July						July											
50	August					August						August											
51	September					September						September											
52	October					October						October											
53	November					November						November											
54	December					December						December											
55		77	59	2	138		75	43	16	4	138		70	21	5	6	2	34	138				
56																							
57	Area of Incidents																						
58			Bagerhat	Bandarban	Barguna	Barisal	Bhola	Bogra	Brahmanbari	Chandpur	Chapai	Chapai	Chittagong	Chuadanga	Comilla	Cox's Bazar	Dhaka	Dinajpur	Faridpur	Feni	Gaibandha	Gazipur	Gop
59	January								1														
60	February				1					1							1						
61	March					1	1	1			1					1		2				1	

Eight week (June 23 – June 29)

- Count all the child rights violation information from mass media.
- Analyzing whole month incidents.
- Create different file for different category.
- Submitted report to the assistant program officer.
- As the number of tortures over kids by their teachers increased, so in June we emphasized on this issue specially and collaborate with press to bring awareness.

Gender																					
Gender Distribution					Age of Children					Educational Level											
	Boy	Girl	Not Mentioned	Total		(1-6)	(7-12)	(13-18)	Not Mentioned		Not going to	PSC	ISC	SSC	HSC	Not Mentioned					
January	20	17	1	38	January	10	9	13	6	38	January	9	7	3	6	2	13				
February	16	6	1	23	February	4	3	12	4	23	February	2	4	0	4	0	11				
March	21	23	1	45	March	8	15	16	6	45	March	9	8	0	6	3	22				
April	25	6	4	35	April	7	9	16	3	35	April	11	6	1	2	4	7				
May	23	17	3	43	May	6	8	22	7	43	May	6	2	1	11	1	18				
June	20	12	0	32	June	5	7	15	5	32	June	7	5	12	1	3	20				
July					July						July										
August					August						August										
September					September						September										
October					October						October										
November					November						November										
December					December						December										
	125	81	10	216		40	51	94	31	216		44	32	17	30	13	91				
Area of Incidents																					
		Bagerhat	Bandarban	Barguna	Barisal	Bhola	Bogra	Brahmanbaria	Chandpur	Chapai nawa	Chittagong	Chuadanga	Comilla	Cox's Bazar	Dhaka	Dinajpur	Faridpur	Feni	Gaibandha	Gazipur	Gop
January				1							4	1		1	3	3		1	2		1
February					1		1	1							4					1	
March					1	3	1	1			1			1	8	2	2	1			3
April		1				2		1					1		8					1	1

Ninth week (July 30 – July 7)

- Prepare the monthly report.
- Also updated the website with total number of incidents that took place in June.
- Assist the program officer on daily basis.
- Data entry.
- Continued news gathering about child rights.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	
38	Road Accidents																					
39																						
40																						
41	Gender Distribution							Age of Children							Educational Level							
42	Boy		Girl	Not Mentioned			(1-6)		(7-12)	(13-18)			Not Mentioned		Not going to		PSC	JSC	SSC	HSC	Not Mentioned	
43	January	1	5	1	7			January	5	1	0			1	7	January	5	0	0	0	0	2
44	February	3	0	0	3			February	3	0	0			0	3	February	2	0	0	0	0	1
45	March	2	5	0	7			March	5	2	0			0	7	March	5	1	0	0	0	1
46	April	5	1	6			April	3	2	1			0	6	April	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
47	May	1	2	0	3			May	2	1	0			0	3	May	2	0	0	0	0	1
48	June																					
49	July																					
50	August																					
51	September																					
52	October																					
53	November																					
54	December																					
55		12	13	1	26				18	6	1			1								
56																						
57	Area of Incidents																					
58			Bagerhat	Bandarban	Barguna	Barisal	Bhola	Bogra	Brahmanbaria	Chandpur	Chapainawab	Chittagong	Chuadanga	Comilla	Cox's Bazar	Dhaka	Dinajpur	Faridpur	Feni	Gaibandha	Gazipur	Gop
59	January														1	1						
60	February																					
61	March						1									1	2					

3	Road Accident																						
4																							
5																							
6	Gender Distribution							Age of Children							Educational Level								
7	Boy		Girl	Not Mentioned			(1-6)		(7-12)	(13-18)			Not Mentioned		Not going to		PSC	JSC	SSC	HSC	Not Mentioned		
8	January	43	13	3	59			January	7	14	21			17	59	January	7	11	5	7	5	24	59
9	February	33	6	0	39			February	7	8	17			7	39	February	6	4	3	5	2	19	39
10	March	54	26	1	81			March	16	24	31			10	81	March	22	8	7	4	5	31	77
11	April	38	12	0	50			April	13	12	25				50	April	10	13	2	3	2	16	46
12	May	34	11	1	46			May	12	12	21			1	46	May	11	6	3	1	2	22	45
13	June																						
14	July																						
15	August																						
16	September																						
17	October																						
18	November																						
19	December																						
20		202	68	5	275				55	70	115			35	275		56	42	20	20	16	112	266
21																							
22																							
23	Area of Incidents																						
24			Bagerhat	Bandarban	Barguna	Barisal	Bhola	Bogra	Brahmanbaria	Chandpur	Chapainawab	Chittagong	Chuadanga	Comilla	Cox's Bazar	Dhaka	Dinajpur	Faridpur	Feni	Gaibandha	Gazipur	Gop	
25	January			2			2		4	1	1			1	2	1	2	1	2		1	4	
26	February								2	1	1					1	3	1			1	2	
27	March		1	1		4		1	2		1			1	4	1	1	1	9	4	2	2	1
28	April				2	1		3			1				4	1			7			5	

Tenth week (July 8 – July 14)

- Continued news monitoring and analyzing incidents.
- We also collect the review of any news to keep an eye over that issue.
- Save all the documents.
- Preparation for biweekly report.
- IGD for new ideas to raise awareness among citizens about child rights.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	
3	Death from Other Accident																					
4																						
5																						
6	Gender Distribution								Age of Suicide Children				Educational Level									
7		Boy	Girl	Not Mentioned					(1-6)	(7-12)	(13-18)	Not Mentioned					Not going to	PSC	JSC	SSC	HSC	Not Mentioned
8	January							January							January							
9	February							February							February							
10	March							March							March							
11	April							April							April							
12	May							May							May							
13	June							June							June							
14	July							July							July							
15	August							August							August							
16	September							September							September							
17	October							October							October							
18	November							November							November							
19	December							December							December							
20																						
21																						
22																						
23	Area of Incidents																					
24			Bagerhat	Bandarban	Barguna	Barisal	Bhola	Bogra	Brahmanbaria	Chandpur	Chapaiwasi	Chittagong	Chuadanga	Comilla	Cox's Bazar	Dhaka	Dinajpur	Faridpur	Feni	Galbandha	Gazipur	Gop
25	January																					
26	February																					
27	March																					
28	April																					

2.2 WORK PLACE LOG

Daffodil International University
Journalism Dept.

Date	Name	Time In	Time Out	Signature	Remarks
06.05.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	9:50 am	2:20 pm	Mohua	1
07.05.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	9:50 am	1:25	Mohua	2
08.05.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	9:30 am	1:00	Mohua	4
09.05.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	9:30 am	12:45	Mohua	5
13.05.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	9:25 am	2:20	Mohua	6
14.05.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	9:40 am	10:38	Mohua	9
15.05.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	9:35 am	1:05 pm	Mohua	10
16.05.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	10:00 am	12:55	Mohua	11
17.05.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	9:45	1:40	Mohua	12
20.05.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	9:55	1:15	Mohua	13
22.05.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	10:00 am	1:15	Mohua	14
23.05.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	9:50 am	1:15	Mohua	15
24.05.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	9:40 am	12:50	Mohua	16
27.05.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	10:00 am	12:35	Mohua	17
28.05.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	10:00 am	12:25	Mohua	18
29.05.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	10:00 am	12:48	Mohua	19
30.05.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	9:40 am	2:50	Mohua	20
31.05.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	10:15 am	12:45	Mohua	21
03.6.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	9:45 am	12:50	Mohua	22
04.6.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	9:45 am	1:20	Mohua	23
5.6.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	10:00 am	12:45	Mohua	24
6.6.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	10:00 am	1:05	Mohua	25
7.6.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	10:50 am	12:50	Mohua	26
10.6.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	9:40 am	1:5 pm	Mohua	27
11.6.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	10:00 am	12:30	Mohua	28
14.6.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	10:00 am	12:30	Mohua	29
15.6.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	9:50 am	12:30	Mohua	30
16.6.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	9:52 am	12:20	Mohua	31
17.6.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	9:55 am	12:43	Mohua	32
18.6.18	Fatema Akter Mohua	10:00 am	2:10	Mohua	33

28 days

CHAPTER THREE: LEARNING AND EXPERIENCE

3.1 Knowledge gathering / learning

During my internship period at the Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum (BSAF), I worked as a research assistant under the supervision of the program officer whose duty was to assist the assistant program officer for research, analysis and documentation. In this three month of work I have experienced the professional world, met a lot of new people including professionals. My works during my internship have enriched my knowledge with experiences.

Earn knowledge about NGO's: I have desire to work in NGO that works for development of people. As they provide direct help to the needed and work for the development. The opportunity to work in Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum was like a one step ahead to my future career. The more I worked there I learn more about how an NGO works for children, what are the difficulties, the challenges to bring a change, how to work for the improvement of the condition of unprivileged children. Not only this, the frustration of not achieving the goals of a big program for improving children conditions. The sadness of failure. Also, when a project works for the improvement, the joy it brings is so sacred. Team working is another special thing that I noticed in an NGO. The team share both the happiness and sadness.

Practical Experience: The responsibilities of an assistant researcher is much heavier than the title. I have to monitor the news, collect information from reliable sources, check the facts before categorize them for analysis. Not just it, have to submit the analysis report to the superior for accuracy then document it. At last, uploading the final report in the official website to update it. I have to be very careful with all the steps of analysis as the report is going to be published. So, no chance to take the burden of mistakes. I won't ever understand the pressure of deadline and accuracy if I had not made the biweekly and monthly report. Even though sometimes the works became rough still I am blessed to have the opportunity to work there and the real-life experience on the field of my dream.

Sharing: As I mentioned earlier team working is must for NGO to gain their goals in various programs or project. Without sharing team work can never be successful and the goals will remain untouchable. So, when I have started my work in the organization I always keep a good two-way communication with the program officer, assistant program officer and with my other colleagues. We share our opinion, views and take advice or suggestion from each other with respect.

3.2 Tools and Technologies Used

As my job revolves around research, analysis, news monitoring and documentation, therefore I cannot but have to use smartphone, laptop and some software to do my job more efficiently. For instance, I use my smart phone sometimes for getting updates of news and information from various websites.

Also used laptop and software like SPSS for analysis, statistics and other software such as Microsoft office, Microsoft Word and Excel for documentation and writing report.

3.3 Special Experience

As I mentioned earlier my duty as an assistant researcher was to news monitoring from mass media and document it. But my supervisor Azmi Akter never actually wanted o take risk of letting me to do the monthly statistics report as the report may publish in any mass media. However due to the absence of our assistant program officer once, my supervisor asked me to do the job. She was quite in dilemma about how I would finish it!

Finally, when I finished it and submitted it to her, she was so surprised. Even in the last day of my internship she was complementing me about how I did it correctly in the first place.

I would say it was not like something big, but to me it was special. Through this I made my supervisor realize that she can depend on me even though I am an intern.

Chapter Four:

Evaluation and Learning

4.1 Academic learning and practical work

Academic learning and practical work are like two side of a coin. Without the academic knowledge, one will face difficulties to walk in the professional field. Academic knowledge is a light that show us the path of how to do your job more confidently. However, this is also true academic learning and practical work is not the same thing. Academic knowledge is something that we learned from various books or from teachers lectures while practical work is the stage where we apply the knowledge during our work. Practical work enhances our knowledge with experiences which is very crucial for one to know his or her own faults, to repay the mistakes and to gain success in his or her field of work. But academic knowledge will give you an overview of your professional life which ultimately provide support in you daily practical work life. So, these two are just must needed for a successful professional life.

In the past four years at Daffodil International University we learned so many things about Journalism and Mass Communication. We did field work for our assignment, wrote report, and took interview for package, survey on various issues and so many things to learn more and more as I am student.

But during my internship I had to do all these staffs like a professional. Not only this, the environment between the classroom and office is totally different. Timeliness is must so I had to be more punctual as I was in a professional environment. As I have gathered my profession related knowledge from my academic learning, I face less difficulties in my new job field. For example, I know various survey method and how to do it, use of SPSS software and use of computer from ICT course, how to gather information to write a report and all these knowledge that I gain from my teachers helped me during my professional work.

4.2 Expectations and Outcome

My dream to work in organizations that work for development and to bring change in the society come true through my internship. BSAF works for child rise and from the beginning they are working for the development of children. So when I got there my first thing was to understand how this organization work and handle problems, challenges or what their techniques and strategy to make a projects successful. As time pass by I learned about all these things that was on my mind, all the seniors are so helpful and supportive that I have never stopped for asking any question. Either with practical knowledge or technological knowledge they are always there to help me. Therefore I can say I have learned beyond my expectation in this three month.

4.3 Skills developed during my internship

During this three months internship, I have developed some certain professional skills. They are listed below:

- Developed my communication skills.
- Improved my language skills.
- Learned to work in a team environment.
- Learned how to work under immense pressure during deadline.
- Improved my technological knowledge.
- Learned more about research methodologies and new strategies.
- Learned to handle situation professionally inside office.
- Developed professionalism and confidence.
- Developed social relationships which I believe will help in my future career.

4.4 Experience and Future Career

Journalism and Mass Communication provide a wide range of jobs opportunity, from sub-editor to photographer, writer to producer, PR to communication officer and so many profession opportunities for the students of journalism. But it is also true that today's job world is very competitive. One can hardly find job based on their academic degree and certificate. To be a strong candidate in the job market one has to be creative and also need to have additional qualities along with the degrees. However, internship period provides one internee with the opportunity to work in their desired future job sector and at the same time it just helps one to develop various skills for their future career.

As I am interested in the development sector, so as an internee in Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum really helps me to understand the field of my future work very closely. I am pleased for having the opportunity to observe how an organization work and what can be my responsibilities in future to work in a field like this. Also, I have made connection with many professionals which may help me to get job in future or for information. Moreover, the experience and knowledge I gained from my internship will make my resume stronger as a new comer.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION

5.1 SOWT Analysis

Strengths:

- A strong countrywide network of NGOs on child rights.
- BSAF regularly coordinates and works in collaboration with the relevant government agencies in the area of child rights.
- It also works with International NGOs on child rights.
- Published authentic and reliable reports
- It has brought noticeable change in child rights issues. For example, it institutionalized the countrywide Child rights week (29sep to 5oct) and Girl child day in September every year.

Weakness:

- Sometimes lack of professionalism and poor management system.
- Need more manpower or creative employees.
- Lack of news and information gathering resource.
- Lack of field work.
- They are using same old strategy again and again.

Opportunities:

- Extend uses of latest technologies and software.
- Can involve more people.
- More field work can increase the possibility of successful project.
- By taking the effective plan they can raise public awareness and make the world a better place for children.

Threats:

- Will face shortage of reliable source.
- As they are deprived from advance technology, it may affect their working speed.
- Lack of professionalism may create serious issue in future.
- Lack of innovative idea may hinders many development project.

5.2 Recommendation

Every organization has limitations and lacking. That is also same for NGOs too. In fact NGOs have to be more careful about their credibility and lacking as they are working for the development of a nation. There every step effect their whole system as well as the people for whom they are working. So, it is important they keep themselves updated and enriched with everything they could have.

During my internship period, I have noticed some limitations in Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum (BSAF). There I am giving some recommendation from my point of view. The recommendations are given below:

1. More active activity on social platforms may help them to spread their objectives and raise awareness on child issues among people.
2. They should improve their official website with enough information as it represents its efforts to its donors and alliances.
3. Add more computer and desk for the employees.
4. Authority must take care of the employee's satisfaction.
5. Increase the number of resources for information.
6. Need more professionalism among the employees.

Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum (BSAF) is the first organization where I worked like a professional. The whole journey was new to me and everything in it was unknown to me. The more I worked the more I had learned official norms during this period. Each and every step of working there was like unboxing something new.

My supervisor, colleagues and all the officials at the BSAF were very supportive. Without their help I could not take one step ahead toward my dream. They just didn't teach me but also provided me the chance to contribute in the development of child rights.

Finally, I want to thank all my teachers who were such a great guide for me. It was just next to impossible for me to complete my internship if they didn't help us with academic knowledge. Not only just the academic knowledge, all my teachers share their valuable experiences with us which really helps me a lot.

So it will be never enough to express my gratitude to my teachers no matter how many times I say thank you. But at least I can say, Daffodil International University is one of the renowned university of Bangladesh fulfilled with so many scholars that I feel honored to call myself a student of this university.

Thank you everyone for being with me in this journey of my life.

References

<https://definitions.uslegal.com/i/internship-education/>

<https://careers.uiowa.edu/students/benefits-internship>

ANNEX

Killing, rape of children mark sharp rise in five months

Reveals Shishu Adhikar Forum data

Incidents of murder, rape and suicide of children have marked a significant rise in the first five months of 2018 over the corresponding period of the last year, according to Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum (BSAF).

At least 184 children were killed, 286 minor girls raped and 145 committed suicide from January to May this year while 130 children were killed, 250 raped and 76 committed suicide during the same period of 2017, reveals statistics of the forum.

The numbers of total rape and murder incidents were 85 and 201 respectively in 2012, 150 and 180 in 2013, 199 and 366 in 2014, 521 and 292 in 2015, 446 and 265 in 2016, and 593 and 399 in 2017.

Apart from these, 122 children went missing, 74 were kidnapped, and 36 raped after murder, showing a rise from those in January-May, 2017.

The numbers of children murdered after kidnap and gang-rape were 11 and 42 respectively during the period, according to the data of BSAF, a national network of 267 non-government organisations.

A total of 288 and 51 children were killed in road accidents and by lightning strikes respectively during the period.

Publisher – The Financial Express

Suicides on sharp rise

18th May, 2018 11:05:40



Suicide rates are on the rise in the country for the absence of proper attention to mental health issues and necessary support, and complications in the socialisation process, reports UNB.

According to Bangladesh Police, which publishes a report annually on suicide incidents, over 11,000 people committed suicide in the country in 2017 which means at least 30 people are killing themselves every day.

According to reports compiled by Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum, at least 76 children committed suicide till May in 2017 and the figure was 534 between 2013 and 2016. Talking about the reasons behind the increasing suicide incidents in Bangladesh, Mehjabin Haq, Associate Professor of Educational and Counseling Psychology department of Dhaka University, said depression, lack of capability to cope up with a situation, absence of proper support and care, complications in socialisation process and negligence to mental health issues are responsible for the suicidal tendency.

She also said the social structure and norms make people psychologically weak.

Elaborating the issue, Mehjabin said when a woman is sexually harassed by a man, the victim feels ashamed and sometimes makes a suicide attempt because she thinks her dignity has completely been ruined.

She said there is weaknesses in the socialisation process of children in Bangladesh as parents usually pressurise their children over their education.

In Bangladesh, children do not get much opportunities to generate their capacity of thinking and make their own decisions, which, in the long run, results in high dependency on parents. Also, when they become adults, they cannot cope with the complex society and get depressed.

Mehjabin stressed the need for taking the mental health issues seriously and suggested inclusion of subject on mental health in school curricula as well as employing adequate psychologists across the country.

Publisher – The Daily Sun

বাংলাদেশে পরীক্ষায় ভালো করার চাপ কি শিশুদের আত্মহত্যা বাড়ার জন্য দায়ী?

ফারহানা পারভীন
বিবিসি বাংলা, ঢাকা

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f     শেয়ার করুন

গবেষকরা বলছেন, এসব আত্মহত্যার অনেকগুলোই ঘটে এসএসসি পরীক্ষার ফলাফলের সময়।

এর কারণ কি, আর শিশুদের মধ্যে আত্মহত্যার প্রবণতাই বা বাড়ছে কেন?

এসব প্রশ্ন নিয়ে কথা বলেছি একাধিক পরিবার, গবেষক ও বিশেষজ্ঞদের সাথে।

এদের একজন - এক ছেলে ও এক মেয়ের মা জয়শ্রী জামান। ২০১৪ সালে একদিন রাত ১১ টা নাগাদ কর্মস্থল থেকে ফিরে জয়শ্রী জামান। ঘরে ঢুকে দেখতে পান - তার দুই সন্তানই আত্মহত্যা করেছে।

জয়শ্রী জামান বলছিলেন, পারিবারিক এবং পারিপার্শ্বিক নানা কারণে সন্তানরা হতাশায় ভুগছিল এটা তিনি টের পেয়েছিলেন - কিন্তু এতে যে আত্মহত্যার মত মর্মান্তিক ঘটনা ঘটে যাবে, তা তিনি কল্পনাই করেননি।

এই দুই শিশুর একসাথে আত্মহত্যার ঘটনা অনেককেই নাড়া দিয়েছিল। কিন্তু ঠিক কি কারণে তারা আত্মহত্যা করলো বা অনেক শিশু এখনো করছে - তার গভীরতা অনেকেই ধরতে পারছেন না।

বাংলাদেশে আত্মহত্যার একটা প্রবণতা দেখা যায় বিভিন্ন বোর্ড পরীক্ষার ফলাফলের পর, বিশেষ করে এসএসসি পরীক্ষার রেজাল্টে পর।

এই বছর গত ৬ মে এসএসসির রেজাল্ট দেয়ার পর এখন পর্যন্ত ১৩জন শিক্ষার্থী আত্মহত্যার খবর পাওয়া গেছে গণমাধ্যমে।

শিশুদের অধিকার নিয়ে কাজ করে শিশু অধিকার ফোরাম। তারা বলছে ২০১৬ সালের তুলনায় ২০১৭ সালে এই হার বেড়েছে ৪৩ শতাংশ।

Publisher - BBC Bangla

Child rights violations rise sharply: BSAF

Staff Correspondent | Published: 01:45, Jul 02, 2018 | Updated: 01:20, Jul 02, 2018



The country observed a sharp rise in child rights violations in the last six months compared to such violations in the corresponding period last year.

Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum estimated that at least 2,033 children were subjected to various types of tortures and rights abuses between January and June this year.

The number of such incidents was 1,496 in the corresponding months of last year.

In the last six months, 1,036 cases of unnatural deaths of children were recorded while 477 others were raped or sexually abused, 309 abducted or went missing, 86 physically tortured, 110 injured in accidents and 15 forced to accept early marriages, according to a release issued by the forum on Sunday.

It also said that the propensity of such rights violations rose 26 per cent this year than the first six months of last year.

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Publisher - New age

নবজাতক হত্যা বাড়ছে আশঙ্কাজনক হারে

ডাষ্টবিনে মেলে জীবিত কিংবা মৃত অবস্থায়

■ মোরশেদা ইয়াসমিন পিউ

দেশে নবজাতক হত্যার প্রবণতা আশঙ্কাজনক হারে বাড়ছে। ডাষ্টবিন ও রাস্তায় যেসব অজ্ঞাত শিশুর লাশ পাওয়া যাচ্ছে তাদের ৯৯ ভাগই নবজাতক। এদের পরিকল্পিতভাবে জন্মের পরেই রাস্তায়, ডাষ্টবিন-ভাগাড় কিংবা ঝোপঝাড় ফেলে দেয়া হচ্ছে। যাদেরকে জীবিত পাওয়া গেছে, তাদের মূলত হত্যার উদ্দেশ্যেই সেখানে ফেলে দেয়া হয়েছিল। চলতি বছর শুধু মে মাসের ১৫ দিনেই মোট ২৮ জন নবজাতককে ডাষ্টবিনে পাওয়া গেছে। এদের মধ্যে ৮ জনকে জীবিত ও ১৭ জনকে মৃত অবস্থায় পাওয়া গেছে।

সমাজবিজ্ঞানীরা এ অবস্থাকে সমাজের চরম নৈতিক অবক্ষয় হিসেবে মন্তব্য করেছেন। তারা বলছেন, নারী-পুরুষদের অবৈধ মেলামেশার ফলে যে সন্তান জন্ম নিচ্ছে তা সমাজ এবং তাদের পরিবার মেনে নেয় না। ফলে জন্মের পরপরই এসব নবজাতকদের ঠাই হচ্ছে ডাষ্টবিনে। তবে বৈধ সম্পর্কের ফলে জন্ম নেওয়া নবজাতকদের ক্ষেত্রেও যে এমনটা ঘটছে না তা নয়। অনেক পরিবারে পুত্র সন্তান আশা করছে। কিন্তু জন্ম নিচ্ছে কন্যা সন্তান। তখন অনেকে সেই কন্যা সন্তানকে পরিত্যাগ করতে তাকে ফেলে দিচ্ছে ডাষ্টবিনে। কেউ মারা যাচ্ছে। পৃষ্ঠা ১৫ কলাম ১

নবজাতক হত্যা

প্রথম পৃষ্ঠার পর

কেউ বা বেঁচে যাচ্ছে ভাগ্যগুণে।

২০১৭ সালে পাওয়া গেছে ১৭ জন পরিত্যক্ত নবজাতককে। ২০১৬ সালে এই সংখ্যা ছিল ৯ জন। এর আগের বছর ২৪ জন নবজাতককে পাওয়া যায়। এছাড়া ১২ জন নবজাতককে ডাস্টবিন থেকে উদ্ধার করা হয় ২০১৪ সালে। এভাবে মোট ৭০ জন নবজাতককে কুড়িয়ে পাওয়া যায়।

২০১৮ সালে প্রথম ৪ মাসে ২৭ জন অজ্ঞাত শিশুর লাশ পাওয়া গেছে। এছাড়া ২০১৭ সালে ২৪ জন, ২০১৬ সালে ২৮ জন, ২০১৫ সালে ৫২ জন এবং ২০১৪ সালে ৭ জনসহ মোট ১৩৮ জনের লাশ পাওয়া গেছে। চলতি বছরের ৩০ এপ্রিল, কুড়িগ্রামের চিলমারী উপজেলার কলেজ মোড়ের ভূমি আফিসের পেছনে উন্মুক্ত ময়লার গর্তে এক নবজাতকের লাশ পড়ে থাকার খবর সংবাদপত্রে প্রকাশিত হয়। ২৫ এপ্রিল, গাজীপুর সিটি করপোরেশনের পশ্চিম বিলাসপুর এলাকার ডাস্টবিনে বাজারের ব্যাগে অজ্ঞাত এক নবজাতকে পাওয়া। পরে শিশুটিকে হাসপাতালে নিলে সেখানেই তার মৃত্যু হয়। গত ১৮ এপ্রিল মৌলভিবাজার সদর উপজেলার কুলাউড়া আঞ্চলিক মহাসড়কের রায়শ্রী এলাকার রাস্তার পাশ থেকে এক নবজাতকের লাশ উদ্ধার করে পুলিশ। গত ১৭ এপ্রিল রাজধানীর মহাখালীতে এক নবজাতকের লাশ পায় পুলিশ। তার আনুমানিক বয়স ছিল ২দিন। এছাড়া ১২ এপ্রিল টঙ্গী, মোজারবাড়ি সড়কের একটি পরিত্যক্ত স্থান থেকে এক নবজাতকের লাশ উদ্ধার হয়।

ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের সমাজ বিজ্ঞানী বিভাগের অধ্যাপক রাশেদা ইসরাত নাসির বলেন, এই অবক্ষয় আমরা কোন ভাবেই ঠেকাতে পারছি না। নৈতিক শিক্ষার দিক থেকে ক্রমেই পিছিয়ে পড়ছি যা উদ্বেগজনক। মানবাধিকার আইনজীবী সালমা আলী বলেন, আমাদের সমাজে এ ধরনের ঘটনা আগেও ছিল। ইদানিং এটা বেড়ে গেছে। গার্মেন্টসে, বস্তিতে অনেক মেয়ে এমনকি অনেক উচ্চবিত্তের ঘরেও এ ধরনের ঘটনা ঘটছে। এ বিষয়ে সচেতনতা বাড়াতে হবে। অন্যদিকে, বাংলাদেশ শিশু অধিকার ফোরামের চেয়ারপারসন মো. ইমরানুল হক চৌধুরী বলেন, এটা আমাদের দৈন্যতা। সমাজে এই অবৈধ সন্তানদের পরিচয় দিতে পারছে না বলে তারা ফেলে দিচ্ছে। বিদেশে এসব বাচ্চার পুনর্বাসনের আইন আছে।

Publisher- The Daily Ittefaq



Child murder, rape rise significantly in six months: BSAF

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Incidents of murder, rape and suicide of children have marked a significant rise in the first six months of 2018 over the corresponding period of the last year, according to a children's rights body.

At least 216 children were killed, 351 minor girls raped and 170 committed suicide from January to June this year while 157 children were killed, 294 raped and 95 committed suicide during the same period of 2017, reveals statistics of the Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum (BSAF).

The rape and murder incidents numbered 85 and 201 respectively in 2012, 150 and 180 in 2013, 199 and 366 in 2014, 521 and 292 in 2015, 446 and 265 in 2016, and 593 and 399 in 2017.

saibur@gmail.com

Publisher - The financial express

চলতি বছরের সার্বিক শিশু অধিকার পরিস্থিতি উদ্বেগজনক

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স্টাফ রিপোর্টার || চলতি বছরের ছয় মাসে (জানুয়ারি থেকে জুন) ৪৭৭ শিশু ধর্ষণ ও যৌন হয়রানির শিকার হয়েছে। বাংলাদেশ শিশু অধিকার ফোরামের পক্ষ থেকে এক পর্যবেক্ষণে এই তথ্য উঠে এসেছে। জাতীয় পর্যায়ে শিশুদের নিয়ে কাজ করে এমন ২৬৯টি বেসরকারী উন্নয়ন সংস্থার (এনজিও) একটি জাতীয় নেটওয়ার্ক বাংলাদেশ শিশু অধিকার ফোরাম। এ ফোরামের পক্ষ থেকে জানানো হয়, সার্বিক শিশু অধিকারে চলতি বছরের পরিস্থিতি উদ্বেগজনক। জানুয়ারি-জুন এই ৬ মাসের জাতীয় দৈনিক পত্রিকার সংবাদ পর্যালোচনা করে নেটওয়ার্কটি দেখেছে, মোট ২ হাজার ৩৩টি শিশু বিভিন্ন ধরনের সহিংসতা ও নির্যাতনের শিকার হয়, যাদের মধ্যে ১ হাজার ৩৬টি শিশু বিভিন্ন ধরনের অপমৃত্যুর শিকার।

শিশুর প্রতি এই সহিংসতা ও নির্যাতন গত বছরের তুলনায় এ বছরের প্রথম ৬ মাসে ২৬ শতাংশ বেশি। ২০১৭ সালের প্রথম ৬ মাসে ১ হাজার ৪৯৬টি শিশু হত্যা, ধর্ষণসহ বিভিন্ন রকমের সহিংসতার শিকার হয়। এ বছরের জানুয়ারি থেকে জুন মাস পর্যন্ত ১ হাজার ৩৬ শিশুর অস্বাভাবিক মৃত্যু হয়, যার মধ্যে হত্যার শিকার ২১৬ শিশু, আত্মহত্যা ১৭০, সড়ক দুর্ঘটনায় ৩৫৮, পানিতে ডুবে ২৩৩ ও অন্যান্য কারণে ৫৯ শিশু মারা গেছে। হত্যার শিকার হওয়া ২১৬ শিশুর মধ্যে অপহরণের পর হত্যা করা হয় ১৬, পিতা-মাতার হাতে হত্যা ৩২, ধর্ষণের পরে খুন হয় ৩৯ ও শারীরিক নির্যাতন করে হত্যা করা হয় ২ জন শিশুকে।

এ দিকে ধর্ষণ ও যৌন হয়রানির ঘটনা ঘটে ৪৭৭টি, যার মধ্যে ৩৫১ শিশুকে ধর্ষণ, ধর্ষণের চেষ্টা ৪৩, যৌন হয়রানি ও ইভটিজিং ৭৭ ও পর্নোগ্রাফির শিকার হয়েছে ৭ শিশু। ধর্ষণের শিকার ৩৫১ শিশুর মধ্যে গণধর্ষণের শিকার হয় ৫৩, প্রতিবন্ধী ধর্ষণের ঘটনা ১৪টি ও ধর্ষণের পর ৪০ শিশুকে হত্যা করা হয়। ৬ শিশু ধর্ষণের শিকার হয়ে আত্মহত্যা করে। অপহরণের শিকার

হয় ৮১ শিশু, নিখোজ ১৩৩ ও নিখোজ হওয়ার পর উদ্ধার হয় ১০৫ শিশু। অপহরণের পর হত্যা করা হয় ১৭টি শিশুকে এবং ৬৩ জন শিশুকে নিখোঁজের পর মৃত অবস্থায় পাওয়া যায়। শারীরিক নির্যাতনের শিকার ৮৩ জন শিশুর মধ্যে শিক্ষাপ্রতিষ্ঠানে নির্যাতনের শিকার হয় ৬৯ জন শিশু। এ ছাড়া গত বছরের প্রথম ৬ মাসের চেয়ে এ বছর বাবা-মায়ের হাতে শিশু হত্যার ঘটনা বেড়েছে ৮টি।

বাংলাদেশ শিশু অধিকার ফোরামের পরিচালক আবদুস সহিদ মাহমুদ জনকণ্ঠকে বলেন, ‘দেশের শিশুদের পরিস্থিতি খুব খারাপ। ধর্ষণসহ বিভিন্ন নির্যাতনের ঘটনা ঘটেই চলছে। দিন দিন বাড়ছে। বেশির ভাগ ঘটনার বিচারের দীর্ঘসূত্রতা, বিচার হলেও রায় কার্যকর হচ্ছে না। বছর শেষে আমরা পুরো বছরের শিশু অধিকার লঙ্ঘন পরিস্থিতি মহিলা ও শিশুবিষয়ক মন্ত্রণালয়ের কাছে জমা দিচ্ছি। মন্ত্রণালয় কোন ব্যবস্থা নিলে পরিস্থিতি তো এত খারাপ হওয়ার কথা নয়।’

এ দিকে শিশু ধর্ষণের ঘটনা ক্রমাগত বৃদ্ধির কারণ অনুসন্ধানে বাংলাদেশ শিশু অধিকার ফোরাম বেশকিছু বিষয় তুলে ধরেছে। তারা বলছে- প্রথমত, নির্যাতন করার পরও অপরাধীকে আইনের আওতায় না আনা। এ সম্পর্কিত আইন থাকলেও তা উপেক্ষিত হচ্ছে। দ্বিতীয়ত, মামলা হলে যে চার্জশীট দেয়া হয় তাতে আইনের ফাঁক-ফোকর থাকে। নির্যাতিত শিশু দরিদ্র, সুবিধাবঞ্চিত আর অপরাধীরা ক্ষমতাবান প্রভাবশালী ফলে মামলা গতি হারায়। শিশুর পক্ষে সাক্ষী পাওয়া যায় না। দরিদ্র অভিভাবক অনেক সময় অল্প টাকায় আসামির সঙ্গে আপোস করে মামলা তুলে নেয়া। আবার অনেক সময় ধর্ষণের মতো ঘটনা ঘটলে গরিব হওয়া সত্ত্বেও সম্মান খোয়ানোর ভয়ে নির্যাতিত শিশুর অভিভাবক মামলা করেন না। আবার মামলা করলেও আসামিপক্ষের আইনজীবীর নোংরা জেরা এবং দীর্ঘ সময় ধরে মামলা চলায় তাদের পক্ষে মামলা চালিয়ে নেয়াও সম্ভব হয় না। ফলে সমাজে শিশু ধর্ষণের ঘটনা বেড়ে চলেছে। বাংলাদেশ শিশু অধিকার ফোরাম মনে করে, অপরাধীদের দৃষ্টান্তমূলক শাস্তি দিয়ে রায় দ্রুতগতিতে কার্যকর করলে এ অপরাধ কমে যাবে। যেসব নির্যাতিত দরিদ্র শিশুর পিতামাতার মামলা করার বা মামলা চালানোর সামর্থ্য নেই তাদের সরকারী সহায়তা নিশ্চিত করারও দাবি জানায় সংস্থাটি।

Publisher – The Daily Jonokontho

A more violent year for children

Shishu Adhikar Forum report shows 36pc rise in violence against them

TYPES OF VIOLENCE	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS		INCREASE
	2018 (January-June)	2017 (January-June)	
Death (murder/unnatural death)	1,036	760	36%
Rape, sextual harassment	477	404	18%
Abduction, disappearance, rescue	309	204	51%
Physical torture	86	20	330%
Injured in accidents	110	94	17%
Child marriage	15	14	7%
Total	2,033	1,496	36%

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Child rights situation of the country is getting worse as violence against children has increased by about 36 percent compared to the previous year, according to a report.

At least 2,033 children faced various forms of violence and torture, including murder, rape and abduction, in the first six months (from January to June) in 2018, while the number was 1,496 in the same timeframe in 2017, the report said.

This year, at least 216 children were killed, 351 raped, 40 killed after rape and 81 kidnapped at different parts of the country. All the corresponding numbers were lower last year.

Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum (BSAF), a platform of 269 rights organisations, prepared the report based on news reports published in newspapers between January and June this year.

The findings were unveiled at a roundtable discussion jointly organised by BSAF and Parliamentary Caucus on Child Rights in association with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) at IPD Conference Hall in Dhaka.

Publisher – The Daily Star

শিশু অধিকার লঙ্ঘন ‘২৬% বেড়েছে’

নিজব প্রতিবেদক, বিভিন্নিউজ টোয়েন্টিফোর ডটকম

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২০১৭ এর সাথে একটি তুলনামূলক চিত্র

শিশু নির্যাতনের ধরণ	জানুয়ারী- জুন ২০১৮	জানুয়ারী- জুন ২০১৭	বৃদ্ধি/ হ্রাস (%)
ধর্ষণ	৩৫১	২৯৪	১৬%
হত্যা	২১৬	১৫৭	২৭%
সড়ক দুর্ঘটনায় নিহত	৩৫৮	১৮৩	৪৯%
পানিতে ডুবে নিহত	২৩৩	১৪২	৩৯%
আত্মহত্যা	১৭০	৯৫	৪৪%
নির্খোঁজ	১৩২	৮৬	৩৫%
নির্খোঁজ পরবর্তী মৃত অবস্থায় পাওয়া	৬৩	৩৪	৪৬%
অপহরণ	৮১	৬৮	১৬%
অপহরণের পর উদ্ধার	৬৯	৩৮	৪৫%
শিক্ষা প্রতিষ্ঠানে শারীরিক নির্যাতনে আহত	৬৯	৪১	৪১%
নির্মম পিতা-মাতার হাতে নিহত	৩২	২৪	২৫%

আমরা জানি সব ধরনের সংবাদপত্রে স্থান পায় না, ফলে শিশু অধিকার লঙ্ঘনের ঘটনা বাস্তবে এর চেয়ে বেশি হবে।

চলতি বছরের প্রথম ছয় মাসে দেশে শিশু অধিকার লঙ্ঘনের ঘটনা আগের বছরের একই সময়ের চেয়ে ২৬ শতাংশ বেড়েছে বলে তথ্য দিয়েছে বাংলাদেশ শিশু অধিকার ফোরাম।

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