

A Study on Child Trafficking from the Socio-legal Perspective of Bangladesh

By Safayet Bin Kamal

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Bangladesh**

By Safayet Bin Kamal

M. Phil Dissertation

A Study on Child Trafficking from the Socio-legal Perspective of Bangladesh

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Safayet Bin Kamal

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**Institute of Social Welfare and Research
University of Dhaka
Dhaka-1205**

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M. Phil Dissertation

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Dedication

I dedicate this dissertation to my Wife Jannatul Ferdousi Trisha and my two lovely sons Saifan Safayet Rifat & Safwan Safayet Rafsun.

Declaration of Ownership

I therefore do gravely proclaim that the work introduced in this proposal paper has been completed by me and has not been previously submitted to any other university for any other degree. The work I have introduced doesn't break any copyright. I further embrace to reimburse the University against any misfortune or harm from break of the previous commitments.

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CERTIFICATION OF THE APPROVAL

97 This is to certify that the M.Phil dissertation entitled "A Study on Child Trafficking 14 from the Socio-legal Perspective of Bangladesh" is carried out by Safayet Bin 81 Kamal as requirement of the Master of Philosophy (M. Phil) from Institute of Social 90 Welfare and Research ,University of Dhaka. This dissertation is an original work and it has been completed under my direct supervision.

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Key to Abbreviations

ASK	Ain O Salish Kendro
BAIRA	⁶⁰ Bangladesh Association of International Recruiting Agencies
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BNWLA	⁷ Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association
BSAF	Bangladesh Shishu Adhiker Forum
CRC	⁷ Convention on the Rights of the Child
CWCS	Centre for Women and Children Studies
GAATW	Global Alliance Against Traffic in Women
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
ILO	International Labour Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
INCIDIN	Integrated Community and Industrial Development Initiatives
MOWCA	Ministry of Women and Children Affairs
NGO	Non-Government Organization
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
⁷¹ UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UN	United Nations
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
WHO	World Health Organization

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ABSTRACT

Title: ¹⁴ A Study on Child Trafficking from the Socio-legal Perspective of Bangladesh

Research Supervisor: Professor Dr. Mahbuba Sultana

M.Phil Researcher: Safayet Bin kamal

Keywords: Child, Trafficking, Trafficker, Child trafficking, Victim.

Child trafficking is a general medical condition and a genuine infringement of common liberties. Notwithstanding, it's anything but a result of present day times; rather, it is a marvel seen across history. By the by, it isn't seen as a social issue since it just influences a predetermined number of people, and these people are children. Truth be told, the societal position of children and the significance joined to their troubles, the social avoidance of difficult and the twofold cynicism ascribed to child victims casualties may clarify why this wrongdoing isn't for the most part perceived as a difficult that should be tended to. Trafficking with individuals is loathsome marvel. ³ Bangladesh is a source and travel country for children trafficked for the motivations behind domestic worker and business sexual abuse. The significant motivation behind this research ³ is to dissect the current state and interaction of trafficking, network relations among the traffickers and the reasons for trafficking and its effect in a social framework like Bangladesh. The trafficking has become a significant issue of concern and its force is filling step by step in Bangladesh. This research likewise proposes a few ideas and recommendations to trafficking just as to recover the trafficked victims with the standard of populace. The principle motivation behind this paper ³ is to break down the current circumstance, causes and interaction of trafficking, and its effect in Bangladesh, where child's and constrained them to participate in sex exchange, domestic worker, moving and prostitution in counterfeit ¹⁴ any desire for business and so forth. This work will be ensured the facilities of the child trafficking from the socio-legal perspective of Bangladesh.

Chapter one

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Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

1.2 Statement of the Problem

1.3 Rationale of the Study

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.5 Scope of the Study

1.6 Definition of the Key Concept used in the Study

1.7 Construction of the Research

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1.8 Limitation of the study

Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

The mind-boggling traffic of child across the lines of Bangladesh can't be perceived except if first saw in the overall setting of Bangladesh society including its memorable, monetary, strict, political and lawful parts. To endeavor to comprehend the perplexing idea of dealing by just inspecting a couple of these contributing variables improves on the issue unbelievable and leaves practically no opportunities for change. In 1971, East Pakistan got free from West Pakistan and another country, Bangladesh, was conceived. During this time, numerous non-Bengali Pakistanis (who were initially from India) needed to return to West Pakistan are as yet anticipating bringing home to Pakistan. They live in 66 camps dispersed in 14 areas of Bangladesh. As bringing home of these individuals has been deferred, many cross land-borders illicitly. Regularly with these gatherings, different children are trafficked. On the two sides of the recently drawn line among India and Bangladesh, there are many 'territories' which are pockets of land having a place with a country other than that which encompasses them. There are 111 Indian areas in Bangladesh and 51 territories of Bangladesh in India. Generally, these zones are not watched or constrained by any law-upholding offices. The Bangladesh Government has additionally communicated grave worry about trafficking of women and children's. To battle trafficking, the Government has established various laws. Imperative among these are The Children Act 1994 and the Oppression against Women and Children 1995 (Special Act). Additionally, the Government has taken some substantial measures to battle trafficking, for example, the foundation of an Anti trafficking Cell inside the Ministry of Home Affairs. In addition, concerning the third Beijing Biennial Ministerial Meeting at Male, Maldives, the Bangladesh Government is additionally considering the chance of working with the setting up of a cross-clerical Anti-trafficking with Cell to arrange activities various spaces of against trafficking, i.e., anticipation, arraignment, and security.

³ In Bangladesh, numerous NGOs and women's associations, from the most recent decade, have started intercessions to forestall and dispose of prostitution just as give restoration and backing administrations to sex-laborers and their child's. Such intercessions incorporate schooling, mindfulness advancement, exploration and documentation, activity projects, backing and media support for battling child trafficking. Different National NGOs like BNWLA, UBINIG, the Center for Women and Children Studies (CWCS) Uttoron, other than numerous others, are assuming a significant part in resolving the issue of trafficking. Additionally there are local organizations like Action against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children (ATSEC) assuming a significant part in resolving the issue through various community endeavors. While at the national level, numerous NGOs are doing a ton of restoration and reintegration work however the degree of effective reintegration is restricted. This is fundamentally obvious on account of South Asia because of the local area protection from acknowledge the trafficked Childs whenever they are recognized as being related with the sex exchange. Also of the above child's focused arrangements, the GOB has presented National Action Plan in conference with NGOs. This arrangement recognizes need zones in 14 ministries and divisions under drive of The Ministry of Women and Children's Affairs. Plus, UN Task Force in Bangladesh, UNAIDS in Bangladesh, Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), UNDP, UNICEF, UNIFEM, ILO-IPEC upholds NGO program, International Organization of Migration (IOM), UNFPA and WHO are included for battling the trafficking of child's.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

⁸³ The constitution of Bangladesh which is the supreme law of the state has ensured equal protection of laws to all the citizens and also ensured their right of life and liberty, freedom and movement. ¹² According to Article 31: To enjoy the protection of the law, and to be treated in accordance with law, and only in accordance with law, is the inalienable right of every citizen According to Article 32: No person shall be deprived of life or personal liberty saves in accordance with law. Article 34(1) state that, all forms of forced labor are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law. Again ³⁰ Article 36 bestows that: Subject to any reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the public interest, every

citizen shall have the right to move freely throughout Bangladesh, to reside and settle in any place therein and to leave and re-enter Bangladesh (Constitution of Bangladesh, 1973). But all these constitutional promises are becoming vague due to organized human trafficking being prevalent in Bangladesh. Human trafficking is an illegal trade in human beings for the purpose of continuous and reproductive slavery, commercial sexual exploitation, forced-labor or a modern-day form of slavery. Bangladesh is generally a source or transit country for men, women and children subjected to trafficking in persons, specifically forced labor and forced prostitution (Trafficking in Persons Report 2010. U.S. Department of State June 14, 2010).

In recent years, trends and patterns of human trafficking have evolved and Bangladeshi men are also becoming victims of trafficking at an alarming rate in the name of migration abroad. Globalization has brought new opportunities for citizens of Bangladesh and now they can go abroad in search of better job opportunities. A large share of Bangladesh's trafficking victims are men recruited for work overseas with fraudulent employment offers who are subsequently exploited under conditions of forced labor or debt bondage. Women and children from Bangladesh are also trafficked to other countries for commercial sexual exploitation. Poor and middle class Bangladeshi Men and women migrate willingly to Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Qatar, Iraq, Lebanon, Malaysia, Liberia, and other countries for employment. Most Bangladeshis who seek overseas employment through legal channels rely on the 724 recruiting agencies belonging to the Bangladesh Association of International Recruiting Agencies (BAIRA). These agencies are legally permitted to charge workers up to \$1,235 and place workers in low-skilled jobs typically paying between \$100 and \$150 per month. According to NGOs, however, many workers are charged upwards of \$6,000 for these services. A recent Amnesty International report on Malaysia indicated Bangladeshis spend more than three times the amount of recruitment fees paid by other migrant workers recruited for work in Malaysia. But the matter of sorrow is despite this legal channel they feel victim to trafficking and fraud.

Many children are sold due to debt bondage by their parents, while others are forced into labor or commercial sexual exploitation through fraud and physical coercion. Children from Bangladesh are also trafficked to India for commercial sexual

9 exploitation. Female child trafficking has become a painful reality in Bangladesh. This child trafficking has been occurring internally and also transnational to many countries such as India, Pakistan, Malaysia and many Middle Eastern countries. The rate of trafficking has been increasing alarmingly in Bangladesh. Many boys are trafficked to the Middle East to become jockeys in camel racing. Every year several hundred children under the age of eighteen are being trafficked abroad. These trafficked children are being forced to adapt to a new life style which is different and miserable from what they had at home. A new personality is emerging because of their adaptation to a new life style. As a result a new culture (culture of trafficked child) emerges in their environment. Human trafficking is the worst kind of human rights violation. It is crime against a person. Nowadays, trafficking has become easy way of making money. A group of heinous criminals have taken it up as a profession. Trafficking is perhaps the most severe form of organized crimes in Bangladesh. Human Traffickers allure the victims' parents and guardians to voluntarily put them in (the victims) their hands. Sometimes they kidnap individuals to traffic them outside the country. In the name of providing employment they entice innocent children into their trap. They are brought over to Dhaka and forced into antisocial activities. Good-looking women are trafficked abroad. Although Dhaka is their hub of activity, these criminals are also linked with networks abroad. A UNICEF report says that approximately 400 children in Bangladesh are victims of trafficking each month. Another study reports that approximately 300,000 Bangladeshi children and women between the age group of 12-30 were trafficked to India alone in the last ten years.

9 Poverty, social exclusion or gender and social discrimination, widespread illiteracy, lack of awareness and poor governance are the key factors contributing to trafficking from Bangladesh. The most recent incident of Human trafficking involving children was in may 2015 where about 155 women and children were being trafficked to Malaysia was caught and Thailand provided them shelter, in the same year near about 30 Bangladeshi mass grave where discovered containing 26 Bodies in Malaysia on 1 May 2015 (The daily Star). This is one of the most recent events of trafficking which is so much large-scale in nature. The children who victims of trafficking face threats of violence from many sources, including customers, pimps, brothel owners, madams, traffickers, and corrupt local law enforcement officials. Raids as an anti-sex trafficking measure severely impact sex trafficked victims. Due to their complicated

legal status and their language barriers, the arrest or fear of arrest creates stress and other emotional trauma for trafficking victims. Victims may also experience physical violence from law enforcement during raids. Trafficking victims are also exposed to different psychological stressors. They suffer social alienation in the host and home countries. Stigmatization, social exclusion, and intolerance make reintegration into local communities difficult. The governments offer little assistance and social services to trafficked victims upon their return. As the victims are also pushed into drug trafficking, many of them face criminal sanction.

Bangladesh is poverty stricken country which is aspiring to reduce the number of trafficking victims but the matter of sorrow is that Bangladesh doesn't fully comply with the minimum standards of preventing trafficking. The government has taken some initiative but despite that the government didn't provide sufficient evidence of increased efforts to prosecute and convict the trafficking offenders. The government actions didn't effectively reached the organized syndicate of the fraudulent recruitment of Bangladeshi workers who forces labor and slavery overseas. Similarly it did not demonstrate increased efforts to prevent the forced labor of Bangladeshi workers overseas through effective controls on high recruitment fees and other forms of fraudulent recruitment; therefore, Bangladesh is placed on Tier 2 Watch List for the second consecutive year. Some government officials and members of civil society continue to believe the forced labor and debt bondage of Bangladeshi workers abroad was not considered labor trafficking. There is no absolute legislation for this specific purpose nor a separate court or tribunal for the speedy and effective justice for these crime and victims. Moreover the government plays a very little role in the reintegration of the victims of trafficking rather sometimes they are suffered by police and the system of trail. The number of support centers for this specific violence against children is few and they are highly comprised of privatization, and thus no government help is provided to support and assistance of trafficking victims. Support for these victims are provided through some specific NGO's but the fact is that NGO's can do only so much which may not be enough against the large number of victims. Lastly the number of legal aid is very insufficient so the victims of these heinous crimes sometimes have to bear the cost of trail which adds to their sufferings. And thus the constitutional promises fail to ensure the life to its citizens in such ways.

1.3 Rationale of the Study

Child trafficking has existed in Bangladesh for a long time due to the country's long history of poverty and social discrimination but the growth has accelerated after the liberation of the country in 1971 mainly due to continuous slow paced economic development and mass unemployment. Another aspect in trafficking is continuous migration of people of rural areas to metropolitan areas especially Dhaka for better employment. The population growth rate of urban areas is three times higher (6-7%) than the national population growth of 2% per year. At present, about 20% (25 million) of the country's total population of (129 million) live in the urban areas. The growth of urban slums and the homeless children are some of the gravest aids to trafficking.

Although a large number of trafficked children are rescued each and every year but the matter of sorrow is that they don't get their legal rights and remedies. Since 2004, a total of 573 cases have been disposed. Out of these cases, 205 cases concluded in conviction and 368 cases ended up in acquittal. A total of 345 persons have been convicted, out of which 8 persons were awarded death sentence, 250 were sentenced to lifetime imprisonment and 87 received monetary penalties and imprisonment of various duration. However, 1,065 persons were acquitted by the learned courts in 368 cases (Bangladesh Country Report, 2012). But the horrific picture is their social conditions. The victims of trafficking are treated as garbage of society and stigmatized by people living in all the circles of society. The most common scenario is social alienation of the victims. Independent studies have indicated that about 96.70% of victims of trafficking face social alienation at their own locality rather than any other.

The government of Bangladesh has taken legal actions to prevent and control the crime of trafficking but sadly the government has completely overruled the most important aspect of the crime which is the victims. The most remarkable fact is that in the developed countries the legal system revolves around the victims such as U.S.A, Canada and Australia who have legal aid services and trafficking victims support centers to ensure the rights both socio-legal of the victims with providing them as much comfort as possible but where in Bangladesh there is no governmental agency or support centers available and exclusive for trafficking victims. The governmental

legal aids are so inadequate and unprofessional that they don't even monitor the situation and cases. The legal aid funded by N.G.Os and private victim support centers are against their odds toward such large victim populous and despite their efforts they only ease the sufferings of small number of victims.

The law enforcement officers and agencies also behave unprofessionally and mostly treat the victims as criminal and instigators of the event which brings psychological trauma for the victims and they almost disregard the privacy and confidentiality of the victims aiding to their sociological victimization.

The study will help the government to take necessary measures to ensure universal human rights of its citizens. As the government has largely failed to deliver the constitutional promise of protection and ensure socio-legal rights to the victims of child trafficking, this study will be an asset to make sure of the victims rights and develop their conditions. The study will also allow the general people to know about the conditions and challenges faced by the children who are victims of trafficking and will be helpful to change the views of people of society and promote their aid in this regard. The proposed study is expected to draw the attention of Human rights organizations, human right activists, media, N.G.O and other personnel working for this agenda and also develop new policies for the betterment of victims of trafficking.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

To understand the overall scenario of the Socio-legal condition of children who are Victims of child trafficking in Bangladesh is the general objective of the present study. Following are the specific objectives taken based on this general objective.

1. To identify the demographic and socio-economic information of the children who are victims of child trafficking.
2. To express the nature and causes of trafficking and socio-legal remedies available to trafficked children.
3. To find out the social and legal problems faced by children who are victims of child trafficking.

4. To identify the government and NGO's initiatives specific for children who are victims of child trafficking.
5. To suggest and recommend for the child victims of trafficking to increase their living standard in society.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The extent of the examination joins the current status of the child trafficking with Bangladesh. As the extent of child trafficking is various than some other types of offenses, so the analyst go through about the notable offenses which regularly was happening the Bangladesh and preventive proportions of those child trafficking. Normally like each and every research there are a few limits in the current research, still it will open the assumption to do the further research in future on child who are influenced by trafficking.

1.7 Definition of the Key Concept used in the Study

There are many key concept used in my study but following are very important in this research is-

Child

In the present research, child is an individual among birth and adolescence or full development of the body structure. The Bangladesh Children's Act, 2013 (Act No. 24 of 2013) changes the legal definition of a child from being a person under the age of 18. It criminalizes any kind of cruelty inflicted on children while they are working in both the formal and informal sectors.

Trafficking

In the present study, trafficked individuals are held without wanting to through demonstrations of intimidation, and compelled to work for or offer types of assistance to the trafficker or others. The work or administrations may incorporate anything from reinforced or constrained work to sexual abuse.

Trafficker

In the study, trafficker means which person are involved in illegal work of the society like as child trafficking, women trafficking, unrecognized goods, drugs and many others.

Child Trafficking

⁶ The act of children illegally being removed from safety and remain exploited refers to as Child trafficking. Child trafficking victims are often forced into work, used for sex, or maybe sold to other places. In the present study, the girl who are under the age of 14 to 18 years and victim of trafficking age taking support from BNWLA and ASK.

Victim

In my research, I defined victim means the person who is the victimized by the other person in the society. Like as- child victim, women victim, cyber victim etc.

1.8 Construction of the Research

This research is coordinated in nine chapters. Following this –

¹⁹ first chapter centers around the background of the study, statement of the problem, rationale of the study, objectives of the study, scope of the study, definition of the key concept used in the study, construction of the study and limitation of the study.

⁸⁵ The second chapter surveys the relevant literature in the field of this research.

The third chapter discusses the trafficking in Bangladesh an analytical overview.

The fourth chapter describes child trafficking: an examination.

The fifth chapter deals with the details the methodology of the study.

The sixth chapter discussion with the case presentation of the victims of child trafficking, lawyers ³⁹ of child trafficking and law enforcement agencies of child trafficking.

The seventh chapter draws the findings and analysis of the research.

The eight chapter deals the discussion over all of the research.

The final chapter is summary of the research, recommendations of the research and conclusion of the research.

1.9 Limitation of the Study

I have required utilizing qualitative method to gather the data in my study. Be that as it may, just qualitative discoveries are adequately not to analyses the data. Therefore it needs to utilize quantitative methodology. In this thesis sample size is too little to even consider recognizing the research result and make relationship with data. In this study the choice of territory limits isn't sufficient to gather data. It is hard to recognize the respondents and gather fundamental data. In the current study these constraints are typical for research however it has further extension.

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CHAPTER TWO
Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Review of Literature

2.3 Conclusion

CHAPTER TWO

Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

Literature review assumes a critical part for social research. As indicated by Borge (1963), "The survey of writing includes finding, perusing and assessing reports of exploration just as reports of easygoing perception and assessment that are identified with the people arranged examination project". So it is difficult to depict the significance of writing audit. Articles, books, diaries, PhD papers are identified with the exploration theme and significant wellspring of writing survey. In my research, I have attempted to audit the connected books, diaries, examination and PhD paper to separate the idea, auxiliary data, distinguish information hole. Furthermore, this investigation is showing ¹⁴ Child Trafficking from the Socio-legal Perspective of Bangladesh.

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2.2 Review of Literature

Review of literature is unpreventable and unavoidable for any research. It is head, fundamental and essential part to find the data opening. It upgrades the degree of the researcher to explore the fundamental data viably and helps the investigator with achieving the point and objective of the assessment critical points, parts, materials and appropriate issues concerning ¹⁴ Child Trafficking from the Socio-legal Perspective of Bangladesh.

N. M. Sajjadul Hoque, Female Child Trafficking from Bangladesh, Canadian Social Science, Vol. 6, No. 1, 2010, pp. 45-58

Subjugation was a predominant marvel of days of yore. Progressively ²² has declined in the advanced world. The favors of current good perspectives and ideals were instrumental for these underlying changes. As of late, child trafficking, particularly female child trafficking has become an agonizing reality in Bangladesh.

This child trafficking has been happening inside and furthermore across the boundary to India, Pakistan, Malaysia and many Middle Eastern nations. The pace of development of this trafficking has been expanding alarmingly in this country. Consistently a few hundred (younger than eighteen) children are being trafficked abroad.

These trafficked children are adjusting to another way of life which is not quite the same as the way of life had they lived in their ordinary (way of life which they expected to follow prior to trafficking) circumstance. Another character is a rising a result of their constrained variation with the circumstance they live in. Therefore another (culture of trafficked children) arises in their current circumstance. In this paper, the creator contends that this developing society of trafficked children is the new type of slave culture of the relic.

Ruh, Afza Ruhi, Child trafficking in Bangladesh, An Overview, Asian Affairs, Vol. 25, No. 4:45-56, October-December, 2003.

Trafficking has arisen as one of the most exceedingly awful and most parka safe type of Child rights infringement of women and children. Trafficking in women and children is today a significant social and political concern universally just as broadly in Bangladesh. It has additionally become the quickest developing criminal endeavor on the planet. In this examination, an expected 1-2 million women and children are trafficked yearly all throughout the planet, by and large with the end goal of constrained work, business sexual misuse or homegrown subjugation.

A United Nations (UN) gauges led in 1999 demonstrate that the quickest developing worldwide business is trafficking in women and children (UNIFEM). As per a gauge by International Organization for Migration (IOM), the worldwide trafficking industry produces up to 8 billion US dollars (Star, February 1, 2001). This investigation attempts to the issue of trafficking of women and children with exceptional reference to Bangladesh and show various components of the issue have been investigated.

Simultaneously, this examination shows different endeavors taken by the Government, worldwide organizations; givers and NGOs to battle the threat were

likewise inspected. Along these lines, I chose this examination for my literature review since this investigation appears the circumstance and different endeavors for decreasing child trafficking.

Child trafficking in Bangladesh an overview by the Suwendra Biawas (2015)

Bangladesh is one of the source nations just as travel focuses for Child trafficking. Consistently, a great many individuals are trafficked out. In this investigation, it has been discovered that among the trafficking victims, the women and the children are the weakest position. From Bangladesh around four hundred women and children are trafficked out each month (Sultan 2015).

Those whole casualties are abandoned either for constrained work or sexual investigations. In Bangladesh, Child trafficking is perhaps the most lucrative types of ill-conceived venture. The high benefit just as the low punishment nature of Child trafficking business has made it more alluring to traffickers and exceptionally huge scope coordinated wrongdoing in Bangladesh (chowdhury 2013).

Mohammad Jamal Khan, in one his examination say that Bangladesh traveler who is searching for occupations in the UAE lost their expectation going to the Strait of Hormuz. A Child trafficking posse basing in Iran attack Bangladeshi individuals with confirmation that they will give them steady employments in Europe. They are kept hostage when they are removed from the UAE and moved 39 kilometers from the hostage sends cash to them; they are tormented and surprisingly murdered additionally (Khan 2015).

It is hard to find the specific data. From a few examinations, it has been discovered that inside the most recent year more than 1,000,000 children, women were carried out of the country. Bangladesh has critical trafficking center point that joins south Asia to Gulf area. Child traffickers utilize 20 travel directs situated in 16 areas toward sneak individuals Bangladesh to India.

As indicated by the UNHCR report inside most recent year and a half an absolute number of individuals 1.5 lac has been Child traffickers by boat and ships through the

Bay of Bengal. In a television program, named station watch, perhaps the most mainstream station in Bangladesh reports that a couple of officials of law requirement organizations like BGB have functioned as the supporting hands of agents of Child trafficking. Just July 7, 2019 a sum of 74 girls have been given over to BCB and movement cop of Bangladesh. While getting the Rights Jessore, BNWLA were available there.

Amin, Md. Ruhul, Journal of Economics and Sustainable Development, ISSN 2222-1700 (Paper) ISSN 2222-2855 Vol.2, No.4, 2011

Trafficking with Child creatures is despicable marvel. Bangladesh is a source and travel country for men, women, and children trafficked for the motivations behind constrained work and business sexual abuse. In his investigation the principle object is to break down the current state and interaction of trafficking, network relations among the dealers and the reasons for trafficking and its effect in a man centric social framework like Bangladesh and furthermore become a significant issue of concern and its force is filling step by step in Bangladesh.

This paper likewise proposes a few ideas to forestall trafficking just as to reintegrate the dealt casualties with the standard of populace. This paper is a lot of pertinent of my examination since this paper help me investigation social circumstance and reasons for trafficking that are one target of my examination.

Nishith Prakash, Child Sex Ratio and Girls Trafficking in India, 2014

Unlawful trafficking of women is an after effect of their disadvantageous situation in the general public that is frequently responded in expanding inclination for child and disregard for girls. Different reports highlight India as nation went up against with both more elevated levels of unlawful trafficking of young girls and strange Child sex proportions for young boy.

In this paper we inspect if a slanted sex proportion and lack of young girls is related with their unlawful trafficking in India. Utilizing board information of 29 Indian

states from 1980-2011, we end that 100 unit expansion in child sex proportion is related with 0.635% increment in illegal trafficking of girls.

We end the relationship to be heterogeneous by female strengthening, wrongdoing against ladies and gathering rule in the state. We end that relationship between child sex proportion and unlawful trafficking of girls is more grounded and bigger in greatness in states with more prominent female strengthening. By and large, apparently the outcomes are driven by both more prominent announcing and more noteworthy occurrence of unlawful trafficking of girls. In spite of prevalent thinking, the outcomes don't differ respectfully by states with bigger portion of timetable clan populace or states lining Nepal and Bangladesh. Our outcomes endure assortment of strength checks.

Md. Muhibbur Rahman, Child trafficking and security concern in Bangladesh (2011), Bangladesh institute of peace and security studies, Issue 9.

Trafficking with people, the most obscure scene of populace versatility has been generally considered as a significant Child security issue today. Progressively, individuals from poor people families are being compelled to this new type of Child subjection and the exchange of Child pride. Child trafficking has been utilized to signify a wide scope of denials of basic freedoms and wrongdoings that join the enlistment, development and offer of individuals into a shady condition. While acknowledgment of its determination and effect on society has expanded over late years, it's anything but another marvel rather it proceeds as a bunch of exercises and impacts that is difficult to put a figure on. A few types of Child trafficking have existed for millennia, while others make the most of chances introduced by arising monetary specialties. In Bangladesh, Child trafficking has gone to an intense condition. Governments, however blessed enormous exertion, flopped clearly to control the trafficking with people in this country.

Exercises of the NGOs and Multilateral organizations are additionally restricted to the Capacity of mindfulness building and promotion. The complicity of the public authority with the trafficking nexus has added a lot of uncertainty whether the public authority is richly able to address the issue, while the US Department of state

remembered Bangladesh for its trafficking watch list in the level positioning that represents the danger of authorizations upon Bangladesh, if the nation neglects to improve the trafficking condition by one year from now.

Thusly, re-situating the trafficking as a Child security danger would empower professionals and policymakers to move toward this issue all the more comprehensively and to boycott and battle the training.

Zakir Hossian, Interview on Child trafficking in Bangladesh (2009)

In Bangladesh, Child trafficking is extending at a disturbing rate. The most well-known types of trafficking with Bangladesh are among others. Trafficking for sexual abuse constrained prostitution, homegrown bondage, constrained work and other type of misuse. Because of the surreptitious idea of wrongdoing and intentional hesitance evasion of the casualty family to report instances of trafficking. It is hard to suitable information and measurements on Child trafficking. In any case, different examinations delight that more than 1,000,000 women and children have been trafficked out of the country in most recent 30 years. A UNICEF report say that around 400 women and children in Bangladesh are victim of trafficking every month. Another examination reports that around, 300,000 Bangladeshi children and women between the ages of 12 and 30 have been trafficked to India along over the most recent 10 years.

Every one of these insights show how large issue of Child trafficking in Bangladesh like children and women as worked, for example, transportation haven and scale and usage of trafficked individual from chain. To control trafficking with Bangladesh Government additionally as of late received a public game plan on sexual misuse of children and trafficking. The nation has now some extreme laws against women and children trafficking yet because of absence of mindfulness and lumbering interaction those are not really drilled. Extraordinary laws like mercilessness to women ordinance 1983, women and children repression prevention act 1995, Amendment to women and children repression prevention act 2001 are created for time to time to control Child trafficking. Government additionally settled direct system to customary survey the

circumstance of trafficking with individuals and projects to forestall child trafficking and rebuffs the culprits.

2.3 Conclusion

At last, every one of these literature reviews is applicable to my examination. A large portion of those papers that I talked about above as a literature reviews center around the idea of child trafficking, causes, rate, social and prudent forthcoming of child trafficking, law identified with control trafficking and administrative drive to control child trafficking and so on those literature reviews assist me with managing and select system, information hole and so on in my research.

CHAPTER THREE

Trafficking in Bangladesh an Analytical Overview

3.1 Trafficking: An Overview Concept

3.2 Patterns of Trafficking in Bangladesh

3.3 Recruiters of Trafficking in Bangladesh

3.4 Routes of Trafficking in Bangladesh

3.5 Reasons of Trafficking in Bangladesh

3.6 Law protecting of Trafficking in Bangladesh

3.7 Conclusion

CHAPTER THREE

Trafficking in Bangladesh an Analytical overview

3.1 Trafficking: ⁸ An Overview Concept

Bangladesh is one of the source nations just as travel focuses for trafficking. Consistently a great many individuals are trafficked out. In an investigation, it has been discovered that among the trafficking victims, the women and the children are in the weakest position.



Figure1: Trafficking of Women and Children

Source: ⁸ <https://fairbd.net/trafficking-of-bangladeshi-women-and-children-victimization-of-rights-and-dreams/>

³ The United Nations Protocol on Trafficking in Persons, adopted in November 2000, defines trafficking as, “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, or deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the

consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs”.

³ Bangladesh National Women’s Lawyer Association (BNWLA) defined trafficking as, “all acts involved in the recruitment and or transportation of a women or child within or across national borders for work or service by means of violence or threat of violence, abuse of authority or dominant position, debt bondage, deception or other forms of coercion”. There are many elements of trafficking but major elements are three in my study. Such as-



Figure2: Elements of Trafficking⁸

⁸ In Bangladesh, different ways are rehearsed for the acquisition of children for trafficking reason. One of these practices is acquiring young girls through marriage. The other way is that the traffickers entice young girls that they would provide them with jobs and better prospects in other countries (Shamim, 1997). “What is alarming is that a large number of garment factories are now acting as recruiting stations for the traffickers” (Star, October 6, 2000). In other cases, sometimes, parents also sell their children to the traffickers because of poverty and hunger (Shamim, 1997). Kidnapping is another way

that is being practices for the procurement of women and children for trafficking.

3.2 Patterns of Trafficking

It is frequently hard to define the boundary between trafficking and different examples of sporadic movement, especially when individuals are moving to discover better day to day environments. Disarray is especially regular between trafficking and the smuggling of migrants. Despite the fact that there are ill defined situations wherein it is hard to characterize a circumstance unambiguously as trafficking, there is a significant differentiation among trafficking and the smuggling of migrants and their implications. The principle contrasts in the meanings of trafficking and the smuggling of migrants concern the issues of assent, line intersection, abuse and wellspring of benefit. The current examples patterns of trafficking are as per the following:

- Victims are reported to be trafficked from poor territories to more affluent areas.
- Both origin and destination countries have strong presence of organized crime.
- Victims are trafficked from rural areas to more affluent urban areas
- Exploited in the urban areas.
- Further trafficked from urban areas abroad (Kangaspunta and Guth, 2016).

3.3 Recruiters of Trafficking in Bangladesh

Recruitment is defined, for the purposes of this report, as any practice through which one individual obtains another individual to be transported to another location either within Bangladesh or outside the country. Recruitment practices can included those which are abusive and which involve violence threat of violence, abuse authority or dominant position, debt bondage, deception or other forms of coercion and those which are not abusive and do not include any of these factors.

Anyway as, talked about it is actually the case that women who connect with intermediaries to legal either lawful or illicit boundary crossing go into circumstances

where they are at expanded danger of being trafficked. It is in this manner fitting to recognize circumstances including specialists as potential destinations trafficking.

Given the way that Recruiters do not consistently trafficked and that recruitment does consistently include oppressive practices, the scope of the individuals who fall into the class of "recruiter" is huge. As of now examined, recruiters specialists can be family members, companions of the family village land proprietors who have moved to a urban area, cousins working in a garment factory or a sister working as a servant in Dubai. An recruiter may likewise be for instance, the friend of a neighbor who marries a young girl and in the long run takes her to India. Scouts may likewise be the individuals who kidnap or abduct children. These recruiters target families that are known to be battling, will in general work in districts or areas that are more devastated than others and consistently develop a trust or commonality preceding endeavoring recruitment.

In many occurrences, selection recruiter's area seen as a shelter to those in the villages or area in which in they work offered that they give chances to those they recruit to move beyond the environment in which they are trapped. This disposition towards recruiters is supported by the way that in many occasions selection recruiters charge no quick expense for the help they offer.

In the case of children recruited for abroad or in one of Bangladesh metropolitan focuses, guardians or guardians are by and large told that they will get no remittance from the child for the initial three months. This deferral on return is treated as payment for the assistance of transporting the child, fix up for work and preparing.

3.4 Routes of Trafficking in Bangladesh

Given the case with which the border between Bangladesh and India can be crossed illegally it is likely that virtually any points along the borders is used to traffic children into India. However, the major trafficking point are those which can be accessed by well maintained roads, river or railway lines and which have good road and rail communication continuing on the Indian side.



Figure3: Trafficking Zone

Source: Multi NGOs working on Trafficking in Bangladesh

¹ In the south, Jessore and Satkira districts are believed to be most commonly used for crossing the border due to their proximity to Calcutta. During research all three border points in Satkira and Jessore. Observation took place during the rainy season and it is believed that at other times of the year, the number of illegal crossing would be much greater. Although it is understood that not all those crossing the border illegally are being trafficked these statistics are included as an indication of the prevalence of illegal crossings. Certainly a percentage of those crossing illegally are being trafficked.

The Benapole border area in Jessore has become one of the more popular sites of illegal border crossing and so is also likely a point through which children are trafficked. Along this part of the border unique businesses cater to those wishing to cross illegally small houses provide shelter and food, and act as gathering points for those waiting to be escorted across the border at night, a service for which payment pay 500 taka. Throughout Jessore are “travel agents” offering to arrange border escorts. These advertise their services quite openly.

Northern region	Northwest	South	Southeast	East
Dinajpur	Chuadanga	Jessore	Cox's Bazar	Brahmanbaria
Lalmonirhat	Jhenaidah	Satkhira	Chattagong	Comilla
Nilphamari	Kushtia			
Panchgarh	Meherpur			
Rajshahi				
Nawabganj				
Joypurhat				

Table 1: Routes of Trafficking Districts

Source: *Shamim I, Kabir F. Child trafficking: the underlying dynamics.*

Dhaka: Center for Women and Children Studies, 1998. 88 p.

1 Other border points used for crossing the border illegally from Jessore to India include, Bagachra, Sadhipur, Goga, and And Putkhali. Those in Satkhira are Kalaroa, Debhata, Kaliagonj and Satkhira sadar. In Rajshahi, the PadmaRiver is easily crossed during the winter when water levels are low.

Vast tracts of the border in this and other areas are not patrolled; people simply wade across to an open area on the Indian side that also is not patrolled. Observing many organizations at four border points in one day, recorded 492 children illegally crossing the border those crossing did so by boat, on foot and via rickshaws and vans.

Again, these numbers are included as an indication of the prevalence of daily illegal border crossings. In Nawabganj and Rajshahi, research indicates that the most frequently used points to cross the border illegally are Nawabganj, Sibganj, Bholahat, Godagari and Rajshahi. In the north Dinajpur is considered the district through which most children are trafficked.

Prior to the 1947 division of the Indian sub continent, this region was connected to what is now west Bengal by both road and rail links. These lines remain today and are, therefore used for crossing both legally and illegally. Rail links connecting a number of other districts throughout the North West of Bangladesh converge at Parbotipur Rail station in Dinajpur bringing people from all over the north.

This station is just 20 kilometers from Hili which is situated on the border and is a known site of both smuggling and trafficking.

District in Bangladesh	Transit upazila	Trafficking route or last transit point in Bangladesh	First transit point in India/Myanmar
Brahmanbaria	Akhaura	Gopinathpur	Agartola
Chittagong	Mirsarai	Karerhat Jorwarganj	Western borders of Jessore, Rajshahi, and India
	Sitakundo	Barobkundo	
Chuadanga	Jiban Nagar	Darshana	Belonia
Comilla	Chouddagram	Chouara	Agartola
	Burichang	Rajapur	Agartola
Cox's Bazar	Teknaf Ramu	Teknaf	Mongedaw (Myanmar)
Dinajpur	Hakimpur	Hili (Bangladesh)	Indian Hili
	Birol	Ranipukur Vandaria	Raiganj
Jessore	Sarsa	Shalkuna Shikarpur Benapole Goga Chanduria Putkhali Bahadurpur	Bongaon Kurulia Kurulia Jointipur, Kalini Haridaspur Jhoudanga Bonabari Paspota, Gopalpur Angrail Porano Bongaon Shutay
	Jhikorgacha	Kashipur	Boyra
	Chougacha	Kabilpur Mashila Ansolia Boyra	Boyra Laxmipur Bagdha Bagdha Boyra
Jhenaidah	Maheshpur	Jadabpur Porapara Talsar Mandartala Samkur Jololi	Krishna nagar Shantipur Birnagar Ranaghat Shibnagar
Joypurhat	Panchbibi	Baghjana Ratankanda Kaya Farshipara Damurhat	Balurghat Balurghat Balurghat Balurghat Devinagar
	Akkelpur Dhamurhat		
Kushtia	Daulatpur	Pragpur Dhotarpara	Baharampur (Murshidabad) Beldanga
Lalmonirhat	Lalmonirhat Sadar	Mogholhat	South Gitaldaha
	Patgram	Dahogram Angurpota	Berubari
		Burimari	Chengra Bandha
Meherpur	Meherpur Sadar	Mujibnagar Shalika Sholmari	Batai
Naogaon	Nazirpur	Shimultali	Balurghat
Nawabganj	Shibganj	Biswanathpur Chowka Monakosha Kiranganj Radhanagar Zaminpur	New Farakka Station
Nilphamari	Dimla	Chatna	Jalpaiguri
Panchagarh	Atwari	Dhamur	Raniganj

Rajshahi	Charghat	Kakramari	Jalangi
Satkhira	Kalaroa	Hijaldi Damdam Bhadli Chanduria	Hakimpur Gunnaspur Panchpota
	Kaliganj	Bhomra	Ghozadanga Itendia
	Shymnagar	Bhomra	Ghozadanga Itendia

Table2: Routes of Trafficking Upzilas

Source: Shamim I, Kabir F. Child trafficking: the underlying dynamics. Dhaka: Center for Women and Children Studies, 1998. 88 p.

1 Other points through which people regularly cross the border illegally from Dinajpur and Naogaon include, Hili, Nitpur, Ciroti, Hutshanl, Nirmail and Agradigon. According to BDR sector commander for Rangpur, the most commonly used border points for crossing in the north are Hili, Singimari Mogol hat, Burimari, Durgapur, Villa Bari, Ram Khana, Vurungamari and Batrigach.

3.5 Reasons of Trafficking in Bangladesh

64 There are some economic and social problems which are responsible for women and children trafficking.

These are as follows:

- a) Poverty.
- b) Unemployment.
- c) Economic and Social Disparity.
- d) Overpopulation.
- e) Violence.
- f) Conflict.
- g) Sluggish security system.
- h) Corruption of security and immigration personal.
- i) Low employment opportunities.
- j) Social vulnerability of women and female children.
- k) Economic Vulnerability of Women and Children.
- l) Urbanization and Migration.
- m) Wage employment or bonded labor.
- n) Labor Migration and Prostitution and

- o) Cultural Myths.

3.6 Law protecting of Trafficking in Bangladesh³

The Bangladesh government has announced a number of laws and policies, which deal with to prevent trafficking in women and children:

- *The Penal Code 1980, modified in 1991*¹¹⁸
- *The Cruelty to Women Ordinance in 1983*
- *Suppression of Violence against Women and Children, 2000 (Nari O Shishu Nirjato Domon Ain 2000)*³
- *The Women and Children Repression Act of 1995*¹²
- *The Suppression of Immoral Trafficking Act of 1993*
- *The Anti-Terrorism Ordinance of 1992*
- *The Children Act of 1974 and 1993*²⁹

3.7 Conclusion²⁹

The trafficking issue is closely linked with the human rights issue with important ramifications in the area of health, law-enforcing, and socioeconomic development in general. Poverty, attitudes toward women and deeply-entrenched gender discrimination, unemployment, cultural norms about marriage, well-organized national and international networks of traffickers, and weak law-enforcing agencies are few critical factors relating to trafficking of women and children in Bangladesh.

CHAPTER FOUR

Child Trafficking: An Examination

4.1 Introduction

4.2 Child Trafficking

4.3 Status and Demographic Information of Child Trafficking

4.4 Reason of Child Trafficking

4.5 Social Standing of Victims

4.6 Legal Supports Available To Victims

4.7 Impact of Child Trafficking

4.8 Initiative of the Government, Donors and NGOs

4.9 Conclusion

CHAPTER FOUR

Child Trafficking: An Examination

4.1 Introduction

⁵ Child trafficking for work and sexual misuse is common in Bangladesh. Indeed, Bangladesh is one of the most exceedingly awful nations for Child trafficking. Nobody realizes the number of child's had been trafficked.

4.2 Child Trafficking

¹³ Trafficking of children is a type of illegal exploitation and is characterized by the United Nations as the "enlistment, transportation, transfer, holding, as well as receipt" ¹³ abducting of a child with the end goal of servitude, forced labor and abuse.



Figure4: Victim of Child

Photo: AFP

Child trafficking is expanding in a disturbing rate now-a-days in Bangladesh just as in South Asia. In light of the furtive idea of trafficking with individual and uncommon arraignments, crime statistics presents a low gauge of the occurrences of illegal exploitation. Henceforth figures that will in general be cited and cross-cited in all

writing address unreliable information in regards to women and children who have been dealt to different nations from Bangladesh. Trafficking in children is currently starting through web-based media. Traffickers are utilizing web-based media to persuade individuals and to multiply their trafficking tasks. Traffickers are spreading numerous bits of hearsay and false notices on the web. With this, a large portion of the nations on the planet are being influenced by such sort of violations. Eventually the present circumstance makes a gigantic tension on the state for shielding its residents from turning out to be survivors of trafficking (The Daily Star, 2021).

4.3 Status and Demographic Information of Child Trafficking

Child trafficking is a sort of offense that includes a few different violations like smuggling of a child, sexual offenses, and abuse of children, among others. As human trafficking in general child trafficking is an offense against the mankind and such offenses are currently under reconnaissance of numerous Acts which mean to forestall such offenses. In South Asia, pace of offense identified with child trafficking is expanding step by step quickly. States do make strides however in the majority of the cases; states neglect to give well-being to all residents.

As indicated by a report, 200,000 Bangladeshi women and children are being removed from the country in most recent 10 years. At any rate 20,000 Bangladeshi women and children are dealt to India, Pakistan and to Middle Eastern expresses each year. As indicated by another report, 50000 Bangladeshi young women are dealt to or through India over the course of the year.

Despite the fact that insights in regards to the statistics regarding the magnitude of child trafficking are hard to get, the International Labor Organization (ILO) appraises that 10,000 kids are dealt every year. In 2012, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) detailed the level of children casualties had ascended in a 3-year length from 20% to 27 percent. Consistently 300,000 children's are taken from all around the world and sold by human traffickers as slaves. 28% of the 17,000 people brought to the United States are children — about 13 children per day (Ark of Hope for Children, 2017).

4.4 Reason of Child Trafficking

Child trafficking occurs in each country on the planet, in various structures; nonetheless, the causes behind illegal exploitation are basically something similar for work trafficking, sex worker, child trafficking, and any remaining sorts of advanced servitude. Albeit various nations face various causes, the main drivers stay comparable all through the world. What are the reasons for illegal exploitation? At the point when we know where the foundation of the issue is, we can begin to address trafficking at a more profound even out and advance feasible change. Here under are the reasons for illegal exploitation all throughout the planet.

2 Poverty is one among the most important contributors to child trafficking. It can drive people to become traffickers; it can drive parents to sell children or other relations into slavery. People in poverty are targeted by traffickers, who offer them how to earn money when, in fact, they're going to actually earn nothing and be treated as a slave. Poverty also plays an outsized piece in many of the other root causes of trafficking, driving people to migrate, making education and *bonafide* work difficult to urge , making recovery and safety from war and disaster impossible, and more.

2 A lack of education can cause decreased opportunities for work on a wage, and it can also cause a decreased knowledge in rights. Both outcomes can cause people to be at a greater vulnerability for child trafficking. In prevention of trafficking, education also can empower children to form changes in their community as they get older which will prevent situations and vulnerabilities of which traffickers cash in.

2 Basic economics tell us that for a market to make, supply and demand got to exist. The demands for reasonable labor and for commercialized sex cause opportunities for traffickers to take advantage of people. Traffickers can make an outsized profit by producing goods and services through cheap or free labor and selling the products or services at a far better price. Commercialized sex could also be a lucrative market that allows traffickers and pimps to become the only profiteer from their victims through an endless cycle of buyers and high prices. In many countries, groups that are marginalized in society lack institutionalized human rights, which may cause them, be potential victims of child trafficking. Traffickers can prey on these marginalized

groups because they lack protection of the enforcement, their families, and even the society they sleep in. Also, when countries lack fundamental laws regarding human rights, traffickers feel as if they will escape with what they're doing more easily. A lack of human rights laws can also end in punishment for victims, if the laws and government don't recognize that human trafficking is exploitation of individuals. When people lack legitimate economic opportunities that can also lead to increased vulnerability to child trafficking? Groups that are especially vulnerable during this area are migrants without work permits, those that lack education, those that sleep in rural areas where there are fewer jobs available, as well as women and certain ethnic groups who might not be ready to get jobs thanks to discrimination. Traffickers offer seemingly legitimate jobs to people that cannot get them otherwise, only to lure them into forced labor, sex trafficking, bondage, and more.

In many countries, cultural practices and social factors are a serious explanation for child trafficking. In some places, bondage is seen as suitable thanks to pay off debt. In other places, selling children to traffickers is that the norm, especially for poorer families in rural areas. Some countries, like Mauritania, still practice antiquated slavery, where families are held for generations by slave-masters. There also are instances, like in Uzbekistan, where forced labor is institutionalized. During the cotton harvest, all adults and children are expected to figure within the cotton fields until the crops are harvested. Cultural and social factors can also lead victims to not speak up about being trafficked or who their traffickers are, especially if they're available from groups who lack human rights protections.

Conflict and natural disaster can cause economic instability and lack of human rights, giving traffickers a plus and making people more susceptible to human trafficking situations. In conflict zones and wars, some rebel or military groups will use child soldiers and keep sex slaves. Additionally, both conflict and natural disaster can lead people to migrate out of their hometowns and residential countries, making them more susceptible to traffickers, especially if they're looking for work or paying smugglers to urge where they need to travel. And with increased economic instability, traffickers have opportunities to supply false job offers to people, leading them into trafficking situations.

2
One major explanation for child trafficking is that the large profit that traffickers gain. This is an incentive for them to continue trafficking people in both forced labor and sex worker. For traffickers using forced laborers and bonded laborers, they get cheap labor and may sell their product or service at a way higher cost. For those using sex trafficking, they're going to easily take all of the profit, forcing young girl to make a specific amount each night, and keeping them within things through drugs, violent force, threats, and more.

2
For those looking to migrate out of their home countries thanks to safety concerns or economic opportunities, they're especially susceptible to traffickers. Traffickers can use illegal smuggling as how to trick people into forced labor or sex trafficking. And for migrants trying to find jobs in other countries, traffickers typically offer them job opportunities that appear legitimate, only to force them into a trafficking situation. For instance, when Russia was preparing for the Sochi Olympics, several men from Serbia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, and other nearby countries were promised construction jobs, only to be paid very little and be treated poorly. And many women from countries like Bangladesh, Nigeria, Ukraine, and other Eastern European and African countries are offered babysitting or restaurant jobs in Western Europe, only to trap in sex trafficking (Human Trafficking Career, 2021).

4.5 Social Standing of Victims

Child trafficking is a genuine infringement of common liberties. Nonetheless, it's anything but a result of current occasions; rather, it is a stigma seen across history. All things considered, it isn't seen as a social issue since it just influences a predetermined number of people, and these people are children. Indeed, the economic wellbeing of children and the significance joined to their challenges, the social avoidance of demanding (the offspring of others), and the twofold antagonism ascribed to child victims may clarify why this offense isn't by and large perceived as a difficult that should be tended to. As a subject of high agreement and low force, its expanding presence in the political talk and in child security rehearses isn't joined by the dynamic inclusion of everyone in its anticipation or battle.

²³ We live in a period in which cases multiply about a large number of issues in regards to social reality and individuals' lives. Since a portion of these issues are perceived as unfavorably influencing a critical piece of the populace, they make an aggregate talk and requests for activity. At the point when significant cultural gatherings (for example lawmakers, ²³ social change gatherings, the news media and various residents) perceive these cases as genuine and legitimate, they become social issues. Thusly, from a social constructionist viewpoint, the rise and acknowledgment of social issues depend on both the exact proof of their reality and effect just as on the impression of their suggestions and should be addressed.

As Best referenced, social advancement strangely makes social issues for various reasons. From one perspective, it creates an overall assumption for perfectibility, which encourages a developing bigotry towards social challenges and inadequacies. Then again, as the greatest difficulties of humankind are inside our compass (for example expanded future, control of sicknesses), those that whenever were viewed as little presently appear to be greater and more genuine (for example personal satisfaction, long lasting learning). Additionally, the developing exigencies of social orders, along with the augmentation of connections and correspondence organizations, bring down the resilience limit of the populace. At long last, since social advancement improves everyday routine anticipation and norms of experiencing, it cultivates fears of misfortune just as expands apparent dangers and protective stances.

At given occasions and comparable to specific wonders, an inconsistency exists not just between friendly insights and the accessible information on the issues yet in addition among the view of various gatherings of people. For example, policymakers may be mindful to a specific ²³ subject dependent on their insight, and this view probably won't be shared or esteemed similarly by society all in all (Martins, 2020).

4.6 Legal Supports Available To Victims

¹² Child trafficking is presently viewed as one of the significant worries for Bangladesh. Given the unpredictable, coordinated and furtive nature of the wrongdoing, and conscious hesitance and aversion of the casualty's family to report instances of

trafficking for various socio-Psychological reasons, it is hard to have proper information and insights on illegal exploitation. Nonetheless, different investigations uncover that more than 1 million women and children have been dealt out of the country over the most recent 30 years. A UNICEF report says that roughly 400 women and children in Bangladesh are casualties of trafficking every month. Another investigation reports that around 300,000 Bangladeshi children and women between the ages of 12 and 30 have been dealt to India alone over the most recent 10 years.

The counter trafficking lawful structure in Bangladesh comprises of a progression of reformatory laws that have an immediate connection with illegal exploitation and certain correlative laws having aberrant bearing on battling trafficking. The significant enemy of trafficking laws that give punishments to the commission of acts, measures and the finished result of illegal exploitation are the Penal Code of 1860, the Suppression of Immoral Trafficking Act of 1933, the Children Act of 1974 and the Prevention of Repression against Women and Children Act of 2000 (as changed in 2003). The straight forward law is Prevention and Suppression of Human Trafficking Act, 2012 and subsequent to passing this law all women and children of trafficking are getting cure under this Act.

4.7 Impact of Child Trafficking

The covert nature of child trafficking makes it difficult to assess the complete impact it's on society (Dixon, 2008). Its consequences and costs emerge at the individual, community, national, regional and global levels. It affects source, transit and destination countries; democratic, transitional and authoritarian regimes; and countries in conflict. Trafficking undermines states' control over their borders and over who lives in their country (Shelley, 2010).

The economic and labor consequences in destination countries include depressed salaries; poor working conditions; increased work injuries; economic development supported trafficking (e.g. sex tourism); increased income inequality; an expansion of the illicit economy; a drain on the resources used for prevention, prosecution and punishment of offenders and treatment and support of victims; diversion of the economic benefits of the victims' labor from them and their, families, communities

and governments to criminals and corrupt officials; loss of remittances to the source country; reduced foreign investment; then on (Dixon, 2008).

Macro-economic trends appear to affect child trafficking. In many countries, a correlation has been observed between an increase in unemployment during a given country and therefore the number of reports about victims of child trafficking from those countries. The worsening economy in Russia has been amid a rise in child trafficking from Central Asia, also because the departure of migrants back to their source countries. Other studies found that a decrease in unemployment rates in Russia and therefore the Ukraine was correlated with a discount within the number of Russian and Ukrainian victims detected within the Netherlands. An equivalent correlation was found in reference to a decrease in Thailand's percentage and a decrease in Thai victims detected in Germany, also as a decrease in Indonesia's percentage and a decrease within the number of Indonesian victims detected in Japan. A rise in Russia's GDP per capita was correlated with a decrease in Russian victims detected in Germany. An equivalent correlation was found in reference to Lithuanian GDP per capita and therefore the detection of Lithuanian victims in Germany. Finally, a rise in unemployment rates in Hungary was correlated with a rise in Hungarian victims detected within the Netherlands. An equivalent correlation was found in reference to a rise within the percentage in Bulgaria and a rise in Bulgarian victims detected within the Netherlands (UNODC, 2012).

Individual consequences include physical and psychological abuse and scarring; death; torture; education foregone at an important age; inability to completely function in society as an adult; inability to marry and/or have children; stigmatization by the community; increased debt; disease; forced marriage; suicide; food and sleep deprivation; and being forced to kill relations (Shelley, 2014).

³³ Family consequences include traumatized relations of victims; familial bonds broken thanks to relations child trafficking other family members; and financial losses to smugglers who betrayed the victims and their families (Shelley, 2014).

Social consequences include increased discrimination against members of ethnic minorities trafficked into a replacement society; increased violence thanks to

discrimination; loss of child-bearing women and men; abduction of children as soldiers; medical expenses paid by the state; and introduction of counterfeit goods into the licit economy (Shelley, 2014)

Political consequences include undermining of the rule of law; increased corruption that facilitates the trafficking; providing funds to fighters, which increases conflict; decreased stability; national security threats; reduction in human rights and freedoms; and funding insurgents and terrorists, which undermines political stability (Shelley, 2014).

Health consequences include death, illness and disease; hazardous work conditions; psychological damage; psychological state issues; flashbacks; suicidal tendencies; drug addiction; unwanted pregnancies and made abortions; broken and surgically removed limbs to extend income from begging; dehydration; and organ removal (WHO, 2013).

4.8 Initiative of the Government, Donors and NGOs

Initiative of the Government

The Bangladesh Government has likewise communicated grave worry about trafficking of children. To child trafficking, the Government has established various laws. Imperative among these are The Children Act 1994 (GoB, 1994) and the Oppression against Women and Children 1995 (Special Act) (GoB, 1995). Additionally, the Government has taken some substantial measures to child trafficking, for example, the establishment of a Anti-trafficking Cell within the Ministry of Home Affairs. Moreover, with reference to the 3rd Beijing Biennial Ministerial Meeting at Male, Maldives, the Bangladesh Government is also contemplating the possibility of facilitating the setting up of a cross-pastoral Anti-dealing with Cell to coordinate actions in different areas of trafficking, i.e., prevention, prosecution, and protection (UNIFEM, 2000).

The Bangladesh reaction to child trafficking has frequently been applauded by the international organizations like ILO (2006). The responsibilities set up are predictable with various articles of the Bangladesh Constitution, for example,

- the fundamental rights of equality and equal protection (Article 27),

- right to be free from discrimination on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 28),
- Right to protection of the law (Article 31),
- Prohibition against forced labour (Article 34),
- torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment (Article 35); and
- Freedom of movement (Article 36).

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The Government has enacted several child protection focused laws. These include the Suppression of Violence against Women and Children (Amendment) Act of 2003, The Disability Welfare Act of 2001, The Acid Control Act of 2002, The Acid Crimes Control Act of 2002, The Law and Order Disruption Crimes (Speedy Trial) Act of 2002, and the Birth and Death Registration Act of 2004. Prostitution and trafficking for the purpose of prostitution or other immoral acts are covered in the Penal Code and Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. The 2003 Suppression of Violence against Women and Children Act punishes the crime of trafficking in children and women by capital punishment or imprisonment for life and a fine. The 1993 Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act prohibits keeping a brothel or allowing the usage of premises as brothels, soliciting for the purposes of prostitution, living on the money transacted in prostitution, procuring individuals for the purpose of prostitution, importing a female for the purpose of prostitution, and detaining a woman for the purpose of prostitution. The act also prohibits encouraging a girl under 18 to be in prostitution. The Penal Code prohibits procurement of a girl under the age of 18 for illicit intercourse with another person; selling, letting, hiring, or disposing of minors under the age of 18 for the purpose of prostitution; and buying minors for the same purpose. The Ministry of Women and Children Affairs (MWCA) carried out a 3-year pilot project called 'Coordinated Program to Combat Child Trafficking'. As a result, a counter trafficking framework report was published to help the Bangladeshi government with its future counter trafficking plan of action. MWCA operates support centres at six divisional levels that offer shelter and training for rehabilitation. The ministry also hosts a rehabilitation centre for destitute children and a home for boys. The National Task Force for Anti-Child Trafficking was formed under this project. As part of its anti-trafficking measures, the Government created a fast-track court to prosecute trafficking offences. Yet, no convictions have been made to date.

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Initiative of the Donors⁵

Major respective and multilateral donors supporting the projects identified with the assurance of child trafficking with Bangladesh incorporate Save the Children UK, Plan Bangladesh, Asia Development Bank (ADB), AUSAID European Commission, International Organization for Migration (IOM), ILO-IPEC, NORAD, UNDP, UNICEF, USAID, and World Bank. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has likewise carried out a USAID funded project aimed at the Eradication of Hazardous Labour in Bangladesh. As a team with the World Food Program (WFP), the Government began the Food for Education Program in 1993 with the plan to draw in poor children and their families to primary education.

There is worldwide obstruction against child trafficking and the genuine reasons for child trafficking are being followed so it can stop.

- Article 36 of the CRC requires States to ‘protect the child against all other forms of exploitation prejudicial to any aspects of the child's welfare’.
- Article 34 obliges State parties to ‘protect children from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse and take national and bilateral measures to prevent:
 - a) The inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity;
 - b) The exploitative use of children in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices; and
 - c) The exploitative use of children in pornographic performances and materials’.

Initiative of the NGOs³

In Bangladesh, numerous NGOs and women's organizations, from the last decade, have started intercessions to forestall and take out prostitution just as give recovery and backing administrations to sex-workers and their children. Such mediations incorporate education, awareness development, research and documentation, projects, advocacy and media participation for child trafficking. Different national NGOs like UBINIG, the Center for Women and Children Studies (CWCS), Uttoron, other than numerous others, are assuming a significant part in resolving the issue of child

trafficking. Likewise there are local organizations like Action Against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children (ATSEC) assuming a significant part in resolving the issue through various shared endeavors. Many NGOs additionally conduct researches on different issues of child trafficking or archive the child trafficking cases. These research findings are published as documents, mimeos and media reports. The Center for Women and Children Studies (CWCS) has embraced mastery of trafficking in children from media coverage. Bangladesh Shishu Adhikar Forum and human Rights Journalist Forum of Bangladesh have aggregated reports from news clippings on trafficking in children. Organizations for example, Hotline Bangladesh (Asia), Ain-O-Salish Kendro, BNWLA, Nikusimaz Samaz Kallyan Protisthan, MUKTI are likewise engaged with activity programs like, investigation, and rescue of the trafficked children. It has been seen that the rehabilitation of trafficked children is an extremely troublesome errand. Thusly, only a few organizations are engaged with rehabilitation programs. NGOs like, Sinnomul Mohila Samity and Hotline Bangladesh (Asia) have programs for the recovery of trafficked children. (Fact-finding Meeting, 1997).

4.9 Conclusion

Child trafficking has arisen as one of the most noticeably awful and most inescapable types of human rights violation of children. Child trafficking is today a significant social and political concern both around the world just as broadly. It has additionally become the quickest developing criminal undertaking on the planet. The issue of Child trafficking has created part of concerns and anxieties among the worldwide and public arrangement producers and governments and the common society on the loose. It has been seen that the Child trafficking is a deep rooted issue. However, the worry is that the size of it is increasing with the developing occurrence of neediness and criminalization. As Bangladesh is destitution blasted country, Child trafficking is expanding at an alarming rate. Notwithstanding, coordinated endeavors are there with respect to the Government, the global offices, the giver local area and the NGOs to battle the issue. It has been seen that the issue has worldwide and territorial measurements.

CHAPTER FIVE

Methodology of the Study

5.1 Introduction

5.2 Main Research Method

5.3 Area of the Study

5.4 Population and Unit of the Study

5.5 Sample and Sampling and Techniques

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5.11 Conclusion

CHAPTER FIVE

Methodology of the Study

5.1 Introduction

The entire research relies upon some major philosophical doubts about what involves 'legitimate' research and which research methods are appropriate for the progression of data in a given study. To lead and assess any study, it is accordingly essential to understand what these suppositions are. The ⁹⁶ research method is a methodology of enquiry, which moves from the hidden presumptions to research plan, and data collection (Myers, 2009). The methodology some portion of a research paper gives the information by which an investigation's authenticity is judged. Research strategy is a way to deal with productively tackles the research issue.

5.2 Main Research Method

The present research is operated based on qualitative approach as this method is very much helpful to reach a generalized decision and at the same time it helps to reach the deepest of the problem. I decide for understanding ¹⁴ Child Trafficking from the Socio-legal Perspective of Bangladesh and portraying this issue utilizing qualitative data. Case study method is used as a main method in my research, because it is an important method of the qualitative research.

There are two research approaches usually used in social research- one is Qualitative and other is Quantitative. Both the styles share essential standards of science, although the two methodologies contrast altogether. Each has its solidarity's and constraints, subjects or issues where it sparkles, and exemplary studies that give exceptional bits of knowledge into public activity (Neuman and Kreuger, 2003, p.16).

⁴⁶ Qualitative research, "seeks to construct representations based on in depth, detailed knowledge of cases, often to correct misrepresentations or to offer new representations of the research subject" (Ragin, 1994, p. 92).

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“Qualitative researchers are interested in understanding the meaning people have constructed, that is, how people make sense of their world and the experiences they have in the world” (Merriam, 2009, p. 13).



Figure5: Qualitative Research Methods

Source: <https://www.questionpro.com/blog/qualitative-research-methods/>

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There are six types of qualitative research. Such as- the phenomenological model, the ethnographic model, grounded theory, case study, historical model and the narrative model. The case study method has advanced in the course of recent years and formed into a significant qualitative research method. This kind of research method is utilized in the field of like education, sociologies and comparative research areas of social sciences. As the name proposes it is utilized for clarifying an association or an entity.

In this context, the present study research is qualitative in nature to explore the research wonder in an ideal manner as I have had the option to uncover my respondents experience, sentiments and thoughts.

5.3 Area of the Study

In a research, selection of the study area is vital matter. As a research area for this study Bangladesh National Lawyers Association (BNWLA), Ain O Salish Kendra

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(ASK), Victim Support Center, Others many NGOs, Lawyers, and Law Enforcement Agencies are taken.

5.4 Population and Unit of the Study

In this study, the child who are victims of trafficking under the of 18 years old, NGOs worker, lawyer, law enforcement officers and victims support agencies have been taken as population and every one of these people is the unit of analysis.

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5.5 Sample and Sampling and Techniques

In this study, purposive sampling method of non-probability sampling is used. There are five girls who are direct victim of trafficking taken as sample. Among others two lawyers, one NGO worker and another one is police officer, all person are working in child trafficking matter. I have utilized purposive sampling to my respondents so they could give in-depth and describe data which I required. It's profoundly emotional and decided standards which have assisted me with gathering information from the respondents. Child Victims identity mentioning in my research is alphabetically (A, B, C, and D). Lawyers, NGO worker and police officer identity mentioning in my research is numerically (1, 2, 3 and 4).

Types of Sample (Case)	Numbers of Sample (Case)	Total Numbers of Sample (Case)
Victims of Child Trafficking	5	5
Samples from Support Agencies		4
Lawyers of Child Trafficking	2	
NGO worker of Child Trafficking	1	
Police officer	1	
		9

Table3: Sample Design

5.6 Data Collection Method

The data was gathered through face to face interview with the respondents. A semi-structured interview schedule is utilized and both open and shut finished inquiries were planned. Following the semi-structured interview schedule guide more data from the respondents were gathered and respondents have seen more about the significance of the study and brought it into an extraordinary concern.

Interviews were led in Bangla since it is expected that the respondents are agreeable in addressing the inquiries in their local language since they needed to discuss a touchy issue. At that point they were with the end goal of study deciphered in verbatim style in English. In analyzing qualitative data description and explanation of themes and concepts has been presented in a narrative way.

5.7 Semi-Structured Interview Schedule

Semi-structured interview guide who permits the interviewer to pose additional inquiry about their sentiments and offer my assessment too. Semi-interviewer guide covered subjects of respondent about their way of life, thinking, sufferings, encounters and viewpoints moreover. To guarantee exactness secondary data was gathered from various newspapers, articles, research papers, books, writings, official records and web.

5.8 Data Processing, Analysis, and Interpretation

After the culmination of gathering the information from the respondents, it has been altered purposively and arranged based on various qualities. The qualitative analysis has been finished by utilizing expressive way. In analyzing qualitative data depiction and clarification of topics and ideas has been introduced in a narrative way.

Neumean and Kreuger (2003) mentioned that, "Qualitative analysis does not draw on a large well established body of formal knowledge from mathematics and statistics. The data are in the form of words, which are relatively imprecise, diffuse and context based, and can have more than one meaning. So, researcher analyzes data by organizing it into categories on the basis of themes, concepts or similar features and

develops new concepts, formulates conceptual definitions and examines the relationships among concepts.”

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Qualitative analysis does not draw on an established body of formal knowledge from mathematics and statistics. The data are consisting of words, which are relatively imprecise, diffuse and context-based and can have different meaning. So data was analyzed by organizing it into categories, ideas, concepts or similar features and develops new concepts from connections and examines the relationships among the concepts. Findings of the study have been described in sixth, seventh and eighth chapters.

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5.9 Validity, Reliability, and Generalizability

Validity

Validity means 'having foundation subject to truth' while the term dependability is most immovably related to thought of consistency. Robert L. Barker (1995) defines validity as “The concept concerned with the extent to which a procedure is able to measure the quality it is intended to measure”.

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There are two major kinds of Validity, one is internal which refers to the authenticity of the estimation and test itself and other is the external validity referring to the ability to sum up the revelations to the goal people. To validate my study, I have researched, formulated of my data and it has been guaranteed the qualitative analysis. I have attempted to validate my investigation by keeping up draw out commitment and relentless perception of my respondents and I have developed affinity to my respondents.

Reliability

I have utilized reliability quality to discover the specific aftereffects of my study. By planning the data, assessing and analysis the findings and parleying the norm of my research. Reliability of research according to Wiersma, (2000), “Concerns the reliability and consistency of the methods, conditions and results. Reliability is a necessary characteristic for validity. Essentially reliability and validity establish the credibility of the research” I have guaranteed reliability in my research. Reliability has been assisted me with guaranteeing the analytical methodology of my study.

Generalizability

To Generalizability to guarantee that what is the situation in one spot or time, will be so somewhere else not in some other time. The objective of qualitative work isn't to summarize over a general population. Maybe a qualitative methodology attempts to give understanding from the respondent's perspective. Cziko's (Cziko, 1993, p. 10) point is "Because of the many and varied ways in which individuals differ from each other and because these differences change over time, comprehensive and definitive experiments in the social sciences are not possible...the most we can ever realistically hope to achieve in educational research is not prediction and control but rather only temporary understanding". In this sense different technique, for instance, insights, gatherings and records has been used towards the Generalizability of the ebb and flow research that is to update the reliability and authenticity of the exploration and to improve the examination and understanding of advancement of the other assessment considers. I have ensured Generalizability in my research. Generalizability quality has been helped me with ensuring the analytical strategy of my research.

5.10 Ethical Consideration of the Study

Ethical considerations in research are crucial. Ethics are the norms and standards for conduct that differentiate between right and wrong. They help to determine the differences between acceptable and unacceptable behaviors. Ethical standards prevent against the fabrication or falsifying of data and therefore, promote the pursuit of knowledge and truth which is the primary goal of research. American Psychological Association (APA) has mentioned five major ethical issues for the researchers as follows; discuss intellectual property frankly be conscious of multiple roles, follow informed consent rules, tap into ethics resources and respect confidentiality and privacy that includes discussing the limits of confidentiality, knowing federal and state of law, taking practical security measures, thinking about data sharing before research begins and understanding limit of the internet. On the other hand, Informed consent, beneficence- do not harm, respect for anonymity and confidentiality, respect for privacy, vulnerable groups of people are the ethics of research identified by the Health science journal (Georgia and Marinna). However, ethical issues followed while conducting the present research is to obey voluntary participation, to provide

informed consent, to ensure no risk of harm, to maintain confidentiality, to hide anonymity, to provide security, to follow ethical consideration in data analyzing, to the avoiding misinterpretation.

5.11 Conclusion

The chapter has outlined the methodology of this study and way in which these decisions anchored the research design and process of analysis. In this chapter case study method used so that I can describe, analyze and interpreted of **Child Trafficking from the Socio-legal Perspective of Bangladesh**. I belief in this research will provide a detail picture of **Child Trafficking from the Socio-legal Perspective of Bangladesh** and doing on various source of information, explore theme and issues that developed my observation interacts and details a portrait of **Child Trafficking from the Socio-legal Perspective of Bangladesh**. So, it is hope that research will be helpful for academicians, researchers, and policy makers in developing plan and for conducting further research on this topic.

CHAPTER SIX

Case Presentation of Child Trafficking

6.1 Introduction

6.2 Case Presentation of Victims of Child Trafficking

- **67 Case Study-1**
- **Case Study-2**
- **Case Study-3**
- **Case Study-4**
- **Case Study-5**

6.3 Case Presentation of Lawyers of Child Trafficking

- **100 Case Study-1**
- **Case Study-2**

6.4 Case Presentation of Law Enforcement Agencies of Child Trafficking

- **119 Case Study-1**
- **Case Study-2**

6.5 Conclusion

CHAPTER SIX

Case Presentation of Child Trafficking

6.1 Introduction

There are all out 9 cases in this child trafficking which is separated into three sections; among them in conducting the research data was collected through in-depth interviews from five (05) children those are victim of child trafficking based on issues like; age, educational level, marital status, occupation, family information, economical conditions, society statues, Mental and health conditions, Government and Non-government Services and family support of the respondents. Using in-depth interviews allowed me for adequate answers to complex questions and helped uncover relevant information. The respondents were child trafficking age 15 years and 18 years. To explore, the opinions of the support agencies I have taken two (02) cases from law enforcement agencies one is NGO worker and another is Police Officer and two (02) lawyers who are working in the child trafficking issues. Child victim's identity mentioning in my research is alphabetically (A, B, C, and D). Lawyers, NGO worker and Police Officer identity mentioning in my research is numerically (1, 2, 3 and 4).

6.2 Case Presentation of Victims of Child Trafficking

This fragment is elite to depict the itemized case show of victims of child trafficking alongside their own account in various perspectives.

Case study-1

(Victims of Child Trafficking)

'A' is the daughter of a poor farmer. She is about 17 years old. She studied up to class seven. There are six members in her family and her father is the only bread earner of the family. Due to financial crisis she could not complete her primary education. She

was trafficked at the age of 14 when she had no idea of child trafficking. She was sent with a two man to work in a garments factory as her family wanted her to earn money and support them.

She mentioned,

"My parents sent me with two men to Dhaka for working as a garments factory but they took me to a hotel and sold me there."

As she mentioned, her parents got lured by the stranger and they easily fell into the trap. She was sold to an old lady who worked in a hotel. There were other girls who had been trafficked from different places.

I asked my respondents about the social behavior they receive.

She answered,

"My neighbors ignore me and show dismay to talk with me. I felt very bad when they refused me."

She is neglected in the society and her life has changed drastically. All her friends, relatives also neglect her and treat her as a criminal.

I asked my respondents about health education and health facilities in her life.

She said that,

"I did not get any health facilities in my life as an adolescent girl, I faced a number of health problems but I do not get any facilities from my family."

In conducting the study respondents were questioned with a view to find out the familiarity and insight about child trafficking. Quite a heterogeneous understanding was noticed although some common observations were also noted.

She mentioned that,

"I am not a well educated. I didn't have enough knowledge about it. But after my rehabilitation and counseling now I know a lot about the issue. Even now I share my thoughts and feelings regarding its negative effects to other girls."

In these cases, girls are more vulnerable to fall into the trap of love.

She stated that,

"I eloped with a stranger who tempted me with the dream of marriage. But he actually wanted to sell me for making money."

In our country, girls enter into their puberty before boys. Traffickers target this adolescent child and make psychological bond with them, later on convinced them to leave home, and later on deceive them.

She claimed,

"The traffickers tied my mouth, hands and legs and just kept me in a dark room. I was left crying whole night."

Studies say that psychological torture is much more severe and can affect children badly than physical torture. It takes more time to come out of mental trauma especially, for the young children.

She also claimed that,

"We got very little or no services from the ¹¹⁵ government and non-government organizations. There is no financial security for our future."

The government these enacted number of laws to diminish that tendency of child trafficking. Although a number of laws have been enacted to reduce child trafficking, there is no significant success in this matter. The services of the government and non-government organizations are not enough to deal with this heinous act.

She mentioned,

"We need social support to make a better future. We also have the rights to participate in society like other people."

People in our country do not accept trafficked victims and restrain them from normal social life. It is high time to change their attitude in order to provide mental support to the victim children.

She stated,

"I was told to stay at home and stop going to school. I did not get enough support from my family. Family support is very important to do something good in future."

In this research, most of the respondents lack family support and dream to get support from their families to begin a new life.

Case study-2
(Victims of Child Trafficking)

'B' is the daughter of a Day labor. She is about 17 years old. She studied up to class seven. There are seven members in her family and her father is the only bread earner of the family. Due to financial crisis she could not complete her primary education. She was trafficked at the age of 15 when she had no idea of child trafficking. She was sent with her neighbor to work in a garments factory as her family wanted her to earn money and support them.

She mentioned,

"I worked at a stationary shop. Later on, my parents decided to send me in the city with other children of my area for working in garments. The people with whom we were sent tried to sell us."

Poverty in rural areas forces parents to make their children work to earn livelihood. The dishonest and greedy people often take the advantage of their poverty and easily succeed to trafficker children.

She mentioned that,

"My life was abominable when I faced child trafficking. There was no scope for education. But after the rehabilitation my life has changed. Now I am getting education here with other girls. They also provide training on painting, sewing, printing, and etcetera. In future I want to start my own boutique."

Victims of children by trafficking believe that lack of education somehow is responsible for their oppressed condition. Respondents dream to educate their children so they become self-reliant and can live their life with dignity.

She mentioned,

"I found my neighbors and school friends avoiding me and showing disinterest to interact with me, I suffered from loneliness a few days; and it took long time to normalize this behavior."

Social behavior affects children's mental and social life directly or indirectly.

She mentioned,

"No one wants to give me work. I was thrown out of the house where I worked previously. Life becomes more difficult for me."

It is noticed that child trafficking incidents have very adverse impacts on the social status of the victim children. These victim children are neglected in all spheres of their social life.

She stated that,

"I cannot talk to people comfortably after this incident. Everyone seems like evil people to me and I cannot even fraternize with my family members as before."

Psychological torture adversely changes the mind set of these children. Sometimes, they stop believing in human being.

She mentioned,

"I was going to school before this incident but my study got interrupted by the incident. Later on, I was discouraged to attend school and my education remains incomplete."

In our country, trafficked victims get isolated from normal life. The education of these children gets more adversely affected by child trafficking who hinders the development of the children in future life.

I asked my respondents about their suggestions and recommendations.

She answered,

"I face discrimination and an behavior from the society. This situation breaks my self confidence and self-esteem. If people accept us like normal children and allow living life as before, it will be very easy for us to forget those bad memories and go ahead for a better life."

Generally, society and family have direct impact on the minds of the victim children. The negligence of family makes these children inferior and impedes their future life.

Case study-3 (Victims of Child Trafficking)

'C' is the daughter of a day labor and she is approximately 16 years old. She studied up to class four. She had to work as a helper from his very childhood and could not continue her study onwards. There are five members in his family. In order to support

his family, she has to work from his early age. She was trafficked at the age of 14. She was sent with a neighbor to work in a house. However, the trafficker tried to traffic him to abroad.

She stated,

"There are five members in my family. My parents sent me with a man to the city for working in a house."

In order to earn money or search of working opportunities, these children are sent with traffickers or their agents from their families it is seen that rural poor children are more vulnerable to be the targets of the traffickers.

She said that,

³⁹
"I started to work as a domestic servant from a very young age to contribute to the family expenses because I belong to a poor family. Due to financial crisis it was not possible for my parents to bear my educational expenses. So they sent me to Dhaka."

Education helps children to open up with new horizons, broadens the thinking capabilities, develops new idea, enhances the skills and knowledge as well as provides courage to meet the challenges of lives.

She told that,

"Although I was not able to complete my education due to lack of financial support, but I think child education is needed for their mental wellbeing and it be created more conscious about present world if I know trafficking I did not faced the worse situation."

She expressed,

"I face social discrimination and refusal in every sphere. I was thrown out of my workplace. Sometimes, the situation forces me to think of committing suicide."

Since majority of the respondents shared their sufferings as trafficked victims, it is quite clear that child trafficking immensely hampers their quality life.

She shared,

"The financial condition of my family is poor. So, it is difficult for us to file cases and bear the expenses."

Since majority of the victim children belong to illiterate and poor family, they hardly have knowledge of legal rights and procedures. Thus, they often intend to remain silent and take any steps to punish the traffickers.

She mentioned,

"I am treated like a criminal. I always dream to go back to my earlier life. People of the society should change their mentality and misconceptions."

She telling that,

"I was deceived by the man who lured me by the promise of marry me. He broke his promise and sold me in a brothel."

Since adolescent girls have more attractive looks, there is a demand of these girls in brothels.

In this regard she stated,

"I was isolated from my surrounding after returning home. My neighbors stopped talking to me. Also, people stared at me and laughed."

While conducting this research, I realized that society often denies accepting victim children. The families of victim children also face social negligence and this makes the life of the victims very difficult.

She stated,

"I got severe injuries during working on a factory. When I was rescued, my health deteriorated but I did not get treatment."

In this country, a large number of trafficked children get handicapped or died due to severe injuries. Family members and people of the society show indifference to the necessity of admitting them to the hospital.

She stated,

"No one wants to give me work. If the government provides employment opportunities for us, it will be very conducive to lead an independent life."

The victims generally face financial and legal issues. However, very few victims get financial support through it is not enough for them. The victims need special health care and rehavitation after rescues which are often denied.

Case study – 4
(Victims of Child Trafficking)

'D' is the daughter of a poor farmer and she is approximately 17 years old. She studied up to class four. She had to work as a housemate from her childhood and could not continue her study onwards. There are eight members in his family. In order to support her family, she is to work from his early age. She was trafficked at the age of 13. She was sent with her relative to work in a factory. However, the trafficker tried to traffic him to abroad.

She mentioned,

"I was sent for working with a stranger. If my parents were more conscious, I would not be trafficked easily."

In our country, poor parents often tend to send their children outside to earn money. They are not conscious of the risk of child trafficking. They need to be made more conscious to realize the importance of children's safety issues.

She said that,

"I was sent to work in a garment factory. My family dreamt to get me a better life there."

In our country, poor parents often get convinced by the traffickers in the hope of getting financial support. Poverty situation makes them helpless.

She asserted that,

"My parent has discriminated between me and my brothers in terms of providing education. But I will educate all my children equally."

Even after the birth, the girl children face discrimination and oppression. ³⁷ In considering the determinants of education, it is important to realize that poverty circumstances are not only factors education.

She expressed that,

"I have no knowledge about trafficking. Now I realize that if I know about the trafficking, I did not face the bad situation. I think in our society majority children do not know the child trafficking"

Although there have been revolutionary change in our society but most of peoples are now illiterate and they have no idea or knowledge about some problems such as trafficking, terrorism, forced sex, prostitution etc because of a number of people are living in poverty line. They have one thought how survival in society and how can manage foods for family members.

She stated,

"No one wants to fraternize with me. My life has become unbearable because of this incident."

Child trafficking sometimes comprises sexual activities, particularly, in case of female children. Consequently, victims are isolated and rejected from the society.

She mentioned,

"I was forced to get intimate and later on, I got infected to PSTD. I could not share this fact with of my family and I am still suffering."

The parents of trafficked children are found capricious and disinterested in taking care of their children. They try to hide this kind of situation in order to avoid frowning of the society.

In my research, I asked the respondents about the services of the government and non-government organizations and their effectiveness.

She commented,

"I got only 3000 taka for my medical expense which was not sufficient to complete my medical checkup. My family could not afford my expenses at that time and I got no help from government or non-government organizations."

The government has initiated many laws and services for the well-being of the trafficked children. However, to what extent these victims are provided with the services is the remaining question? In my research, the respondents claimed that they were unaware of legal rights and got insufficient response from the law enforcement agencies.

She stated,

"We were not aware of the fact where we could get legal assistance."

In this research, respondents also mentioned strengthening family support and consciousness as a recommendation to help them overcome the situation.

She told that,

"My family does not allow me to go outside. Also, my family members show negligence towards me. If I get family support, it will help me to live in a better way."

Family support is the main factor after trafficking but in our country parents are not understand this situation properly.

Case study -5 (Victims of Child Trafficking)

'E' is the daughter of a poor farmer. She is about 18 years old. She studied up to class eight. There are seven members in her family and her father is the only bread earner of the family. Due to financial crisis she could not complete her secondary education. She was trafficked at the age of 15 when she had no idea of child trafficking. She was sent with her relatives to work in a garments factory as her family wanted her to earn money and support them.

My question was about the occupation of the family members; most of them are related with agriculture and rest of the family members are student as well as other service holders.

She mentioned that,

"My father used to run a shop in a market; he used to sell grocers goods, and sometimes used to shift his business to seasonal business. During the political instability some culprits vandalized my shop and snatched away all goods. Now my father is a landless farmer and working as a day laborer."

She stated,

"I was sent with an old man for working there. My parents agreed to send me with the stranger."

The study shows that poor children are mainly victims of child trafficking. Poor parents with many children easily fall into the trap of clever traffickers. They easily get lured by the traffickers to send their children outside in order to earn more.

She shared,

"I was offered to work in a garments factory and get a better life. It seemed as a lottery to me and I fall into their trap."

Most of the respondents do not get enough food, clothes and education from their early age. So, there remains a tendency of grabbing the opportunities from the traffickers. The traffickers often take the advantage of poverty situation by offering lucrative jobs and financial security. When I asked them to tell about their age?

She mentioned that,

"I don't have any idea of age; during 2002 I admitted in primary school. I cannot recall my exact birth date, write as your wish."

During the conducting my study I got realized that the demographic condition of the respondents are not up to mark. Most of the respondents are illiterate and more vulnerable.

She said that,

"I have gone to school. My parents were not concerned about my education as they were illiterate and were not aware about its importance. But now I understand the necessity of education. If I was educated enough may be I would have lead a much better life then now."

That is so much pathetic for us .Lack of education they are not conscious enough about their family members and their future life. In my research, respondents also find child trafficking responsible to affect their life adversely.

She stated,

"I lost two years in my life due to child trafficking. People nowadays ignore me socially. It has totally turned my life into a desert."

Victims generally get social negligence and become unable to cope up with the social environment. Respondents of my research also agreed to this matter.

She expressed that,

"All my friends and companions left me after the incident. I had to stay at a corner of my house. My parents did not allow me to join any social gatherings and function."

In our country, child trafficking adds terror amongst the parents who face this kind of incident. Since the victim children get social boycott, it leaves very negative impact on their mental health. In order to change the attitude of people and victims raising awareness among them is a crying need.

She said,

"I was mentally sick and traumatized, I got admitted to a hospital but I did not get proper treatment there."

Trafficked children often go through physical violence and need immediate medical healthcare. Very few families are able to afford the medical expenses. For this reason, victim children do not get proper treatment even after admitting into hospitals. Sometimes, hospital authorities, doctors and nurses also show negligence and carelessness to the victims.

She mentioned,

"I could not sleep properly after the incident. I kept myself away from everyone. The worst memories of the incident always haunted me."

It becomes very difficult and sometimes impossible for the children to come out of the mental trauma they went through. In case of girls, who sold as sex workers, are forced to intimate. As a result, many of them feel nausea at the presence of opposite sex in their later life. They cannot normalize their mind to lead successful married life in future.

She mentioned,

"I got little response from the law enforcement agencies. The procedures were very time-consuming and ambiguous."

It is seen that the traffickers sometimes get political favors'. Also, some dishonest members of the law enforcement agencies help them to escape from the fence of legal steps.

6.3 Case Presentation of Lawyers of Child Trafficking

This fragment is elite to depict the itemized case show of lawyers of child trafficking alongside their own account in various perspectives.

Case Study -1 (Lawyers of Child Trafficking)

'1" is the lawyer of high court. He has been practicing over 18 years. In this long period, he has dealt a number of cases regarding child trafficking.

He referred,

"Most of child trafficking cases I saw, majority of children come from poor family and their parent does not have knowledge about child trafficking. They sent their children for batter job and batter salary."

Majority of the victim children had little or no education at all. Most of the parents of the victims are seen to be trapped by the lucrative offers of the traffickers. He found that the victims are sent with strangers in search of work. Also, the victims are found in a state of mental breakdown.

He commented,

"Victim children face acute social discrimination and their mental condition breaks down. We need to be more kind to the vulnerable children."

There are a number of factors behind this scenario such as misconception about child trafficking, sexual engagement, physical abuse, conservative outlook. It hinders the mental growth of these children.

He mentioned,

"Victims of child trafficking need special health care to recover. Our rehabilitation centre offer very poor facilities and only a very few of them get proper care."

Inspire of being a large portion of the total population, children are deprived of their basic human rights including health care facilities. As an active trafficking route country, every year thousands of children are trafficked and become victims of physical abuse. However, these victim children get very little opportunity for further rehabilitation and reintegration.

Regarding this issue he stated,

"We always try to help the victims to get justice. But sometimes we are bound to consider legal procedures though there are some likings. There are huge numbers of cases but very few victims are eager further proceeding legal procedures and co-operate with us to punish the criminals. Moreover, they sometimes get afraid of facing further safety issues from the traffickers."

The victims of child trafficking have to follow the decisions of their families. It is found that very often the family members of the victims deny going through legal procedures and having the fear of facing harm from the traffickers.

He said,

"Since the parents of the victims were not solvent and literate, they mainly try to avoid taking legal steps against the traffickers."

The victim sides get afraid of further harm from the culprits. The victims become inferior in the society. They are deprived of their human rights and working opportunities which impact their future life. He found that the victims are treated as criminals in their surroundings. He regretted about the drawbacks of legal procedures. He suggested that victims need to be provided with government legal assistance. He further recommended that proper implementation of laws and kind treatment to the victims can help diminishing the rate of child trafficking.

Case Study-2 (Lawyers of Child Trafficking)

'2' is a lawyer in High Court Division and he is in this profession over 20 years. He has experienced many cases regarding child trafficking. He has seen that majority of the victims belong to poor family class. The parents of the victims are not aware of child trafficking and its consequences.

He noticed that,

"About 80% victims are girls between 13 to 18 years. The victims mostly had little or no education at all."

He found that most of the cases the parents of the victims were found to send their children with other people in search of work. Also, many young girls elope with strangers falling to love trap. These children are sold to work, run jockeys or used as sex workers.

He also noticed that,

"I found that majority of the victims who come to here are from poor families. The parents are mainly forced to accept the situation due to poverty."

Poverty is greatly responsible for trafficking by forcing parents and members of poor families. Also, poor parents fail to educate their children due to extreme poverty. They have to focus on earning money rather educating children.

In this regard, He stated,

"Trafficked victims need health, financial and mental support, I usually find⁴² that victims are hardly provided with necessary services by the government as well as the non-government organizations. The government needs to focus on overall circumstances and supports the victims accordingly."

He mentioned,

"I found that many families did not support trafficked victims rather blamed them. We should make the family members aware of the real situation and necessity of family support. Family support and consciousness is very necessary for the recovery of the trafficked victims and elimination of child trafficking."

He stated that,

"There is often a lacking in information from the victims. It becomes very difficult to take a step without proper information."

Thus, sustainable solutions cannot be provided due to lack of information. In the same way, parents of the victim children are often unaware of their children's activities. Poor parents who send their children with the traffickers without knowing necessary information are mainly vulnerable to fall into the trap of the traffickers. This kind of

negligence from the authorities and families of the victims increase the chances of child trafficking.

He also noticed that,

"In our country, we mainly focus on physical injury and cannot value mental health but mental trauma is more harmful for the children."

This kind of trauma has a lifelong impact on the children and can be harmful to develop a strong personality.

He said,

"Generally victims came to me with physical and mental illness. They were not provided with proper medical assistance."

He noticed that most of the parents are not interested to go through legal procedures. They also got afraid of the safety of their families. He explained that the victims often face social misbehavior and mental torture in their society.

They are also deprived of working opportunities in future. He found that the victims are kept isolated from social activities. Our laws and legal procedures are not being used properly to support the victims. Although a large number of cases have been filed, only a few cases are dealt successfully. Regarding this issue, '2' suggested to provide legal assistance to the victims and implement strict laws to punish the traffickers.

He also recommended that,

"Ensuring proper treatment to the victims and raising public awareness to support the victims."

6.4 Case Presentation of Law Enforcement Agencies of Child Trafficking

This fragment is elite to depict the itemized case show of Law Enforcement Agencies of child trafficking alongside their own account in various perspectives.

Case Study-1

(Law Enforcement Agencies of Child Trafficking)

'3' is the NGO worker. He has been working over 10 years. In this long period, he has rescued a number of children from trafficking. He noticed that most of the child

trafficking victims are from poor families. Most of the time, the parents of the victims are unaware and whimsical about the risk of child trafficking. He found that girls are more vulnerable to child trafficking than boys. Majority of the victim children had little or no education at all.

He commented,

"A very few cases are dealt successfully in a year. Since there is a lacking of getting proper information, many of the cases remained unsolved over years. Most shocking fact is that many of the children were sent for working with the consent of their parents."

The government is making significant efforts to alleviate child trafficking but somehow all these efforts cannot reach the goal properly. There remains huge lacking of authentic information about the number of trafficking cases. There remains a knowledge gap between the problems and effective analysis of overall circumstances of child trafficking.

He stated,

"Trap of love is a very popular way of child trafficking. Girls become the victims of trafficking through emotional blackmail."

A very common way of child trafficking is 'trap of love'. Every year a large number of adolescent children get victims of this trap. Sometimes, it becomes impossible to rescue the victims who voluntarily eloped with the traffickers.

Again he said that,

"We often rescued victims in a state of having mental and physical injuries. Thus, they need long term health care and observation but there is a very little scope of health care of the children."

The health care facilities for trafficked children are needed to be distinguished from the treatment of normal children. The scope of health care for trafficked victims is very narrow in our country and needs to be improved.

He told that,

"Most of the victims belong to poor social status and the circumstances made their lives more difficult. The assistance of the government as well as non government organizations is very necessary to lead a normal life."

Child trafficking makes the victims vulnerable within their society. In this situation, they need special treatment and care from the government. The government services often fail to identify the problems which the victims face.

He mentioned that,

"Generally, life becomes troublesome for the trafficked victims. Tolerating this kind of situation at this young age is really tough and can hurt their normal life in future. Moreover, physical labor and mental pressure leave negative impact on their tender mind which can sustain afterwards."

In general, quality life includes social, mental and economic balance which a person needs to live. Child trafficking hampers all these factors directly or indirectly. Child trafficking can have physical, emotional and psychological effects on anyone involved.

He stated,

"People in our society have misconceptions about child trafficking. They need to be made aware and motivated to support trafficked victims instead of neglecting or blaming."

The government should take ⁶¹ initiatives to make people aware of the true situation of child trafficking and its consequences on the mind of the children.

He opined,

"Trafficked victims need special care and attention. Family support is very important to get social acceptance and recovery. Also, it is the consciousness of the family which can ensure children's safety and eliminate trafficking risk."

Trafficking incidents leave adverse impacts on the minds of the trafficked victims. They suffer from anxiety, fear and many other mental problems. To recover from this state, family support is very essential.

Case Study-2

(Law Enforcement Agencies of Child Trafficking)

'4" is the officer In-charge of Police station. He has been working over 15 years. In this long period, he has rescued a number of children from trafficking.

He noticed that,

“Most of the child trafficking victims are from poor families such as their parents occupation are day labor, rickshaw puller, industrial labors etc. Most of the time, the parents of the victims are unaware and whimsical about the risk of child trafficking.”

He found that,

“Girls are more vulnerable to child trafficking than boys. Majority of the victim children had little or no education at all.”

Again he said that,

“I am fully speechless, parents are not properly knowing the child information where is her child stay and doing their works”.

Most of the parents of the victims are seen to be trapped by the lucrative offers of the traffickers. He found that the victims are sent with strangers in search of work. Also, the victims are found in a state of mental breakdown.

He said,

“Since the parents of the victims were not solvent and literate, they mainly try to avoid taking legal steps against the traffickers.”

The victim sides get afraid of further harm from the culprits. The victims become inferior in the society. They are deprived of their human rights and working opportunities which impact their future life. I asked one of law enforcement agency member, victim had idea what trafficking was?

He indicate that,

“I saw, most of the victim have do not have any idea of child trafficking and theirs parent does not know about child trafficking.”

He said that,

“Our society is still in a wrong track of not accepting victim children comfortably. We need to ensure proper right of these victim children in the society.”

It is seen that there are multiple laws regarding child trafficking but there is no distinct rule in a society about the proper behavior towards the victim children.

Existing laws can eliminate the tendency of child trafficking but laws cannot change the mentality of the people belong to the society.

He expressed,

"People have misconceptions and social stigma about child trafficking. They discriminate between normal children and victim children. This situation makes the life of these victims more difficult."

Trafficked children in our country are often denied of social acceptance. It is a violation of human rights. Their social rights as well as human rights; in the same way, trafficking survivors are stigmatized by their own families, communities and society.

He opined that,

"We generally found trafficked victims in a state of mental breakdown. They refused to talk and just cried loudly. The circumstances they went through leave very negative impact on their mental health."

Trafficked victims need more mental care after rescue. If their mental health remains traumatized, their future life will be in danger.

He said that,

"We noticed that most of the victim children belong to poor families and their parents mainly focus on earning money to give them financial security rather than education and social safety."

Poor parents often fail to meet their family needs and send their children for working. A very shocking fact is that sometimes children are sold by their family members.

He told that,

"Majority of the victims belongs to poor families and wants to avoid legal complications. The authority needs to enact more accessible laws to support these helpless victims."

Most of the victims are illiterate and have little or no knowledge of legal procedures. The law enforcement agencies also show negligence to the cases regarding trafficking. It is found that many of the trafficked victims

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are not interested to file cases against the traffickers; even in some cases, the survivor's families get lured by the traffickers and in exchange of good amount of money they settle the cases outside the court.

He found that.

“The victims are treated as criminals in their surroundings. He regretted about the drawbacks of legal procedures.”

He suggested that.

“Victims need to be provided with government legal assistance.”

He further recommended that,

“Proper implementation of laws and kind treatment to the victims can help diminishing the rate of child trafficking.”

6.5 Conclusion

At the finish of this part it will in general be said that contextual analysis is a technique for tracking down the dark things into remarkable cutoff points. In my investigation, it has been reported the historical backdrop of the child trafficking which the victims confronted and afterward a far reaching well-qualified assessment were drawn from the promoters who are managing the wrongdoing of this sort with their oral history. With that everything it can in all likelihood is said that this section has covered all the disturbing subjects and targets of my investigation. As a scientist it has empowered me to analyze information of explicit respondents lastly to attract discovers following part.

CHAPTER SEVEN

Finding and Analysis of the Research

7.1 Introduction

7.2 Finding and Analysis of the Research

7.2.1. Demographic Information of Respondents

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7.2.14. Communities need to be Educated and Motivated to change existing Attitude

7.2.15. Need to Strengthen Family Support and Consciousness

7.3 Conclusion

CHAPTER SEVEN

Finding and Analysis of the Research

7.1 Introduction

In recent decades, child trafficking ⁴¹ has emerged as one of the most pressing and intractable national problems ⁵⁰ across country boundaries. The present research shows that child are at the greatest risk in the country because of child trafficking and they are faced injuries, aggression, psychological, and verbal abuse by the society people after adjustment child trafficking .

7.2 Finding and Analysis of the Research

⁸⁸ This chapter deals with an in-depth analysis and interpretation of the responses to the research questions relating to the various socio-legal aspects of child traffic such as; educational qualifications, socio-legal issues, contributing factors, existing services, social conceptions, and draw some recommendations. In conducting the research data was collected through in-depth interviews from five (05) children those are victim of child trafficking based on issues like; age, educational level, marital status, occupation, family information, economical conditions, society statues, Mental and health conditions, Government and Non-government Services and family support of the respondents. Using in-depth interviews allowed me for adequate answers to complex questions and helped uncover relevant information. The respondents were child trafficking age 13 years and 18 years. To explore, the opinions of the support agencies I have taken two (02) cases from law enforcement agencies one is NGO worker and another is Police Officer and two (02) lawyers who are working in the child trafficking issues. Triangulation as a qualitative cross-validation was applied to assess the sufficiency of the data. In this regard, data from primary sources have been intermingled with secondary sources of data. In considering the research ethics, confidentiality and anonymity. Child victim's identity mentioning in my research is alphabetically (A, B, C, and D). Lawyers, NGO worker and Police Officer identity mentioning in my research is numerically (1, 2, 3 and 4). A thematic analysis has been followed ⁵⁶ that looks across all the data to identify the common issues that recur, and identify the main themes that summarize all the views that have been collected.

For effective analysis the findings of this study has been categorized according to the following themes.

1. Demographic Information of Respondents
2. Comparatively Less Support Education and Health
3. Relatively Less Knowledge of Child Trafficking
4. Existing Social Behavior towards Trafficked Victims
5. Lack of Information and Negligence of Parents Increase Child Trafficking
6. Trap of Love is an Old Practice Adapted in Child Trafficking
7. Discrimination Results in Unbearable Life of the Victims
8. Less Scope of Health Care for Trafficked Victims
9. Psychological Torture Dilapidates Mental Health's
10. Poverty Enforces Child Trafficking
11. Government and Non-government Services are not enough
12. Child Trafficking affects Quality Life
13. Inadequate Information about Legal Rights and Less Response from the Law Enforcement agencies
14. Communities need to be Educated and Motivated to change existing Attitude
15. Need to Strengthen Family Support and Consciousness

7.2.1 Demographic Information of Respondents

In the part of my interview, main objectives were to find out the demographic information of my respondents. I asked them about their family structure and age related question. The queries included general information about sexual identity, religious view, attitude towards the changing family pattern. During choosing process of the respondents there was not any discrimination. At the beginning I asked my respective respondents to specify the family size, and family structure. Almost everybody shown a bit interest saying about their family size, pronouncing their name correctly and feeling shyness on the absence of their remaining family members against each question of my demographic information seeking process. When I asked them to tell about their age; almost everybody looks puzzled. Some of them could not remember the age, and asked me to write down as I wish.

Like respondent (E) mentioned that,

“I don't have any idea of age; during 2002 I admitted in primary school. I can't recall my exact birth date, write as your wish.”

Some of them tried to recall their exact date of their birth and took help others to provide their age. Two of the five respondents could say their birth date exactly.

I asked the respondents about their educational background and information about the literature rate. Three among the five respondents could not how to read and write and rest of them capability to read and write. Among all respondents 'A' and 'B' was read in class seven. The respondent 'C' and 'D; was read in class four and 'E' was read in class Eight.

The next question was about the occupation of the family members; most of them are related with agriculture and rest of the family members are student as well as other service holders.

Respondent (E) mentioned that,

“My father used to run a shop in a market; he used to sell grocers goods, and sometimes used to shift his business to seasonal business. During the political instability some culprits vandalized my shop and snatched away all goods. Now my father is a landless farmer and working as a day laborer.”

Analysis of Demographic Information of Respondents

During the conducting my study I got realized that the demographic condition of the respondents are not up to mark. Most of the respondents are illiterate and more vulnerable. They cannot provide their familial and individual data properly. They are not able to manage their livelihood let alone enjoy modern facilities. That is so much pathetic for us .Lack of education they are not conscious enough about their family members and their future life.

7.2.2 Comparatively less Support Education and Health

Education and health are important to all the individuals but it is more significant for children's. ⁵⁵ It is one of the most important means of developing children with the knowledge, skills and self-confidence necessary to participate fully in the

development process. The most important factors of education are that it makes the children to express their mentally develop and make them effective citizen for our country. But still in our society children are deprived of taking education. Health is important factor to develop mentally, emotionally and physically for children. But it is matter of regrets that in our society most of children are deprived of basic right health. We everybody knows that today children serve the future world but how we will get affluent world if we deprived of majority of children from education and health. The study shows that most of the respondents those are victim of Child trafficking are less educated and poor health. Financial insolvency, parent's unconsciousness, discrimination towards female child etcetera, is some factors that are associated with less access to education and health for children.

Respondent (C) stated that.....

"I started to work as a domestic servant from a very young age to contribute to the family expenses because I belong to a poor family. Due to financial crisis it was not possible for my parents to bear my educational expenses. So they sent me to Dhaka."

Education helps children to open up with new horizons, broadens the thinking capabilities, develops new idea, enhances the skills and knowledge as well as provides courage to meet the challenges of lives.

Respondent (E) said that.....

"I am going to school. My parents were not concerned about my education as they were illiterate and were not aware about its importance. But now I understand the necessity of education. If I was educated enough may be I would have lead a much better life then now."

Respondent (B) mentioned that.....

"My life was abominable when I faced child trafficking. There was no scope for education. But after the rehabilitation my life has changed. Now I am getting education here with other girls. They also provide training on painting, sewing, printing, and etcetera. In future I want to start my own boutique."

Victims of children by trafficking believe that lack of education somehow is responsible for their oppressed condition. Respondents dream to educate their children so they become self-reliant and can live their life with dignity.

Respondent (C) stated that...

“Although I was not able to complete my education due to lack of financial support, but I think child education is needed for their mental wellbeing and it be created more conscious about present world if I know trafficking I did not faced the worse situation.”

According to respondent (D) girl children are given less opportunity in terms of having education. She asserted that,

“My parent has discriminated between me and my brothers in terms of providing education. But I will educate all my children equally.”

Even after the birth, the girl children face discrimination and oppression. In ³⁷ considering the determinants of health, it is important to realize that poor physical circumstances are not only factors harmful to health, for example, can lead to reduce ability to find, understand and use health information. In our country most of the girl children do not get proper health facilities that needed for life and they do not know infectious disease, STD and contagious disease, HIV, AIDS etc. I asked my respondents about health education and health facilities in her life.

My respondents (A) said that,

“I did not get any health facilities in my life as an adolescent girl, I faced a number of health problems but I do not get any facilities from my family.”

Analysis of Less Access to Education and Health

Every individual deserves an education, no matter what the circumstances. Education is a light to which everybody has the equal right. It is important to emphasize on educating children as a pre-requirement for social and economic development (Cohen, S. A. and C. L. Richards, 1994).⁴³ As per the latest literacy survey report of Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), the country's literacy rate of the population aged above 15 reached 59.82% while the illiteracy rate of men is 40.18% and the literacy of women is 55.71% (BBS, 2013). But ⁴¹ the present study found that maximum child victims of trafficking are deliberately neglected to have education and health. It is a strong belief that a son should be educated because, unlike a daughter who after her marriage shifts to another family, he has need to support his aged parents and other family member. Again poverty makes it difficult for children to attain education.

7.2.3 Relatively Less Knowledge of Child Trafficking

While the prevalence of child trafficking continues to rise in Bangladesh, the present research emphasized the contributing role of child trafficking, knowledge, attitudes or perceptions of child trafficking within a society. In conducting the study respondents were questioned with a view to find out the familiarity and insight about child trafficking. Quite a heterogeneous understanding was noticed although some common observations were also noted.

Respondent (A) mentioned that,

“I am not a well educated. I didn’t have enough knowledge about it. But after my rehabilitation and counseling now I know a lot about the issue. Even now I share my thoughts and feelings regarding its negative effects to other girls.”

According to respondent (D) expressed that,

“I have no knowledge about trafficking. Now I realize that if I know about the trafficking, I did no face the bad situation. I think in our society majority children do not know the child trafficking”

Although there have been revolutionary change in our society but most of peoples are now illiterate and they have no idea or knowledge about some problems such as trafficking, terrorism, forced sex, prostitution etc because of a number of people are living in poverty line. They have one thought how survival in society and how can manage foods for family members. I asked one of law enforcement agency member, victim had idea what trafficking was?

Police officer (4) indicate,

“I saw, most of the victim have do not have any idea of child trafficking and theirs parent does not know about child trafficking.”

Lawyers (1) referred,

“Most of child trafficking cases I saw, majority of children come from poor family and their parent does not have knowledge about

child trafficking. They sent their children for better job and better salary."

Analysis Relatively Less Knowledge of Child Trafficking

Child in Bangladesh faces trafficking for very trivial matters. A research found that more than 40% children face trafficking in our country (WHO, UN, 2012). But the study figured out that maximum victims of child are less sensitive and knowledgeable about the issue and its harmful aspects. Almost all respondents said that they have no idea of knowledge of child trafficking.

7.2.4 Existing Social Behavior towards Trafficked Victims

Social environment including social behavior have a profound impact on children's mental health, personality development, social relationship, quality of socialization etc. In a society, a child has the right to get good behavior and treatment from the members and groups who belong to those social surroundings. Children learn primary lessons about life particularly about cooperation, cohesion, sustainability etc from the social behavior they got. It is found that there is a distinct difference between the before and after social behavior towards a child who is a victim of child trafficking. It is a matter of great regret that children who are victims of child trafficking and kept isolated from the society. They are often looked down upon and treated like criminals. It is seen that social stigma, superstition, lack of awareness and conservative outlook are the main factors which lead to this kind of cruel behavior of the members of a society towards the victims.

In this regard, one of the respondents (C) stated,

"I was isolated from my surrounding after returning home. My neighbors stopped talking to me. Also, people stared at me and laughed."

While conducting this research, I realized that society often denies accepting victim children. The families of victim children also face social negligence and this makes the life of the victims very difficult.

Another respondent (E) expressed.....

"All my friends and companions left me after the incident. I had to stay at a corner of my house. My parents did not allow me to join any social gatherings and function."

In our country, child trafficking adds terror amongst the parents who face this kind of incident. Since the victim children get social boycott, it leaves very negative impact on their mental health. In order to change the attitude of people and victims raising awareness among them is a crying need.

Respondent (B) mentioned,

"I found my neighbors and school friends avoiding me and showing disinterest to interact with me, I suffered from loneliness a few days; and it took long time to normalize this behavior."

Social behavior affects children's mental and social life directly or indirectly.

The Police officer (4) said,

"Our society is still in a wrong track of not accepting victim children comfortably. We need to ensure proper right of these victim children in the society."

It is seen that there are multiple laws regarding child trafficking but there is no distinct rule in a society about the proper behavior towards the victim children. Existing laws can eliminate the tendency of child trafficking but laws cannot change the mentality of the people belong to the society.

Analysis of Existing Social Behavior towards Trafficked Children

⁵⁹ Child trafficking is a violation of ⁴⁵ human rights as well as social rights. About 15,000 women and children are trafficked every year. An individual child in a society can demand social security and minimum privileges children have the equal right to enjoy good behavior of the victims. However, trafficked children are deprived of their social rights, proper socialization is hindered. It is found in my research and interviews with the victims that after becoming the victims of child trafficking their social life get handicapped. The victim, their families are surpassed with their surroundings. Instead of supporting the victims most often the members of the society look down upon them and try to isolate them from normal social life.

7.2.5 Lack of Information and Negligence of Parents increase Child Trafficking

Throughout the world, about 20% of the trafficked victims are children (UNODC). Though the situation of child trafficking is getting worse, necessary measures cannot be taken properly due to lack of information. There is a distinct information gap between the legal authorities and law enforcement agencies about authentic sources of information. Every year, a large number of cases related to child trafficking have been filed in different legal stages. However, there is no accuracy and explanation regarding the advancement, and action taken by the authorities. Thus, clarity has been denied about the progress and taken actions regarding existing child trafficking. In the same way, family members and civil citizens often show carelessness about the activities of their children. In many poor families, the family members do not try to find out proper information about the workplace of their children. Therefore, lack of information about the motives of the work providers intensifies the risk of child trafficking. In our country, a large number of poor children are trafficked every are under the temptation of providing working opportunities. In my interviews with the respondents, it is found that lack of information in both family level and legal stage is responsible for increasing child trafficking.

One of the respondents (E) stated,

"I was sent with an old man for working there. My parents agreed to send me with the stranger."

The study shows that poor children are mainly victims of child trafficking. Poor parents with many children easily fall into the trap of clever traffickers. They easily get lured by the traffickers to send their children outside in order to earn more.

Respondent (B) mentioned,

"I worked at a stationary shop. Later on, my parents decided to send me in the city with other children of my area for working in garments. The people with whom we were sent tried to sell us."

Poverty in rural areas forces parents to make their children work to earn livelihood. The dishonest and greedy people often take the advantage of their poverty and easily succeed to trafficker children.

Another respondent (A) stated,

"My parents sent me with two men to Dhaka for working as a garments factory but they took me to a hotel and sold me there."

In Bangladesh, female children of 14 to 18 years are the main target of the traffickers. In this case, parents hardly enquire about the work places where they are sending their children.

A NGO worker (3) commented,

"A very few cases are dealt successfully in a year. Since there is a lacking of getting proper information, many of the cases remained unsolved over years. Most shocking fact is that many of the children were sent for working with the consent of their parents."

A lawyer (2) stated,

"There is often a lacking in information from the victims. It becomes very difficult to take a step without proper information."

Analysis of Lack of Information and Negligence of Parents Responsible for Child Trafficking

The government is making significant efforts to alleviate child trafficking but somehow all these efforts cannot reach the goal properly. There remains huge lacking of authentic information about the number of trafficking cases. There remains a knowledge gap between the problems and effective analysis of overall circumstances of child trafficking. According to UNICEF 2018, the number of children who fall victim of trafficking is higher than the current data suggests. Thus, sustainable solutions cannot be provided due to lack of information. In the same way, parents of the victim children are often unaware of their children's activities. Poor parents who send their children with the traffickers without knowing necessary information are mainly vulnerable to fall into the trap of the traffickers. This kind of negligence from the authorities and families of the victims increase the chances of child trafficking.

7.2.6 Trap of Love is an Old Practice Adapted in Child Trafficking

As a tropical country, the boys and girls of Bangladesh reach their puberty restively earlier. Adolescence period is defined as 10 to 19 years which is characterized by physical and emotional changes in adolescents. About 20% of the total population is adolescents. In Bangladesh, due to the hormonal and emotional changes in adolescent children, they get attracted to opposite sex easily and want to be loved and cared in this period. Thus, evil people take the advantages of their weakness and make them fall into the trap of love. These traffickers often force them to leave home by showing colorful dreams. In these cases, girls are more vulnerable to fall into the trap of love.

Respondent (A) stated,

"I eloped with a stranger who tempted me with the dream of marriage. But he actually wanted to sell me for making money."

In our country, girls enter into their puberty before boys. Traffickers target this adolescent child and make psychological bond with them, later on convinced them to leave home, and later on deceive them.

Emotional changes in adolescents often get strong and raise the feeling of loneliness, fear etc. In this period, they seek for care and company from their family members. Carelessness of the family members makes the way easier for the traffickers to succeed in their evil motives.

Another respondent (C) mentioned,

"I was deceived by the man who lured me by the promise of marry me. He broke his promise and sold me in a brothel."

Since adolescent girls have more attractive looks, there is a demand of these girls in brothels. It is seen that 90% of the girls working in brothels are adolescents and under 18 years.

NGO worker (3) stated,

"Trap of love is a very popular way of child trafficking. Girls become the victims of trafficking through emotional blackmail."

A very common way of child trafficking is 'trap of love'. Every year a large number of adolescent children get victims of this trap. Sometimes, it becomes impossible to rescue the victims who voluntarily eloped with the traffickers.

Analysis of Trap of Love is an Old Practice Adapted in Child Trafficking

Every year ¹¹ a large number of children are trafficked in Bangladesh who is adolescents. Traffickers often target to trap these adolescent children with the help of their existing psychological turmoil at this age. The changes in physical and psychological state of these children make them more vulnerable to fall into love trap. The want of love, care and support rises in them so acutely that they often fail to distinguish between right and wrong persons. In this case, female children are more vulnerable. The negligence of family members is somehow responsible for this situation. If the children of this age get more support and love from their family members, these children will not being manipulated by the traffickers.

7.2.7 Discrimination Results in Unbearable Life of the Victims

Human beings are naturally social beings. They grow up within the society and get socialized. Children are also a vital part of all society and have certain rights to participate in social surroundings. In my research, it is found that victim children often face discrimination in their social surroundings. They are discouraged to participate in the society. Social stigmatization makes their life unbearable by suppressing their normal life. Peoples of the society look down upon the victim children. The social rights they deserve are often seized from them. During my research, I asked my respondents about the social behavior they receive.

Respondent (A) answered,

"My neighbors ignore me and show dismay to talk with me. I felt very bad when they refused me."

Another respondent (B) mentioned,

"No one wants to give me work. I was thrown out of the house where I worked previously. Life becomes more difficult for me."

It is noticed that child trafficking incidents have very adverse impacts on the social status of the victim children. These victim children are neglected in all spheres of their social life.

Respondent (D) stated,

"No one wants to fraternize with me. My life has become unbearable because of this incident."

Child trafficking sometimes comprises sexual activities, particularly, in case of female children. Consequently, victims are isolated and rejected from the society.

A respondent from the Police Officer (4) expressed,

"People have misconceptions and social stigma about child trafficking. They discriminate between normal children and victim children. This situation makes the life of these victims more difficult."

A lawyer (1) commented,

"Victim children face acute social discrimination and their mental condition breaks down. We need to be more kind to the vulnerable children."

Analysis of Results in Unbearable Life of the Victims

Trafficked children in our country are often denied of social acceptance. It is a violation to their social rights as well as human rights. In the same way, trafficking survivors are stigmatized by their own families, communities and society. There are a number of factors behind this scenario such as misconception about child trafficking, sexual engagement, physical abuse, conservative outlook. It hinders the mental growth of these children. Very few children got social acceptance and support from their families. About 90% of the trafficked children have to go through social negligence, discrimination which makes their life unbearable.

7.2.8 Less scope of Health Care for Trafficked Victims

In our country, the opportunity of getting health care is considered as a basic need. In this regard, children have the right to get proper health care when needed. It is seen that victims of child trafficking are often forced to work under conditions that are

hazardous to their physical and mental health. Trafficked children are generally sold for doing hard labor. In case of female children belong to 13 to 18 years, are sent to brothels as sex workers. This kind of situation makes the girl children vulnerable to sexual diseases like HIV, PSTD etc. For these reasons, trafficked victims need special health-care services to get rid of their physical and mental illness. However, there is very little scope for them to get proper healthcare. They are deprived of health care because of their vulnerability. Many of the victims are shy and cannot go to hospitals due to the frowning of the people of the society. Sometimes, family members also refused to take them to the hospital with even let them suffer.

Respondent (C) stated,

"I got severe injuries during working on a factory. When I was rescued, my health deteriorated but I did not get treatment."

In this country, a large number of trafficked children get handicapped or died due to severe injuries. Family members and people of the society show indifference to the necessity of admitting them to the hospital.

Another female respondent (D) mentioned,

"I was forced to get intimate and later on, I got infected to PSTD. I could not share this fact with of my family and I am still suffering."

The parents of trafficked children are found capricious and disinterested in taking care of their children. They try to hide this kind of situation in order to avoid frowning of the society.

Respondent (E) said,

"I was mentally sick and traumatized, I got admitted to a hospital but I did not get proper treatment there."

Trafficked children often go through physical violence and need immediate medical healthcare. Very few families are able to afford the medical expenses. For this reason, victim children do not get proper treatment even after admitting into hospitals. Sometimes, hospital authorities, doctors and nurses also show negligence and carelessness to the victims.

A lawyer (1) respondent mentioned,

"Victims of child trafficking need special health care to recover. Our rehabilitation centre offer very poor facilities and only a very few of them get proper care."

An Ngo worker (3) stated,

"We often rescued victims in a state of having mental and physical injuries. Thus, they need long term health care and observation but there is a very little scope of health care of the children."

Analysis of Less Scope of Health Care for Trafficked Victims

Bangladesh, having a large number of populations of 160 millions, distinguishes half of its population as children less than 18 years. Inspire of being a large portion of the total population, children are deprived of their basic human rights including health care facilities. As an active trafficking route country, every year thousands of children are trafficked and become victims of physical abuse. However, these victim children get very little opportunity for further rehabilitation and reintegration. The health state of the trafficked victims documented physical abuse (53%) and sexual violence (49%). The government laws mainly focus on penalties for the traffickers rather than the health issues of the victims. Many of the victims suffer from mental sickness including depression, anxiety and even suicide risk (8-10%). The health care facilities for trafficked children are needed to be distinguished from the treatment of normal children. The scope of health care for trafficked victims is very narrow in our country and needs to be improved.

7.2.9 Psychological Torture Dilapidates Mental Health's

Childhood is the period to build a strong physical and mental construction in a child. In this time, the psychology of a child remains very delicate. The impact of social behavior, family support deeply affects their mental health. Trafficked children often experience unbearable psychological torture which leads to mental breakdown. In my research, 90% of the trafficked victims have experienced psychological torture. They were tied with rope or chain and kept isolated within a room. Traffickers always behave very rudely with these children and reviled frequently.

Respondent (A) claimed,

"The traffickers tied my mouth, hands and legs and just kept me in a dark room. I was left crying whole night."

Studies say that psychological torture is much more severe and can affect children badly than physical torture. It takes more time to come out of mental trauma especially, for the young children.

Other respondents (B) stated,

"I cannot talk to people comfortably after this incident. Everyone seems like evil people to me and I cannot even fraternize with my family members as before."

Psychological torture adversely changes the mind set of these children. Sometimes, they stop believing in human being.

Respondent (E) mentioned,

"I could not sleep properly after the incident. I kept myself away from everyone. The worst memories of the incident always haunted me."

It becomes very difficult and sometimes impossible for the children to come out of the mental trauma they went through. In case of girls, who sold as sex workers, are forced to intimate. As a result, many of them feel nausea at the presence of opposite sex in their later life. They cannot normalize their mind to lead successful married life in future.

A Police Officer (4) opined,

"We generally found trafficked victims in a state of mental breakdown. They refused to talk and just cried loudly. The circumstances they went through leave very negative impact on their mental health."

Trafficked victims need more mental care after rescue. If their mental health remains traumatized, their future life will be in danger.

A lawyer (2) stated,

"In our country, we mainly focus on physical injury and cannot value mental health but mental trauma is more harmful for the children."

Analysis of Psychological Torture Dilapidating Mental Health

There is a say that today's children are the future of tomorrow. In childhood proper mental development of children is very important. About 80% of the children of our country are victims of psychological torture and many of them are under the age of eight. Children who are victims of child trafficking go through severe psychological trauma. This kind of trauma has a lifelong impact on the children and can be harmful to develop a strong personality.

7.2.10 Poverty enforces Child Trafficking

Bangladesh, as a densely populated country, has half of its population under poverty situation. People lead miserable life due to extreme poverty and day-to-day survival. People of both rural and urban areas are affected by national poverty that is highly considered as a responsible factor for child trafficking. In this research, most of the respondents mentioned poverty responsible for their vulnerability. Many of the respondents belong to poor families and have to work from childhood. In order to earn money or search of working opportunities, these children are sent with traffickers or their agents from their families.

Respondent (C) stated,

"There are five members in my. My parents sent me with a man to the city for working in a house."

It is seen that rural poor children are more vulnerable to be the targets of the traffickers.

Another respondent (D) mentioned,

"I was sent to work in a factory. My family dreamt to get me a better life there."

In our country, poor parents often get convinced by the traffickers in the hope of getting financial support. Poverty situation makes them helpless.

Respondent (E) shared,

"I was offered to work in a garments factory and get a better life. It seemed as a lottery to me and I fall into their trap."

Most of the respondents do not get enough food, clothes and education from their early age. So, there remains a tendency of grabbing the opportunities from the traffickers. The traffickers often take the advantage of poverty situation by offering lucrative jobs and financial security.

A Police Officer (4) said that,

"We noticed that most of the victim children belong to poor families and their parents mainly focus on earning money to give them financial security rather than education and social safety."

Another lawyer (2) mentioned,

"I found that majority of the victims who come to here are from poor families. The parents are mainly forced to accept the situation due to poverty."

Analysis of Poverty enforcing Child Trafficking

In Bangladesh, poverty has been remaining ones of the major obstacles in the way of development. According to BBS 2010, about 43% of its population is living under poverty situation. Poor parents often fail to meet their family needs and send their children for working. A very shocking fact is that sometimes children are sold by their family members.

Thus, poverty is greatly responsible for trafficking by forcing parents and members of poor families. Also, poor parents fail to educate their children due to extreme poverty. They have to focus on earning money rather educating children.

7.2.11 Government and Non-government Services are not enough

In Bangladesh, many government and non-government organizations have been working over years to prevent and eliminate child trafficking. The government has also concerned about this issue of child trafficking. The government has enacted a number of laws. However, the efforts somehow go in vain. The services of the government and non-government organizations are not enough to deal with this heinous act. In this research, I asked the respondents about the services of the government and non-government organizations and their effectiveness.

One of the respondents (D) commented,

"I got only 3000 taka for my medical expense which was not sufficient to complete my medical checkup. My family could not afford my expenses at that time and I got no help from government or non-government organizations."

The government has initiated many laws and services for the well-being of the trafficked children. However, to what extent these victims are provided with the services is the remaining question?

Another respondent (A) claimed,

"We got very little or no services from the government and non-government organizations. There is no financial security for our future."

The government these enacted number of laws to diminish that tendency of child trafficking. Although a number of laws have been enacted to reduce child trafficking, there is no significant success in this matter. The services of the government and non-government organizations are not enough to deal with this heinous act.

Respondent (C) stated,

"No one wants to give me work. If the government provides employment opportunities for us, it will be very conducive to lead an independent life."

The victims generally face financial and legal issues. However, very few victims get financial support through it is not enough for them. The victims need special health care and rehavitation after rescues which are often denied.

An Ngo worker (3) stated,

"Most of the victims belong to poor social status and the circumstances made their lives more difficult. The assistance of the government as well as non government organizations is very necessary to lead a normal life."

Child trafficking makes the victims vulnerable within their society. In this situation, they need special treatment and care from the government. The government services often fail to identify the problems which the victims face.

In this regard, a lawyer (2) stated,

"Trafficked victims need health, financial and mental support, I usually find⁴² that victims are hardly provided with necessary services by the government as well as the non-government organizations. The government needs to focus on overall circumstances and supports the victims accordingly."

Analysis of Government and Non-government services as Insufficient for the Victims

⁵ Bangladesh is one of the top most countries for child trafficking and the situation is getting more alarming in recent years. The government of Bangladesh and non government organizations are initiating a wide range of services to eliminate child trafficking as well as to support the victims. Multiple laws have been enacted in order to ensure penalties of the traffickers. The Ministry of Women and Children Affair (MWCA) projects programs to combat child trafficking. Support centers and rehabilitation centers have been established to help the victims. However, all these efforts come out to be fruitless due to lack of coordination, lack of information and negligence of the authorities. Victims are hardly provided with distinct assistance and support to overcome their stress. For instance, legal issues deny getting justice for the victims and there is no support from the government regarding this matter.

7.2.12 Child Trafficking affects Quality Life

Every citizen has the right to lead a quality life. Children also have this right to get a quality life with the assurance of all basic needs. Child trafficking robs the rights of leading quality life from the victim children. Children who become the victims of child trafficking are deprived of proper education, healthcare etc. In my research, respondents also find child trafficking responsible to affect their life adversely.

Respondent (E) stated,

"I lost two years of my life due to child trafficking. People nowadays ignore me socially. It has totally turned my life into a desert."

Victims generally get social negligence and become unable to cope up with the social environment. Respondents of my research also agreed to this matter.

Another respondent (B) mentioned,

"I was going to school before this incident but my study got interrupted by the incident. Later on, I was discouraged to attend school and my education remains incomplete."

In our country, trafficked victims get isolated from normal life. The education of these children gets more adversely affected by child trafficking who hinders the development of the children in future life.

Respondent (C) expressed,

"I face social discrimination and refusal in every sphere. I was thrown out of my workplace. Sometimes, the situation forces me to think of committing suicide."

Since majority of the respondents shared their sufferings as trafficked victims, it is quite clear that child trafficking immensely hampers their quality life.

A NGO worker (3) mentioned,

"Generally, life becomes troublesome for the trafficked victims. Tolerating this kind of situation at this young age is really tough and can hurt their normal life in future. Moreover, physical labor and mental pressure leave negative impact on their tender mind which can sustain afterwards."

Analysis of Child Trafficking affecting Quality Life

In general, quality life includes social, mental and economic balance which a person needs to live. Child trafficking hampers all these factors directly or indirectly. Child trafficking can have physical, emotional and psychological effects on anyone involved. Victims are forcefully engaged in physical labor and have to work for long hours. Sometimes, forced labor and dangerous work cause them serious injuries. In the same way, many survivors may end up experiencing post traumatic stress, difficulties in relationship, depression, memory loss, anxiety and other severe forms of mental illness. Also, individual who are being trafficked gets isolated from family, friends and other social circles. All these factors lead to affect the quality life of the trafficked victims and sometimes, victims cannot return to their normal life anymore.

7.2.13 Inadequate Information about Legal Rights and Less Response from the Law enforcement Agencies

Child trafficking has been remaining an alarming issue over recent years. In Bangladesh, the government has initiated a number of laws in order to eliminate child trafficking. However, there is a knowledge gap about the proper information of the legal rights of the victims in our country. Also, legal issues often create more difficulties for the victims to seek the assistance from the courts. Bangladesh government does not provide a single comprehensive law to combat human trafficking rather provides anti trafficking legal framework which consists of a series of penal law and complementary law. Although there are certain laws regarding child trafficking, legal information has not known to the victims. In the same way, law enforcement agencies remain in a direct touch with child trafficking cases. In this research, the respondents claimed that they were unaware of legal rights and got insufficient response from the law enforcement agencies.

One of the respondents (D) stated,

"We were not aware of the fact where we could get legal assistance."

Other respondents (C) shared,

"The financial condition of my family is poor. So, it is difficult for us to file cases and bear the expenses."

Since majority of the victim children belong to illiterate and poor family, they hardly have knowledge of legal rights and procedures. Thus, they often intend to remain silent and take any steps to punish the traffickers.

Respondent (E) mentioned,

"I got little response from the law enforcement agencies. The procedures were very time-consuming and ambiguous."

It is seen that the traffickers sometimes get political favors'. Also, some dishonest members of the law enforcement agencies help them to escape from the fence of legal steps.

Regarding this issue a Lawyer (1) stated,

"We always try to help the victims to get justice. But sometimes we are bound to consider legal procedures though there are some lickings. There are huge numbers of cases but very few victims are eager further proceeding legal procedures and co-operate with us to punish the criminals. Moreover, they sometimes get afraid of facing further safety issues from the traffickers."

The victims of child trafficking have to follow the decisions of their families. It is found that very often the family members of the victims deny going through legal procedures and having the fear of facing harm from the traffickers.

A Police Officer (4) opined,

"Majority of the victims belongs to poor families and wants to avoid legal complications. The authority needs to enact more accessible laws to support these helpless victims."

Analysis of Inadequate Information about Legal Rights and Little response from the law enforcement Agencies

In Bangladesh, the government has achieved significant praise in dealing human trafficking in recent years (ILO 2019). Though it is a good sign of eliminating trafficking issues, some shortcomings hinder the overall achievement. The unknown sense of the victims regarding legal rights and little response from the law enforcement agencies have been mentioned as two main obstacles on the way of alleviating child trafficking which deny providing justice to the victims. Most of the victims are illiterate and have little or no knowledge of legal procedures. The law enforcement agencies also show negligence to the cases regarding trafficking. It is found that many of the trafficked victims are not interested to file cases against the traffickers; even in some cases, the survivor's families get lured by the traffickers and in exchange of good amount of money they settle the cases outside the court. Also, there are many cases hanging in the court for years. In 2017, the government reported 778 cases filed in that year, of which 496 remained under investigation at the end of the year, only 282 completed investigations, 86 cases were unsubstantiated and 196 cases resulted in charges against the accused. The data showed the sluggish and ambiguous condition of our legal systems, and the tendency of less response of the law enforcement agencies. Furthermore, the victims often show financial inability to file cases and carry on in the long run.

7.2.14 Communities need to be Educated and Motivated to change existing Attitude

Society as well as family is two very important institutions in people's life. In Bangladeshi communities, children are very close to their families. The primary education of a child about social ethics and culture is taught from the family and society. However, child trafficking affects the social life of the children victims. In my research, majority of the respondents face social negligence and discrimination after returning home. The trafficked victims are often isolated and stigmatized to participate in social activities which leave very negative impact on their life. Moreover, trafficked victims are discouraged to attend social functions. This kind of behavior hampers the normal personality development of the victims and consequently, they fail to live their life as normal people. In order to change this kind

of attitude of the people in our society, raising awareness and motivation can be very helpful. The respondents of this research also suggest changing the present attitude of the communities towards child trafficking. The government should take necessary steps to raise awareness amongst the families and communities to eliminate child trafficking. People need to be educated to become more conscious about their surroundings. I asked my respondents about their suggestions and recommendations.

Respondent (B) answered,

"I face discrimination and am behavior from the society. This situation breaks my self confidence and self-esteem. If people accept us like normal children and allow living life as before, it will be very easy for us to forget those bad memories and go ahead for a better life."

Generally, society and family have direct impact on the minds of the victim children. The negligence of family makes these children inferior and impedes their future life.

Another respondent (A) mentioned,

"We need social support to make a better future. We also have the rights to participate in society like other people."

People in our country do not accept trafficked victims and restrain them from normal social life. It is high time to change their attitude in order to provide mental support to the victim children.

Respondent (C) mentioned,

"I am treated like a criminal. I always dream to go back to my earlier life. People of the society should change their mentality and misconceptions."

An Ngo worker (3) stated,

"People in our society have misconceptions about child trafficking. They need to be made aware and motivated to support trafficked victims instead of neglecting or blaming."

The government should take ⁶¹ initiatives to make people aware of the true situation of child trafficking and its consequences on the mind of the children.

Analysis of Educating and Motivating Communities to change their Attitude

In our country, trafficked victims face social negligence and dismay which make their life more difficult. Efforts should be made to raise public awareness about child trafficking through public awareness campaigns and other means. Anti-trafficking campaigns should be arranged to focus on educating people about the true nature of the crime and its consequences. People generally over think of child trafficking as related to sex trafficking scenario and tend to blame the victims for the situation. Consequently, the victims are treated with hatred and negligence. This kind of attitude can be changed through providing proper education and raising awareness. By identifying most risky areas of child trafficking, raising awareness campaigns and sessions can be arranged there to eliminate the conservative outlook of the people towards the trafficked victims. Media can play a vital role to advertise and show people the necessity of accepting the victim children in the society.

7.2.15 Need to Strengthen Family Support and Consciousness

Every year, a large number of children become victims of child trafficking and many of them have been rescued. Since there is no proper rehabilitation system in our country, the victims are often sent back to their families after rescue. Family is the most comfortable shelter for the children. About 98% of the children face physical and mental abuse from the traffickers. They need special care and support from the families in this situation. Family can play a great role for helping children to recover soon. In this research, respondents also mentioned strengthening family support and consciousness as a recommendation to help them overcome the situation.

One of the respondents (E) stated,

"My family does not allow me to go outside. Also, my family members show negligence towards me. If I get family support, it will help me to live in a better way."

Another respondent (D) mentioned,

"I was sent for working with a stranger. If my parents were more conscious, I would not be trafficked easily."

In our country, poor parents often tend to send their children outside to earn money. They are not conscious of the risk of child trafficking. They need to be made more conscious to realize the importance of children's safety issues.

Respondent (A) stated,

"I was told to stay at home and stop going to school. I did not get enough support from my family. Family support is very important to do something good in future."

In this research, most of the respondents lack family support and dream to get support from their families to begin a new life.

An Ngo worker (3) opined,

"Trafficked victims need special care and attention. Family support is very important to get social acceptance and recovery. Also, it is the consciousness of the family which can ensure children's safety and eliminate trafficking risk."

Trafficking incidents leave adverse impacts on the minds of the trafficked victims.

They suffer from anxiety, fear and many other mental problems. To recover from this state, family support is very essential.

A lawyer (2) mentioned,

"I found that many families did not support trafficked victims rather blamed them. We should make the family members aware of the real situation and necessity of family support. Family support and consciousness is very necessary for the recovery of the trafficked victims and elimination of child trafficking."

Analysis of Strengthening Family Support and Consciousness

Study shows that most of the trafficked victims belong to poor social class and lack proper knowledge of child trafficking. They are less concerned about their children's safety issues. Financial security is given priority by these poor parents and traffickers take the advantage. Also, trafficked victims are deprived of family support afterwards. Family is the most comfortable shelter for the children. Since victim children need special care and attention from families, families need to be made realize the seriousness.

7.3 Conclusion

Specially, in rural areas poor families have misconceptions and lack consciousness about child trafficking. So, the government should take initiatives to involve poor and rural areas parents under the campaigns of child trafficking to raise awareness amongst them.

CHAPTER EIGHT

Discussions of the Research

66

8.1 Introduction

8.2 Discussion

8.3 Conclusion

CHAPTER EIGHT

Discussions of the Research

8.1 Introduction

6 Humans have reached some extent of their greediness where they trade commodities and trade children for money. Child trafficking is an illegal link that demands cheap labor in areas where the working conditions are poor. Trafficked children could also be forced to enjoy dangerous or illegal activities, including domestic work, sexual exploitation, slavery, forced into soldiers, and drug couriering.

8.2 Discussion

6 The act of children illegally being removed from safety and remain exploited refers to as Child trafficking. Child trafficking victims are often forced into work, used for sex, or maybe sold to other places.

Children are exploited in several ways. Some are sexually exploited, some are forced to work as bonded laborers, some are used for illegal organ trafficking, and a couple of are forcefully enlisted within the soldiers. Children are even employed for several other illicit activities, just like the manufacturing of weapons and medicines. Children become a simple target for child traffickers. They possess less ability to know the difference between right and wrong. Children become helpless and struggle to protect themselves against abuse.

6 Child trafficking is currently a worldwide crime increasing at an alarming rate. Many factors give exponential rise to child trafficking. UNICEF assesses that in 2011; around 150 million children were engaged with child labor in most non-industrial nations.

Significant Causes of Child trafficking includes-

Child trafficking demands more girls to take advantage of them for sexual activities. Sometimes girls are trafficked for sexual exploitation or prostitution as an area of the close corporation.

Poverty is another primary contributor to child trafficking. Parents sell their children to enhance their economic conditions or for paying off their debts. The trafficked children are forced to measure in unsafe conditions and trade sex or work for traffickers to satisfy their families' needs.

Child marriage is one among the most issues within the rural parts of the country. Little girls are compelled to wed, on at times, even men a lot older to them. The feminine folks are sexually exploited, abused, treated as slaves, and are forced to work in unhealthy conditions.

One of the leading causes of child trafficking, especially within the rural sections, is that the lack of education and awareness. Individuals are unconscious of their fundamental rights and lawful guidelines to guard and ensure themselves. Child traffickers easily target uneducated and naive parents.

The poor implementation of laws is that the most reason for child trafficking. This isn't just a drag in India but worldwide and this needs serious attention. The worst sort of child trafficking is child sex and it's an ongoing severe issue. The victims of this are usually forced to figure in brothels, strip clubs, and bars. The worst of these situations is once they're sold off to work privately homes and are a slave to the owners unless they're saved by somebody or find how to flee. Children who are victims of trafficking experience various emotional, social, mental, and physical effects and these usually stay for an extended time. Most of the children are victims of hysteria, depression, psychiatric disorders, trauma, and a couple of the sex victim's contract different STDs. later in life, plenty of those children develop tendencies to become drug addicted or become alcoholics.

Children from the poor socio-economic conditions are regularly trafficked into works. Most of the times the oldsters are betrayed thanks to their extreme conditions thus either selling them or sending them to possess a much better livelihood. Parents are

usually one the foremost causes for trafficking as their poor means force them to send their children in hopes for a much better life. The matter is that children fail to see what they're perusing and are unexpectedly fallen into that trap. Traffickers promise the oldsters with wage and shelter to the children but by tricking them they take the children away. Little girls are normally the first subject to the sex exchange and this is frequently the principal unforgiving practice that oldsters are typically ignorant of or they sell their children to those traffickers.

A lot of the time essential force factors are drug issues and money. The push factors are unemployment, family requirements and mainly everything revolves around poverty. Tons of those poverty-stricken families are trapped in these high wages of kid trafficking. These children aren't just traded within the country but to different parts of the earth. Most of those children are given the worst treatment known to mankind and are forced to beg and steal. Tons of the time unlawful organ transplantation also happens. The trafficked children are sexually and physically abused throughout their life till they're deemed undeserving or not valued anymore.

A lot of the cases are when children are forcefully kidnapped then deported to disgusting environments. These environments can have an enormous impact on the expansion and overall development of the child. Severe laws need to be put in place so as that children have a minimum of a chance of being saved from child trafficking. On a worldwide level, it's currently increasing at an alarming rate. There are many factors that provide it such an increase. It's important that strict laws be implemented especially in developing nations so as that these children living under the poverty line have a chance to possess a much better life.

Most the reports explored recommend that, as of late there has been a huge expansion in the quantity of Bangladeshi children are being trafficked into India and different nations. The reasons for child trafficking and the variables prompting this obvious increments are numerous and muddled. These components are installed inside the financial design of the country and require a top to bottom investigation. In any case, for the current reason the components have been sorted into two gatherings.

The 'push' factors, the primary gathering: there are the conditions in the climate of the 'sending' networks or nations that guarantee a stock of individuals for child trafficking. These components incorporate low work openings, low societal position of children, financial and social weakness of children, urbanization, relocation, and so on the subsequent gathering alludes to the arrangement of 'pull' factors that help the interest for child trafficking exercises. These incorporate pay work and reinforced work, movement and prostitution, and social legends. Every one of these variables has been clarified in this report.

Traffickers receive various techniques and stunts to appeal and enlist little children (and their families) into the trafficking interaction. The acquirement cycle for trafficking with children in the sex business in Bangladesh includes the ensnarement of teenagers to be offered to massage parlors broadly or to adjoining nations, particularly in India. Inside Bangladesh, the procurers' places of chasing are the waterway ports, particularly the Sadar Ghat space of Dhaka, transport stations, and the railroad stations the nation over. The traffickers at these areas search for travelers who come from rustic zones for work or helpless children deserted by their families; they appeal them with bogus guarantees of riches and better possibilities. The casualties from these spots are typically offered to Bangladeshi houses of ill-repute.

The results of trafficking are shifted and wide-going, influencing casualties and the nations worried in an unexpected way. For the people in question, the main grave outcome is the genuine infringement of their basic freedoms. They are uncovered, consistently, to physical and mental pressure, misuse, and viciousness. They are frequently treated as crooks by authorities in nations of travel and objective because of their sporadic status in the country, and their status as illicit specialists or sex laborers.

The trafficking issue is firmly connected with the common liberties issue with significant repercussions in the space of wellbeing, law-authorizing, and financial advancement as a rule. Destitution, perspectives toward ladies and profoundly dug in sexual orientation separation, joblessness, social standards about marriage, efficient public and worldwide organizations of dealers, and powerless law-upholding offices are not many basic elements identifying with trafficking of children in Bangladesh.

8.3 Conclusion

More examinations should be led to reveal insight into child trafficking forerunners, there are now a few reports archiving the child trafficking with issues Bangladesh. There is a requirement for considers that can produce direct data on friendly, monetary, political and wellbeing ramifications of the issue. It is basic additionally to recognize the current and possible parts of the public authority and NGOs and furthermore in what ways common society adds to this indecent practice.

CHAPTER NINE

Summary, Recommendations and Conclusion

9.1 Summary

9.2 Recommendations

9.3 Conclusion

CHAPTER NINE

Summary, Recommendations and Conclusion

9.1 Summary

Children are the weakest gatherings of the trafficking crime. Child trafficking refers to the children being enlisted, moved or protected with the end goal of abuse. Individuals because of poor financial conditions in Bangladesh are deprived of basic needs and go to criminal methods for addressing their necessities. Child trafficking is today a significant social and political concern both all around the world just as broadly. It has likewise become the quickest developing criminal venture on the world. Bangladesh is a poverty stricken country; child trafficking is increasing at an alarming rate. However, coordinated endeavors are there with respect to the Government, the international organization, donors and the NGOs to the child trafficking problem.

Trafficking children is a violation of several human rights including the very right to life, the right to liberty and human dignity, and security of person, the right to freedom from torment or pitilessness, brutal or corrupting treatment, the right to a home and family, the right to education and appropriate work, the right to medical care and all that makes for a life with dignity. Trafficking children is on the rise. But then, the re-tended to components are horribly insufficient and the manner in which the different governmental organizations have dealt this gross violation of human rights has much to be desired.

Bangladesh is one of the top most countries for child trafficking and the situation is getting more alarming in recent years. The government of Bangladesh and non government organizations are initiating a wide range of services to eliminate child trafficking as well as to support the victims. Multiple laws have been enacted in order to ensure penalties of the traffickers. The Ministry of Women and Children Affair (MWCA) projects programs to combat child trafficking. Support centers and rehabilitation centers have been established to help the victims. However, all these efforts come out to be fruitless due to lack of coordination, lack of information and

negligence of the authorities. Victims are hardly provided with distinct assistance and support to overcome their stress. For instance, legal issues deny getting justice for the victims and there is no support from the government regarding this matter.

9.2 Recommendations of the Research

This study has pointed out that Bangladesh is still vulnerable to trafficking issue due to a number of drawbacks. It is high time to address those problems in order to mitigate this heinous crime. Also, special attention ⁸⁷ on the part of the Government and civil society need to be paid in order to ensure the best use of laws and children rights in Bangladesh. A number of recommendations have been extracted to eliminate child trafficking in Bangladesh.

- a) Children should be provided with primary education and knowledge of child trafficking.
- b) Families and community need to be educated and motivated to change their outlook towards children.
- c) Strict laws should be implemented to punish the child traffickers.
- d) The government should provide legal assistance to the victim families.
- e) Proper medical treatment should be provided to the rescued children.
- f) Victims of child trafficking should be provided with psychological counseling or mental treatment.
- g) Awareness must be raised amongst the people of all spheres against child trafficking.
- h) The government should provide financial support to the victim families for further treatment of the victims.
- i) Awareness raising campaigns should be conducted in rural areas to make people conscious of the consequence of child trafficking.
- j) Rescued children should be provided with proper rehabilitations.
- k) Media and television need to spread more anti-trafficking activities.
- l) Law enforcement agencies, administration, public representatives and all civil citizens should come forward to prevent child trafficking.
- m) The attitude of people of the society should be changed and they need to be kind to the victims.

- n) More studies and research need to be conducted to find out more information about child trafficking.

9.3 Conclusion of the Research

Trafficking is now a global concern. Child trafficking is one of the burning issues throughout the world. Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries which are still struggling to eliminate child trafficking. Every year about 30,000 women and children are being trafficked from Bangladesh. Of these trafficking victims, about 15,000 are boys and about 10,000 are girls. The demonstration of unlawfully utilizing, selling, providing, acquiring or shielding children for misusing them is called child trafficking. Children are misused in number of ways. Some are compelled to function as fortified works while others are physically abused, some are forcefully enlisted in the armed forces and others are utilized with the purpose of organ trafficking. These children are sent to different countries including India, Myanmar, Middle Eastern states and Pakistan. Child trafficking is related to several other crimes including smuggling, prostitution and so on. As a poverty-stricken country, child trafficking is growing so fast in our country that it risks the future of a large number of children. Although the government and NGOs are working hard to combat this national problem, there are still lissings and negligence in proper implementation of laws. The government, administration and all civil citizens should come forward to diminish child trafficking and save the future of thousands children.

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Appendix – I
Letter of Approval for Interviews

To Whom It May Concern

This is to certify that **Safayet Bin Kamal**, is conducting M.Phil study under my supervision at the Institute of Social Welfare and Research, University of Dhaka, titled “**A Study on Child Trafficking from the Socio-Legal Perspective of Bangladesh**”.

Safayet is required to collect some information and interview some of the officials of your organization to understand the above mentioned field. He will certainly meet at your convenience and will maintain confidentiality and integrity in this regard.

If you have any questions regarding his work, I will certainly endeavor to assist in clarifying his work.

Thank you very much for your nice cooperation.

Sincerely Yours,

.....

(Dr. Mahbuba Sultana)

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Appendix – II

Semi-Structured Interview Guideline

Victim

16

Institute of Social Welfare and Research

University of Dhaka

Dhaka -1205

14

**Research Title- A Study on Child Trafficking from the Socio-legal
Perspective of Bangladesh**

INSTRUCTIONS

Kindly respond to all the queries

NB. All information will be kept Confidential.

1. Demographic and Socio-Economic Information about the Respondents.

- a) Name:
- b) Father/Husband's Name:
- c) Age:
- d) Address:
- e) Sex:
- f) Religion:
- g) Total family members:
- h) Types of family:
- i) Educational status:
- j) What types of social and financial problems do you face?
- k) Do you get enough economic support for your education and health?
- l) What type of behavior do you get from the people around you?

2. The nature and causes of trafficking and socio-legal remedies.

- a) How do the traffickers victimize you?

- b) From where do the traffickers smuggle you?
- c) Are there any accomplices of the traffickers who persuade you?
- d) Does your family unaware of your trafficking?

3. The social and legal problems faced by the victim children?

- a) Do you get enough social support after overcoming trafficking?
- b) What types of treatment do you get from the people after victimizing?
- c) Have you got any legal aids as victims? If “yes” then how?
- d) What types of discrimination do you face in your society?
- e) What kinds of legal issues have you faced after trafficking incident?

4. The Government and NGOs initiatives specific for your child?

- a) Have you got any government support after trafficking?
- b) What types of government facilities have you got after trafficking
- c) Are there any other NGOs from which you have got support?
- d) What kinds of support have you got from NGOs?
- e) Are the facilities enough to help you get out of your problems?

5. To explore suggestion and recommendation to overcome the situation.

- a) What kinds of assistance do you need for overcoming you problem?
- b) How does the government help to your problems?
- c) What initiative can help you to improve your social structure?
- d) What are the suggestions to stop trafficking?
- e) What kinds of help does the government can provide you achieve a better life?

Appendix – III

Semi-Structured Interview Guideline Lawyers of Child Trafficking

16
Institute of Social Welfare and Research
University of Dhaka

Dhaka -1205

14
Research Title- A Study on Child Trafficking from the Socio-legal Perspective of
Bangladesh

INSTRUCTIONS

Kindly respond to all the queries

NB. All information will be kept Confidential.

6. Demographic Information about the Respondents.

- m) Name:
- n) Father/Husband's Name:
- o) Age:
- p) Address:
- q) Sex:
- r) Religion:
- s) Educational status:

7. The nature and causes of trafficking and socio-legal remedies?

- a) Why does trafficking children so acute in our country?
- b) What are the socio-legal factors responsible for trafficking children?
- c) What are the laws regarding to children trafficking?
- d) Are the remedies of children trafficking enough to stop this problems?
- e) What remedies are available in our country for the victimized children?

8. The social and legal problems faced by the children who are victims of child trafficking?

- a) Do you assist the victim children to solve their social and legal issues?
- b) How do you help victim children to solve their legal problems?
- c) Do you get any order for providing aids to the victim children?
- d) What types of legal problems does the victim face?

9. The Government and NGOs initiatives specific for your child who are victims

- a) Do you think the initiatives of the government capable enough to help victimized children?
- b) Do the NGOs play any role to help the victim children?
- c) How the children get help from the government and NGOs?

10. To explore suggestion and recommendation to overcome the situation.

- a) What kind of initiatives can be more fruitful to stop children trafficking?
- b) What is your suggestion about the appropriate implementation of laws pertaining to child trafficking?
- c) What roles does the lawyer can adopt to help the victim children?
- d) How does the government can ensure legal assistant to the children victim?
- e) What is your recommendation for the overall betterment of the victim children?

Appendix – IV

Semi-Structured Interview Guideline Law Enforcement Agencies of Child Trafficking

16
Institute of Social Welfare and Research
University of Dhaka

Dhaka -1205

14
Research Title- A Study on Child Trafficking from the Socio-legal Perspective of
Bangladesh

INSTRUCTIONS

Kindly respond to all the queries

NB. All information will be kept Confidential.

11. Demographic and Information about the Respondents.

- t) Name of the Law enforcement agencies:
- u) Address:

12. The nature and causes of trafficking and socio-legal remedies?

- f) What are the ways the traffickers adopt to smuggle children?
- g) What do you think why do the traffickers mainly mark the children for trafficking?
- h) How do the traffickers defraud the family of the victims?
- i) What factors do lead the traffickers to smuggle children?
- j) What remedies do you provide to the victim children and how?
- k) Do you get any official order for dealing with the victim children? If “yes” then explain.

11 13. The social and legal problems faced by the children who are victims of child trafficking?

- e) What types of legal assistance do you provide to the victim children?
- f) What support do you give the victims who have faced social and legal issues?
- g) What social and legal problems the victim children face after trafficking?
- h) Are there any laws for the law enforcement agency to aid the victims?
- i) What responsibility do the law enforcement agency have to solve the social and legal problems of the victims children/

14. The government and NGOs initiatives specific for your child who are victims

- d) What initiatives do the government and NGOs take to support the victim children?
- e) Does the government initiative enough for helping victim children?
- f) What role do the NGOs play to aid the victim children?
- g) As there any lacking of the initiatives taken by govt and NGOs to help victim and how?
- h) How the law enforcing agencies do are emerged to implement govt's initiatives effectively?

15. To explore suggestion and recommendation to overcome the situation.

- f) What is your recommendation for decreasing the rate of child trafficking?
- g) How do the law enforcement agencies can operate children trafficking cases more competently?
- h) What kind of treatment should the govt afford for the victim children?
- i) What types of laws can be more effective to eliminate child trafficking?
- j) How do the law enforcement agencies can promote the periphery of their function regarding child trafficking?
- k) What role should the law enforcement agencies adopt to eradicate the ill-treatment of the victim children in their social life

A Study on Child Trafficking from the Socio-legal Perspective of Bangladesh

ORIGINALITY REPORT

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