

# **M. Phil Thesis**

## **Child Trafficking in the Border Area of Joypurhat District with a Focus on Counter Measures: A Sociological Study**



### **Submitted To:**

**Dr. Md. Jahangir Alam**

Professor

Department of Sociology

Faculty of Social Sciences

University of Dhaka

Dhaka-1000

### **Submitted By:**

**Md. Robiwl Hossain**

Registration No: 249

Session: 2013-2014

Department of Sociology

Faculty of Social Sciences

University of Dhaka

Dhaka-1000

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This dissertation is submitted for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Masters of Philosophy in Department of Sociology of University of Dhaka

## **Declaration by the Researcher**

This thesis is an original works which has been written by me for the Award of the degree of M.Phil. The thesis entitled “**Child Trafficking in the Border Area of Joypurhat District with a Focus on Counter Measures: A Sociological Study**” is submitted by me for the award of the degree of Master of Philosophy at the Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka and it is my own work supervised by my guide Dr. Md. Jahangir Alam, Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka. It is noted that neither of this thesis nor any part of it has been submitted for the award of any degree or diploma anywhere.

Dhaka  
Date: 22<sup>nd</sup> December, 2019

**(Md. Robiwl Hossain)**

M.Phil Researcher

Registration No: 249

Session: 2013-2014

Department of Sociology

Faculty of Social Sciences

University of Dhaka

Dhaka-1000

## **Certificate of the Supervisor**

This is to certify that **Md. Robiwl Hossain** has worked for his M.Phil dissertation under my guidance and supervision on the topic “**Child Trafficking in the Border Area of Joypurhat District with a Focus on Counter Measures: A Sociological Study**”. It is an original work and an addition to the filed knowledge. To the best of my knowledge, no other person was in any form associated with completion of this study. I have gone through the draft and final version of the dissertation thoroughly and found it satisfactory for submission to the department of sociology, University of Dhaka in fulfillment of the requirements for the Master of Philosophy in Sociology.

Certificate that this thesis is the bonafied work Md. Robiwl Hossain.

Dhaka  
**Guide**  
Date: 23<sup>rd</sup> December, 2019

**(Dr. Md. Jahangir Alam)**  
Professor  
Department of Sociology  
University of Dhaka  
Dhaka-1000

## **Dedication**

.....*Dedicated to My Parents*

## **Acknowledgement**

I would like to thank the department of sociology, University of Dhaka for allowing me to study of M.Phil course on an important topic. It was an excellent opportunity for me to learn how to conduct a research successfully.

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Dhaka  
Date: 22<sup>nd</sup> December, 2019

Md. Robiul Hossain  
M.Phil Researcher  
Registration No: 249  
Session: 2013-2014  
Department of Sociology  
Faculty of Social Sciences  
University of Dhaka  
Dhaka-1000

## **Abstract**

The Trafficking of children is a national as well as global issue. Child trafficking in the border area has become a major issues of concern and its intensity is growing day by day in Bangladesh. Very little work has been done to understand the local dynamics of the problem meaningfully. This thesis was undertaken to produce a comprehensive summary of available information concerning trafficking of children in the border area of Bangladesh. Information on the magnitude of the problem, underlying factors that foster trafficking, modes of trafficking, major trafficking routes and consequences of trafficking has been compiled. Trafficking in human beings is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of people for the purpose of exploitation. The equivalent of the word trafficking is Pachar which is a serious problem and is considered violation of human rights. This thesis is intended to explain how children are usually fallen victims of trafficking in the border area of Joypurhat district by various methods.

For this reason I have selected the crucial topics of socio-economic challenges and vulnerability of traffic affected family in the Joypurhat district. The main research question was child trafficking its consequences on victims and affected family. I have selected 28 sample size to conduct research through mixed method with quantitative research method and qualitative research methods.

Trafficking of children in Joypurhat district is in alarming situation. Because it is a border connected district and the most known trafficking zone of Bangladesh Hili is very nearest to this area. It is an agricultural based area and the population is very poor. Employment opportunity is insufficient here. Besides, this district has a good communication facilities by road and rail from other part of Bangladesh. For this reason it is an attractive point for traffickers. The study found that majority of trafficker are brokers (67%) and the rest of the (33%) is agent, the most significant factor alluring proposal is better quality of life (96%) and behind accepting the alluring proposal is motivational proposal (82%) and lack of consciousness (71%). It has also found that existing social structure, economic system, cultural condition and geographical setting of Joypurhat district affects child trafficking.

For the convenience of the study, I propose to discuss the relevant laws. In this thesis, an attempt has been made to show how the children of border area of Bangladesh suffer for trafficking and tries to give some preventive measures to overcome the

situation. This dissertation describes socio-economic conditions of traffic affected family of Joypurhat district and also prescribes some strategy to combat child trafficking as well as to reintegrate the trafficked victims with the main stream of our society.

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# Acronyms

ASK	: Ain O Salish Kendro
BNWLA	: Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association
BSAF	: Bangladesh Shishu Adhiker Forum
BBS	: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
CFW	: Cash for Work
CRC	: Convention on the Rights of the Child
CPD	: Centre for Policy Dialogue
FGD	: Female Group Discussion
FHH	: Female Headed Household
GOB	: Government of Bangladesh
GB	: Grameen Bank
GO	: Government Organization
HHS	: Household Survey
HIV	: Human Immunodeficiency Virus
ILO	: International Labour Organization
IGAs	: Income Generating Activities
LDCs	: Least Developed Counties
LL	: Landless Laborers
MDGs	: Millennium Development Goals
MHH	: Male Headed Household
NGO	: Non Government Organization
PI	: Principal Investigator
BGB	: Border Guards Bangladesh
BOP	: Border Out Posts
BSF	: Border Security Force
BUP	: Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad
DNC	: Department of Narcotics Control
RA	: Research Assistant
SSNP	: Social Safety Net Programme
SAARC	: South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

STD	: Sexually Transmitted Disease
TWB	: Traffic Watch Bangladesh
VGD	: Vulnerable Group Development
VGf	: Vulnerable Group Feeding
WB	: World Bank
WWW	: World Wide Web
UN	: United Nations
UNICEF	: United Nations Children's Fund
USAID	: United States Agency for International Development

# **Chapter One**

## **Introduction**

# Chapter One

## Introduction

### 1.1 Introduction

In the present world the most consensus and sensitive issue is child. There are many steps, concerning the right of the children, added in this realm. Children are the assets to every society. They are regarded as the future architect of a nation. Society has the responsibility to nurture them for their proper development. But the grim reality is that everyday millions of children around the world particularly disadvantaged children are exposed to danger that hampers their growth and development tremendously. Not only that, millions of disadvantaged children have been suffering from acute poverty, grave economic crises, hunger, homelessness, epidemics, environmental pollution and many more are orphaned or killed by fatal diseases like HIV/AIDS so on . They are vulnerable and deprived of almost all the rights stated in the UN convention of CRC, particularly the life pattern of disadvantaged children is more precarious and horrible (UNCEF, 2006). They become victims of trafficking frequently. It is a common incident that the children of border area exploited by the trafficker, now a days. The traffickers select different route for their purpose. They collect children from different part of the country by various way and traffic them to abroad for their evil purpose. Their number has been increasing day by day and it is very unfortunate that the government's step to protect this practice is not enough.

It is very unfortunate that, most of the people living in the border area faces a lot of problems in their daily life. The government agencies almost fail of fulfill their basic needs. Generally the children in the border area living inhuman conditions. Their human rights always violating by different forces. To reveal the existing human rights condition of the children, I chose Joypurhat district in the northern part of Bangladesh. The people of this district so far I know is very easy and simple. It is a agriculture based area. I will try my best to explore the human rights condition and other socio-economic conditions of trafficked affected children and their family.

Every child is an individual by behavior in its own right. They are the precious possessions of this world. They deserve love, affection and care. Child Trafficking is the most inhumane violation of child's rights. Children must protect from all forms of risk and exploitation. The Bangla equivalent of the word trafficking is Pachar. It has a mild connotation, which means transfer from one place to another, if the term Pachar is used in reference to women and children, in Bangla the phrase Nari O Shishu Pachar means illegal transfer of women and children from one place to another. Trafficking, which is a serious problem and is considered a violation of human rights, is yet to be internalized emotionally by society at large in Bangladesh, and also in other South Asian countries.

The countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) have a definition in their convention for Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children. Nevertheless, a consultation workshop organized by the resistance network in Bangladesh in August 1999 made suggestions for changes to the convention. From this workshop the following definitions were proposed:

"Trafficking in Children consists of all acts involved in the procurement, transportation, forced movement, and/or selling and buying of children within and/or across border by fraudulent means, deception, coercion, direct and/or indirect threats, abuse of authority, for the purpose of placing a women against her will without her consent in exploitative and abusive situations such as commercial sexual abuse, forced marriage, bonded and forced labour, begging, camel jockeying and other sports, organ trade, etc."

Trafficking is a violation of human rights, and has various consequences at the individual, family and community of sexual exploitation that perpetuates and continually reinforces the subordinate status of women. Trafficked people work under conditions, which are hazardous to their mental and physical health.

The issue of trafficking of children has been a major concern, both in national and international contexts. The nature and extent of the problems and crimes associated with it are most sensitive and transnational making the issue complicated one. At the same time, efforts have been made to develop a consensus on a working definition of

trafficking and on the characteristics of trafficking since the turn is some-what amigos. Moreover, the crime is highly organized and constantly taking new forms. Children representatives in international and policy making institution have raised concern that trafficking needs to be understood not merely as an act of criminality but as outcome of complex social and economic features of the development process. Being the citizen of South Asian country and almost surrounded by an open border with India, children of Bangladesh constantly have been victims of trafficking. Encouragingly, alarming increase of trafficking in children to India, Pakistan and the middle East countries for labors sex and other forms of exploitation including sale of organs has led the government of Bangladesh as well as various nongovernmental organization to take anti trafficking measures, including enactment of deterrent laws for criminalizing trafficking in children in all its forms, prosecuting the trafficker including intermediaries, along with protection and support for rehabilitation of the victims, enhancement of community awareness etc. Along with these activities various types of training programs are being organized for activities, social workers and the members of the law enforcement agencies.

Increasing activities of transnational criminal organization and others that profit from trafficking in children led both the international and regional forums and conferences to urge the governments to take appropriate measures to address the root factors, including external factors that encourage trafficking in women and girls for prostitution and other forms of commercialized sex, forced marriage and forced labour. These measures are aimed at eliminating trafficking in children as well as strengthening existing legislation with a view to provide better protection of the rights children punishing perpetrators. Governments have also been invited to formulate manuals for training of personnel who receive and or hold temporary custody victims of gender based violence including trafficking, taking into account current research and data on traumatic stress and gender-sensitive counseling techniques, with a view to sensitizing them the special needs of victims. Also part of the solutions to trafficking lies in enforcement of the laws which require capacity building of the members of the law enforcement agencies.

Therefore training focusing the modus operandi of the crime of trafficking of children pattern of the victims their sufferings, how they were victimized the stakeholders of

trafficking, routes and sites factors responsible for trafficking, initiatives taken by the government as well as the NGOs in this regard may considerably develop the skill, improve knowledge and attitude and overall effectiveness of the performance of the members of law enforcement agencies dealing with the incidents or cases of trafficking of children.

The aim of present research is to focus on the meaning and necessity of human rights based approach in the sphere of child trafficking, to examine the domestic legal framework of Bangladesh to combat trafficking in children in the Border Area of Joypurhat District. In this connection, the dissertation paper also gives some reflections on the definition of child trafficking and shows the limitations of various definitions. The thesis makes an attempt to analyze the counter trafficking laws of Bangladesh from a human rights perspective. Finally, the research makes certain recommendations.

## **1.2 Background of the Study**

Trafficking is a crucial violation of human rights and is considered as a form of slavery all over the world. Women and children, particularly, are in great demand in so far as the different sites of trafficking are concerned. Trafficking is a wide spread business that not only violates women and children's human rights but also pushes them towards a vulnerable state with no protection of life. Women and girls are demanded to fulfill the "demand for a vast array of personalized, reproductive services in the entertainment and sex industry, domestic work, and the marriage market" (Sanghera, 1999). Trafficking, which is a human rights concern, creates the situation where survivors experience different forms of violence and exploitation. Every year many men, women and children are trafficked for different purposes; women mostly for prostitution or commercial sex work, and children for the purposes of camel jockeying, domestic labor and so on (Shamim, 2001). The International Labor Organization (ILO)<sup>1</sup> estimates that there are 2.4 billion people in the world at any given time are engaged in forced labor and are subjected to exploitation as a result of trafficking (ILO, 2008).

Trafficking is generally identified as a cross-border crime, but it also happens within national boundaries. Then it is called internal trafficking . Bangladesh is a country that faces both the problem of internal trafficking and a huge amount of cross border trafficking every year.

Bangladesh is considered as a source country of trafficking. Also, trafficking in women in Bangladesh has become an issue of concern during the last few decades having huge impacts on survivors' life. Bangladesh government has taken lots of initiatives to combat trafficking; however, the achievement is very limited to control trafficking. NGOs and other agencies also have not succeeded in generating notable changes through the advocacy and intervention programs. Bangladeshi women who are trafficked, generally go through severe physical and psychological violence's that hamper their socio-economic well-being and destroy their self esteem, confidence level and potentiality. After coming back, stigmatization excludes women from the mainstream society and survivors come back is not appreciated by the community members and families (Shamim and Kabir, 1997).

The overwhelming trafficking of children across the borders of Bangladesh cannot be understood unless first viewed in the general context of Bangladesh society including its historic, economic, religious, political and legal components. To attempt to understand the complex nature of child trafficking by only examining one or two of these contributing factors simplifies the issue beyond comprehension and leaves little or no possibility for change.

Although it is not within the scope of this study to provide a MI and comprehensive discussion of these elements, the following background material however limited in detail is presented as an outline of the context in which to place the trafficking of children.

### **1.2.1 Historical and geographical background of the study**

After approximately two hundred years of British colonization, the Indian subcontinent was divided in 1947 into two new countries India and Pakistan separated from India along lines drawn by religion, Muslim Pakistan was farther divided into



two distinct geographic reasons differing in terms of language, culture and background and separated by a vast tract of Indian territory. Families which had previously lived within single country now, many instances, straddled the border and were split between India and Pakistan. In the years immediately following the division, more cross border families were formed when the majority of Hindu people living in Bangladesh left West Bengal in India. For the same reason, Muslims from India migrated to West and East Pakistan.

As well, the original 1947 division of the Indian sub-continent left numerous "enclaves" on both sides of the newly drawn border. These are small pockets of land identify as belonging to the nation other than which surrounds them.

According to government statistics, there are 51 Bangladesh enclaves in India and 111 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh although the countries to which the enclaves identify claim territory over them, they rarely if ever provide any form of support to those residing in the areas. In particular and specific to the issue of trafficking, these are not patrolled or controlled by any law enforcement agents.

From the outset, East and West Pakistan struggled with seemingly insurmountable differences. For East Pakistan creating a new national identity was further complicated by the fact that its boundaries had been carved out of the larger and again, distinct cultural, linguistic and geography region known as Bengal. To this day, the border between West Bengal and Bangladesh divides many families, while others are split between Pakistan and Bangladesh.

In 1971, after struggling for long time to recover from the effects of colonization while also attempting to form a unified national identity, East and West Pakistan went to war.

After a short but brutal war Bangladesh achieved its liberation at great cost. Along with the chaos and devastation typically accompanying civil war, Bangladesh was further demoralized by a systematic campaign on the part of the Pakistan army through which many members of the Bangladesh elite, educated and artistic classes were massacred. As well, once again families were divided. Along with those divided by national borders, more than 3,90,000 Pakistani Nationals remain resident in 66 camps scattered

through out 14 Bangladeshi district. These people who at the time of independence lived on Bangladeshi soil chose to identify as Pakistani nationals.

For a long time they have struggled to gain repatriation in the country of their choice. To date (and by the following a 1973 agreement signed by the Bangladeshi Pakistani governments) less than 1,70,000 have managed to do so.

It is well known that family members who physically or psychologically straddle the various borders created in the region over the past 50 years frequently migrate across those borders. Trafficking across the border to visit family, to work or to smuggle goods back and forth is known to be heavy. This facilitated by the fact that Bangladesh borders India along 4,222 kilometers of primarily flat, easily traversed land or shallow Padma / Ganges River. Most often border crossing are illegal without passports or visas. Border guards are sparse in many areas and on both sides widely rumored is implicated in illegal border crossings through as well organized bride system.

Many organizations indicates that those trafficking children make use of the routes used by those crossing illegally to visit family, that often those crossing to smuggle good also traffic children and that the enclaves and camps standard individuals may being used as collection points for traffickers.

### **1.3 Statement of the Research Problem**

Trafficking in persons has different connotations to different people. There is no denying the fact that conceptual clarity with regard to trafficking is essential to launch a targeted response to the problem as well as to prevent the enactment of counter trafficking laws and programmes that violate other human rights of children.

Trafficking is a development retarding phenomenon. It is viewed as an anti-social and morally degrading heinous event that violates human rights and laws. Exploitation, profit and illegality are all central to the idea of trafficking in persons.

The crux of the issue is that civil society in Bangladesh has yet to internalize the mind set that trafficking is as bad as hatta (murder), dharson (rape), or chintai (mugging).

When one hears or reads news about trafficking it does not create the same reaction as other criminal activities, such as rape, murder or mugging. Newspapers are replete with news of rape and murder, but there are few reports on trafficking of children.

There are several routes of trafficking of children to India. Joypurhat district is one of them where most frequently used points to cross the border illegally. It is considered the district through which most children are trafficked. Dinajpur Raillinks connecting a number of other districts throughout the North west of Bangladesh coverage at Hili station, which is situated in the border and is known site of smuggling and trafficking children.

Joypurhat district is very near to Hili station So, the traffickers use the points of this five Upazillas for low level of risks. It is likes that children are from of other regions in the northern, transported from Hili over land where they cross into India.

Most of the child trafficking incidents take place through the border areas. In this study, it has been investigated that poverty, over population, gender based discrimination, lack of consciousness are some of the reasons behind child trafficking in the study area and in recent times it is increasing in the name of labour migration.

The problem exists here is not possible for the government alone to address the issue, rather it needs for building up community awareness, forming watch committees comprising border guards, union parished members and NGO's to contain the menace. Besides there is also a need to review the existing laws.

#### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

The main objective of the study is to explore the existing situations of child trafficking and what steps are taken by the government and others against this terrible practices in Bangladesh.

The broad objectives of the study is to explore the present circumstances of child trafficking in the border area of my study area Joypurhat district. The problem exists in the entire country such as it would be impossible for the government alone to address the issue. All the stakeholders should come under one banner to take up the

challenges and find effective solutions. The media of the utilized in a structured manner for creating awareness among the people about child trafficking.

Most of the trafficking incidents take place through the border areas. There is a need for building up community awareness and forming watch committees comprising border guards, union Parishad members and NGO's to contain the menace. The local bodies should become particularly proactive in reaching out the vulnerable families, mostly the ultra-poor in findings work or employment for the adult members.

According to unofficial statistics during the last ten years, a large number of child were trafficked to Pakistant and India. Ninety percent of them were trafficked through Benapoleborder at desire. The other transitpoints are sona mesgid at Rashahi, Meherpur, Joypurhat, hlili, Sylet and Brahaman baria.

In recent times child trafficking is increasing. Main destination of the trafficked children are India, Pakistan Middle east, Lebanon and thailand trafficked for sex trade, domestic work, forced labour, camel racing, forced marriage, organ trading and other forms of exploited labours. So it is my great opportunities to work in such crucial topic.

1. To know the socio-economic conditions of the affected family in border area of Bangladesh.
2. To study the problems faced by the children during their stay outside home country.
3. Reveal the perceived rights and entitlements from the children.
4. To make recommendations to remove the problem for the society.
5. To focus on the various aspects of child trafficking and its consequences.

## **1.5 Operational Definitions**

### **TRAFFICKING**

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

The term "trafficking of children" has been used for more than a hundred years. First showing up at an international conference on the prevention of "trafficking in women" in Paris, 1985 since then it has become an increasingly common term as a growing number of NGOs, and other organizations world-wide grapple with the reality of trafficking.

Today, the term "trafficking of children" is used frequently, appearing in legislation and conventions to halt "trafficking" research documents, programming, service provision and activism to assist those trafficked and media reports on the phenomena on.

However, among all those making use of term, few define "Trafficking". In many cases those writing documents related to "trafficking" assume an understanding of precisely what is meant by the term.(Turvey & Petherick, 2008)

### **CHILD TRAFFICKING**

The act of recruitment, transportation, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation regardless of the use of illicit means, either within or outside a country" (UNICEF, 2006). An organized movement of a child for the purpose of exploitation and the movement could be domestic or across borders.

### **TRAFFICKERS**

A person participates in one or more stages of the trafficking process . It involves individuals who have engaged in moving a child for the purpose of exploitation and includes recruiters, transporters, intermediaries as well as corrupt officials and exploiters. These traffickers are sometimes referred to as "Connection Men" in Ghana. In some instances recruiters and traffickers are and the same, and in other instances recruiters are in the employ of traffickers. As was already stated, it was also true that often recruiters operate without the intent to traffic and without the knowledge that those whom they pass recruited "clients" into subsequently traffic the women and children recruited.

In connection, it must be remembered that when seeking "solutions" to the issue of trafficking the perspective and therefore needs of those being trafficked must driving

force. Therefore, it is not so much those who simply recruit children who should be persecuted (given the fact that many woman and children both need and desire the opportunity to migrate for work). But those who employ abusive recruitment practices, those who traffic and those who “purchase” children from traffickers and then subject those individual to forced labour and slavery like practices.

In general, though not universally traffickers are rarely directly involved in the initial stages of recruitment. They may direct recruiters to operate in a particular area known to be suffering economically and which is therefore, more likely to yield children to be trafficked and they may control in other ways the movements and operations of recruiters, but for those that work on a large or more organized scale, they rarely do the work of recruitment themselves.

## **MIGRATION**

Trafficking and migration are two distinct concepts, but interrelated issue. Migration is a broader notion and Trafficking can be resulting phenomena of forced migration. There is a strong nexus between migration and Trafficking. In many instance, Trafficking occurs in the significantly and has become important source of Trafficking. The wide spread assumption that most Trafficking incident take place through kidnapping and coercion is not true. Rather most trafficking incident now start as a migration process, which lead to Trafficking in human person through coercion and deception. For instance, a person may voluntarily choose to migrate but may be deceived about the kind of work they are expected to do. In many cases Trafficking and migration become indistinguishable which makes it difficult to detect the crime of Trafficking. Movement, internal cross- border is central to both migration and Trafficking. The concept of consent in physical movement remains an important criterion to distinguish between a migrant and trafficked person.

Trafficking is not only an anti social act but it is also a morally degrading heinous event. But migration is widely considered as a process of social progress both in origin and destination countries.

## **SMUGGLING**

Although clear distinction between migration of human person could be difficult to establish especially in analyzing, causes, processes and outcomes yet it is important to retain a measure of conceptual clarity so that there can be a targeted response to the problem trafficking of persons.

Trafficking of human persons though wrongly is equated with prostitution. Over many years ago the definition of trafficking in person evoking serious confusion not because of fact that in result of trafficking may be prostitution but because the differing stances on the issues of prostitution itself.

Most of the definition tends to focus on the issue of trafficking from law and order perspective without consideration for the human rights. As a result the whole subject of trafficking is confined to prosecution and punishment of traffickers under the conventional criminal justice system; whereas smuggled person is aware of the condition of the travel and voluntarily engages themselves in the processes of illegal migration.

Smuggling of human beings indisputably involves cross-border movement but trafficking of persons may also occur within the national borders.

These differing stances on prostitution have left to question unanswered. Firstly if all prostitution in non consensual should it criminalize? Some people argue that criminalization of prostitution result in the double victimization of the woman concerned as she and not the traffickers, becomes the main target of police action.<sup>16</sup> Secondly, the question on whether a woman's choice is free and when it is based on economic necessity to escape extreme poverty remains answered.

## **PUSH FACTOR**

In the push factor there are certain conditions in the environment of the sending communities or countries that ensure a supply of people for trafficking. These factors include law employment opportunities, loss social status of women, economic and social vulnerability of women and children, urbanization, migration etc.

## **PULL FACTOR**

The second group refers to the set of pull factors that support the demand for trafficking activities. These include wage employment and bonded labour, labour migration and prostitution,

## **VICTIMS**

"Any person who has experienced loss, injury or hardship due to the illegal action of another individual, group or organization" in the trafficking chain (Turvey & Petherick, 2008)

## **CHILD VICTIMS**

Refer to anyone less than 18 years old who through a criminal behaviour such as child trafficking, child exploitation and child abuse has suffered harm. Child victims are sometimes used interchangeably with trafficked children or trafficking survivors (UNICEF, 2006)

## **VICTIMIZATION**

Process through which a person becomes a victim of a crime (Walklate, 2011). Victimization is "to victimize" where a relationship between persons, one is made a victim of a criminal activity by another, that is the victimizer, offender or perpetrator (Asli, 2013).

## **EXPLOITATION**

These include all forms of exploitation including sexual, forced labour, slavery and servitude, removal of organs, begging for alms, early marriage and use in armed or rebel groups. In addition, when children are engaged in labour that denies them of their health, development and education, it is regarded as exploitative.

## **HOUSEHOLD**

Generally, a household is defined as a dwelling unit where one or more persons live and eat together with common cooking arrangement. Person living in the same dwelling unit but having separate cooking arrangements constitute separate household which is the basis of the measuring instrument of selected area investigation.



### **NUCLEAR FAMILY**

The type of nuclear family refers to the husband, the wife and legitimate children who are living together and sharing the same kitchen.

### **JOINT/EXTENDED FAMILY**

The extended family refers to the type of family where husband, wife, children, brothers and sisters parents, uncles and aunts, parents in law, sister in law, son-in-law, brother-in-law or other relatives who live together sharing the same kitchen.

### **LANDLESS FARMER**

Landless peasants are those who do not occupy any cultivable land.

### **POOR FARMER**

The poor land owner/farmer occupies 5-10 bighas of cultivable land.

### **MARGINAL FARMER**

The household who occupy 1-5 big has cultivable land have been treated as marginal land owner/farmer.

## **1.6 Scope and Importance of the Study**

Bangladesh is one of the pioneer countries, who signed and ratified the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UN CRC) in 1990. After that it is mandatory for Bangladesh to protect the children from any harmful circumstances and establish their rights for all levels of children.

Child Trafficking in the border area of Bangladesh is a problem that is real and present. It has become an element of grave concern for each and every individual family in Bangladesh in recent days. While recognition of its persistence and impact on society has increased over recent years, but it remains a set of activities and affects that is difficult to quantify or tie down. Although the magnitude of trafficking in Bangladesh has increased over the years, yet neither the extent nor the real expansion can be verified. The illegal structure of trafficking, community vested interests and a lack of information networking are the major constraints preventing verification.

Despite the existence of a number of national laws dealing with the various issues and aspects of trafficking including punishments for trafficking, none of the laws, interestingly enough, provides for any definition of the term of trafficking.

The study analyzed the socio-economic profile of children specially in the border area of Joypurhat district who were victims of trafficking. The reason behind trafficking including age, marital status, religion, level of education, family status etc. The study mainly focused on the children who were victims of trafficking different ways to choose them how they come back, the offer their return at home, who were never comeback to home and their family conditions as wells the steps taken by the government to protect this evil practices and ensure punishment for the traffickers. It also needs to buildup awareness among the dwellers of border area about traffickers. The study also mentioned what change has come to the fails of traffickers children and their community life at large. The study also recommended future actions to frontal and what measures should undertake by the government, Non-government originations and the local community leaders to minimize traffickers from study area.

Several studies have done above issues and published different articles and report on electronic and print media. In addition, government and NGO's have different initiatives to protect the children. This study helps the researchers and policymakers to formulate appropriate measures to protect children from any kinds of dangerous situation like trafficking and also helps to create a peaceful environment for them so that they can soundly grew up.

The outcome of this study will enrich the notion of child trafficking and its affect on our society. The findings will enable development planner to devise strategic plan for the well development of children in our national development programmes. Research findings will also assist formulating strategies for further strengthen the children's meaningful development that will play a vital role in productive sectors. In this connection the study might be considered important one.

## **1.7 Selection of the Study Area**

The Selected study area is border connected district joypurhat located in the northern part of Bangladesh. The aim of the present study is to know the circumstanus of child trafficking in the border area of joypurhat district. In terms of criteria for the selection

of the study area, some of the most rational and important points have been taken into considerations, mainly better communication, availability of children and the scope of trafficking joypurhat district has a good communication facilities by road and rail from other part of Bangladesh.

The most know trafficking zone Hili is very nearest to this area, this is mostly agricultural based area and the population are very poor. A vast number of poor people migrated here from gaibandra, Kurigram, Bogura, Rangpur and Sirajgonjs. So, it an attractive point for traffickers. For the purpose of the study it has been carefully maintained that the selected study area must be fulfill the objectives and also support in collecting reliable and meaningful information as well as easy access to the study area.

There are five upazillas under joypurhat district. These are Joypurhat sadar, Panchbibi, Kalai, Khetlal and Akkelpur. Among them Joypurhat Sadar and Panchbibi upazilla is connected with India Bangladesh border.

## **1.8 Rationale of the Study**

Universal Declaration of human rights proclaimed that all men are born free and equal in dignity and rights (Article-1). At the same time, everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this declaration, without distinction of any kind such as race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status (Article-2). United Nations Millennium Declaration enunciated that the member countries should implement the principles and practices of democracy and respect for human rights, including minority rights (UN, 2000). Moreover the constitution of Bangladesh guarantees “ The state shall not discriminate against any citizen, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place birth (The constitution of Bangladesh, Article 28 (1))”

The disadvantaged children in the border area will have significant implications for society and for the economy as a whole. Ensuring the wellbeing of disadvantaged children will be a challenge. Because our country has the glorious history of cultural heritage where the various communities have been living for a long time. We need

rapid economic growth for poverty alleviation, but the economic development must be socially inclusive. Then we can ensure human rights for the disadvantaged children in the border area of Bangladesh. In this connection it is very important to explore the original scenario of child trafficking in my study area. It should take pragmatic steps by the Govts. of Bangladesh to combat child trafficking. For this reason this study is a meaningful one.

## **1.9 Research Questions**

This study will describe the causes and consequences of child trafficking in the border area of Joypurhat Districts. It also explores what kinds of steps taken by the Govts. to combat child trafficking in the border area.

1. What kinds of children are mostly affected by trafficking?
2. Why traffickers select this area as their routes for trafficking children?
3. Organizations involved for anti trafficking activities either individually or jointly are enough or not?
4. What kinds of step taken by the government for the violation of basic human rights of a large number of children in the border area?
5. Responsibility to eliminate the curse of child trafficking from the society the NGO's, INGO's civil society organizations and the Govt. of Bangladesh can avoid it?
6. In order to effective prevention of child trafficking the role of border security force should strengthen.

## **1.10 Limitations of the Study**

Any Social research dealing with the dynamics of societal living is confronted with a variety of obstacles. As the main goal of my study is to show the scenario of child trafficking in the border area of Joypurhat district with a focus on counter measures, the main limitation is that it does not represent all the socio-economic, cultural scenario and total profile of causes of Bangladesh. Since, the sample size is small, that can not provide the whole features of trafficking problem. Obviously there are some limitations that are almost inherent in every research effort, emerge out of the techniques of data collection method and data processing.

Although method of interview is very much preferable to social science research there are some inbuilt limitations of the method. Sometimes research fail to establish safeguard against the interviewer's biases. It is also difficult to cross-check the information that is provided by the respondent. In terms of case study, it focuses on few units, sometimes limited in their representativeness. Besides, during the study I encountered many limitations. Some Important limitations are below. Despite all out attempts to make the present study a scientific one, it has the following limitations:

1. To find out the traffickers children of the research area was difficult.
2. Gender base analysis was not possible to done.
3. Sufficient literature could not be reviewed which could provide more appropriate direction for the theoretical aspect of research and data analysis.
4. The study is very much contort specific. It was very difficult to respondents relating to the study.
5. The research as an apprentice was not competent enough to conduct a study on such a complicated issue.
6. Very few respondents were interviewed in the study for the time and resources constraints.
7. The research was limited to only five upazillas close to the border given the availability of time and resources.
8. Time frame for such an important research work is too narrow to take a larger representative sample size for the in-depth study.
9. Many respondents were hesitant and reactant to answer certain issues like family, quantity of land, social assistance, prostitution, marriage, forms of labours migration etc. After permission discussion and explanation they permitted me to carry out the conversation.
10. I look enough time to convince them about the absolute academic nature of the study.

**Chapter Two**  
**Review of Literature**

## **Chapter Two**

### **Review of Literature**

We can certainly mention that the best initial approach to any research project is review of relevant literature. Methodological approaches to literature review differ depending on the perspective or focus of a research. The exact point in the planning process at which to concentrate on the literature is something which may well vary in different styles of research. On the traditional model of research, the literature is reviewed as part of the research planning and question development stage.

This is the recommended way to proceed in many research situations, and it has been the model typically followed in quantitative research and in some types of qualitative research. Certainly, the literature can be a fruitful source of concepts, theories and evidence about a topic but it can also influence how we look at a topic, perhaps thereby producing the development of some new way.

There are some comprehensive analyses on child trafficking in the border area of Bangladesh in the past by different authors. However some online polls conducted by different daily newspapers have come into our sight. But these are not real surveys in terms of convention. There are lots of shortcomings in those. That's why we don't take those into our consideration.

On the other hand we get some books, articles and journals published in different newspapers, magazines on various occasions in home and abroad. Based on them we made a conclusive extraction on the matter that the child trafficking in the border area of Joypurhat district with a focus on counter measures developed by various tools like government and NGOs.

It needs a holistic approach to take proper steps against this to reduce social barriers of the children victims by the traffickers so that they can be able to play a vital role in the main stream activities of the country.

Child trafficking is a major crime and it is increasing tremendously. Because trafficking is a very profitable business in the international market. The child traffickers use border routes for this purpose. It is very easy for them and they always

get co-operation from the local inhabitants by giving money. Bangladesh has a long boundary with India. For this reason it is a very popular international route for child trafficking. The main reason of this occurrence is that the people of the border area always suffers from natural calamities and various types of social instability. Besides this the guardians of the victims are mostly landless and ultra poor.

It is matter of regret that the government has introduce law against child trafficking. But its applications is very weak. For this reason the traffickers are interested for doing this disgraceful business. Though it is a very concerning issue in present Bangladesh, a few study has conducted on it. In Bangladesh it will be difficult for us conducting the study due to lack of previous research on this issue. But we have taken this as a big challenge.

Trafficking is a form of violence that is a global security concern now. This study depicts the context of trafficking from global, Asian and Bangladesh perspective. I am going to show some estimated numbers of trafficking. Numbers of trafficked people vary from region to region, and as will be shown, numbers are highly unreliable. The United States State Department data has shown that 600,000 to 820,000 men, women, and children are trafficked across international borders each year. Of the total amount, approximately, 80 percent are women and girls and up to 50 percent of them are children. United States Trafficking in Persons Report) states that human trafficking is now the second largest illicit money making venture in the world after trafficking of weapons and drugs whereas in 2006, it was ranked as the third largest business of illicit money making .These are mostly women and also children of countries that are going through economic transition to market economy (Truong, 1999). A relatively recent study of the International Labor Organization shows that 43 percent of all victims are trafficked for sexual exploitation, another 32 percent are victims of economic exploitation, and the rest remains undetermined (ILO, 2005). Various global conventions have pointed out the term of women's trafficking. For instance, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (1979), Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (1989), Fourth World Conference on Women (1995),



In Asia, estimates show that around 30 million women and children have been victimized by trafficking and exploited sexually over the last 30 years (Association of women's rights in development, 2002). South Asia has been experiencing a vast number of women and girls being trafficked for prostitution. Huda (2006) explained the effect of tsunami that hit South East Asia, South Asia, and East Africa on December 26, 2004. It killed more than 160,000 people, and affected over 5,000,000 people severely and made 35,000 children orphan. These orphaned children together with hundreds of thousand affected women and girls are at high risk of being trafficked for prostitution or other forms of exploitation due to their vulnerability . Paul and Hasnath (2000) in their study stated that New Delhi and Karachi have become major South Asian centers for the international buying and selling of trafficked women as slaves, maids, wives or prostitutes.

Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries for trafficking today due to a host of factors. These are the large population of Bangladesh, chronic poverty among large groups of people, ongoing natural disasters like cyclones, tornado, river erosion, drought, flood and lack of a shelter in disaster periods. Moreover, rural-urban migration in search of work due to unemployment or natural disasters increase violence against women including the risk of being trafficked (Sarker and Panday, 2006). Bangladesh has a 4,222 kilometers long border with India covering 28 districts of Bangladesh and India as the main recipient country receive trafficked women through 20 transit points of Bangladesh Indian border. To understand trafficking in Bangladesh, we have to look at it both from the historical and geographical perspectives.

Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association (BNWLA) in their report shows that these enclaves are used to collect the survivors and they are trafficked through these enclaves easily by the traffickers (Gazi et. al, 2001). Traffickers use routes over land, air and water . Western border districts of Bangladesh, particularly Jessore and Khulna are widely used by traffickers. The main trafficking route is Dhaka-Mumbai-Karachi-Dubai. Many of the victims end up in Middle East nations. It was claimed that a small number of women are taken directly by air from Bangladesh to Middle East and Europe as in Dhaka Airport corrupt officers helped issuing necessary documents. Bangladesh is thus largely a source country as far as trafficking is

concerned, from which women, men and children are trafficked into different sites of employment in the destination countries.

In a study of Huda on sex trafficking in South Asia, she mentions that women and children from rural areas are trafficked to urban cities to get them involved in commercial prostitution and domestic work (Huda, 2006). In that study of Huda it is found that at least 20,000 Bangladeshi women and children are trafficked to India and Pakistan and to Middle Eastern countries every year. Bangladesh country report (2007) showed that 50,000 Bangladeshi girls are trafficked to or through India every year as we have border with India. These two data are quite divergent from each other and cannot be relied upon to understand the situation of trafficking. Huda (2006) gives an idea that more than 14,000 Bangladeshi women are working as maids in the Gulf States and NGOs estimate the number as more than 40,000. The issue of trafficking is gaining a lot of attention in Bangladesh with studies which have been published on this issue. Bangladesh National Women's Lawyer Association (BNWLA) estimates approximately 200,000 women have been trafficked to Pakistan over last ten years and the Indian Social Welfare Board estimates that among 500,000 foreign prostitutes in India – one percent is from Bangladesh and 2.7 percent of prostitutes in Calcutta are from Bangladesh. The study gave an information to understand the increase in the problem until 1990s the number of trafficked children was only 37, while by 1997 the number reached at 927. More than 200,000 Bangladeshi women were trafficked from 1990 to 1997, with 6,000 children trafficked, abducted or reported missing during that time. The above mentioned studies depict various numbers of trafficked people which shows the problem of documenting trafficking as an illegal and hidden business. Generally, the documentation about trafficking in Bangladesh is poor and data are collected by individual organizations. The numbers of trafficked people documented in government reports do not also provide the information of whole country. Nevertheless, we get an understanding of the magnitude of the trafficking problem in Bangladesh from reading these sources. (Shamim, 2001)

The Bangla equivalent of the word trafficking *ispachar*. It has a mild connotation, which means transfer from one place to another. If the *termpachar* is used in reference to women and children, in Bangla the phrase *nari o shishu pachar* means illegal transfer of women and children from one place to another. Trafficking, which is a serious problem and is considered a violation of human rights, is yet to be internalized emotionally by society at large in Bangladesh and also in other South Asian countries. The term itself does not capture the total implications for an adolescent girl to be abducted and taken to a brothel; threatened, beaten, and raped; and forced to submit to having sex with men, seven days a week, for several years until she eventually becomes ill which may sometime result in death. At present there is no internationally agreed definition of trafficking. International organizations use various definitions for describing trafficking. The definitions tend to focus on gender, age, reason for trafficking, and the issues of coercion and violence which are often associated with trafficking.

In the case of children, in 1998, a research report by Archavanitkul titled "Trafficking in Children for Labour Exploitation including Child Prostitution in the Mekong Sub-region" compared definitions used by the UN General Assembly, Global Alliance Against Trafficking in Women (GAATW), International Organization for Migrations (IOM), and the International Labour Organisation (ILO). After considering these definitions, it can be stated that important dimensions of child trafficking include the performance of a profitable act by person(s) other than the children themselves who transport a child within or across the national borders usually using false or deceptive information for the purpose of work or services in destructive and exploitative work conditions by means of violence, abuse, or other forms of coercion. For this study, a trafficked child refers to 'A child who is recruited and transported from one place to another in and across a national border, legally or illegally, with or without the child's consent, usually but not always organized by an intermediary: parents, family member, teacher, procurer, or local authority. At the destination, the child is coerced or semi-forced (by deceptive information) to engage in activities under exploitative and abusive conditions.

The countries of SAARC have a definition in their Convention for Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children. Nevertheless, a consultation workshop organized by the Resistance Network in Bangladesh in August 1999 made suggestions for changes to the convention (Ibid). The workshop proposed few definitions; one of which is given below:

Trafficking in children consists of all acts involved in the procurement, transportation, forced movement, and/or selling and buying of children within and/or across border by fraudulent means, deception, coercion, direct and/or indirect threats, abuse of authority, for the purpose of placing a woman against her will without her consent in exploitative and abusive situations, such as commercial sexual abuse, forced marriage, bonded and forced labour, begging, camel jockeying and other sports, organ trade, etc."(Ibid).

However, 'trafficking' may be defined as, "AH acts involved in kidnapping, abduction, capture, acquisition, recruitment and transportation of women, girls and children within and across national borders with the intent to sell, exchange or use of any illegal purpose such as commercial sex work, servitude in the guise of marriage, cheap or bonded labour or sale of human organs by means of violence or threat of violence." (Shamim, 2001).

Child trafficking is one of the worst forms of child labour which is affecting 1.2 million children worldwide (Ibid). Majority of children victims in trafficking are below 18 years. There is no question of willingness or voluntarism in the case of children as they often do not know or understand the consequences (Ibid: 28). It is a crime under international law (Ibid: 27).

By no means as a new phenomenon, the trafficking of children continued to grow across all continents and cultures. Nearly all countries are affected, either as sending, receiving, or transit countries for trafficked children (Ibid). Actually, trafficking networks are widespread and highly organized in the Asia, Africa and Europe, well known but complex, operate underground and often out of the reach of the legal system.

The demand for children is undoubtedly more compared to adults in trafficking. The root causes of human trafficking are multiple and complex. There are push and pull factors which are mainly responsible for internal and external trafficking of people from Bangladesh. The push factors could be identified in many ways. Low enjoyment opportunity, social vulnerability, economic vulnerability, urbanization and migration, etc, are considered to push factors of female child trafficking. On the other hand, wage employment or bonded labor, forced prostitution, cultural myths, etc. are considered pull factors for female child trafficking from Bangladesh.

"Various studies confirmed this statement. For example, Khan and Arefeen have observed that patriarchal orientation in Bangladesh society play crucial role in creating vulnerable situation for the women and female children and consequently creates conducive situation for female trafficking from Bangladesh.

The traffickers adopt deferent strategies and tricks to allure and enroll young children into the trafficking process. The traffickers usually use different routs at different times to avoid police and members and others law enforcing agencies. Although polices rescue many children but what happens to them is largely unknown. Often the rescue processes are violent, aggressive, and male dominated. Some time the minors are sent either to state run remand homes or to an NGO shelter. Most are unable to go back to their home because of a whole series of problems and when they are released, they are again at risk of being picked up by the traffickers<sup>19</sup>. Repatriation means voluntary return to the country of origin of the person subjected to trafficking across international frontiers. Both government and NGO have been working in combating trafficking in Bangladesh, through raising awareness, advocacy research, networking, rescuer, repatriation and rehabilitation.

The causes for which children are trafficked do not always match the method used to recruit them. It is also true however that in some cases recruitment practices employed matches what the child is eventually trafficked to do.

For this report, BNWLA has chosen to focus on two distinct purposes for which children are most commonly trafficked, camel racing and prostitution. It should be noted; however, although these are the most common purposes they are not the only purposes for which children are regularly trafficked. The situations that trafficked

children ultimately find them in vary widely and cover virtually every possible form of exploitative and abusive labour.

BNWLA teams recorded cases in which children were trafficked following the promise of employment cases involving children. When including a proportionate number of those listed as “unknown” the adjusted number of children who were trafficked following the promise of job. The promises of employment was the primary form of recruitment for both children and women.

Typically, job offers included those for domestic work; work in Garment factories, gardening and in some instances involving young boys, the offer of a job as a camel jockey. As already stated, this method of “recruitment” follows negotiations with an adult who has assumed some kind of authority over the child and therefore, coercion does not usually involve violence or threat of violence.

In most “recruitment” see anions it is an adult the recruiter approaches and engages in negotiations. The element of coercion in its various forms must be examined in given situations as it applies to the child’s guardian this may seen obvious, but is complicated by the fact that determining where to draw the line between who is being coerced and who implicit in the coercion is often difficult.

In the face of extreme poverty and given the fact that a large percentage of Bangladeshi parents are compelled to send their children to work, these details are often of no great consequence during the negotiations. In many cases, many children the “recruiter” and “trafficker” are often viewed by communities as service providers, a boon to parents unable to feed their children, providing the promise of employment and the possibility of greater earning power in another country while also providing the immediate benefit of a reduced household with one less child requiring care and food.

Shifting blame for the fact of child trafficking from “recruiters” to parents or guardians, however, is inappropriate. Neither this approach nor those which offer “solutions” based on an assumption of naiveté on the part of those who send their children away to work are likely to facilitate the elimination of child trafficking. As mentioned above, there is reason to believe that parents or guardians have at least a

partial understanding of the risk the place children in by sending them to either a city in Bangladesh or another country work.

This belief is supported by the fact that during field research, BNWLA encountered only 16 cases of children who had been kidnapped out of total of 106 cases involving children. When adjusted and when reports from the media during the same time period are included, this number rise 59 cases involving child kidnapping out of total 187 cases. What is of particular significance is that all cases involving kidnapping were identified as such after the children had either been rescued or had returned home following an escape non were identified as kidnapped and still missing.

The fact that only 11 of these children are known to have been returned to their home implies that the majority of them case from situations in which they were not “attached” to or under the guardianship of an adult this supports the speculation that “floating” or homeless children, and those residing in orphanages or government shelter homes are at increased risk of being recruited for trafficking through kidnapping. These are children who are on likely to appear as missing in statistics and would not, therefore, be identified as trafficked or as kidnapped unless rescued. BNWLA has encountered rumors that some privately run orphanages and school or orphans or homeless children are being used as recruitment and collection sites for children who are then trafficked. These rumors are very difficult to prove given the risk involved and the fact that such institutions are guarded and difficult to monitor.

There is no set pattern under which children engage in sex work. They do so under all possible “arrangements” in organized brothels. On the streets, as individuals as “call girls” or among large groups. In general, it is very difficult to determine the number of Bangladeshi children engaged in sex work both within Bangladesh and outside its borders. This is true for a number of reasons, the fact that prostitution parse is illegal in many counties and that child prostitution is illegal in all countries that adolescent girls often do not them selves know their exact age, that many possess documents falsely stating their age as that of an adult, that many of those ‘rescued’ deny having engaged in the sex work, etc. The fact that children engage in sex work outside of the relatively controlled environments of brothels also greatly compounds the difficulty of estimating number of those working in this area. A sample survey conducted by BNWLA of 135 brothel based prostitution in Bangladesh indicated that more than 65

percent were between the ages of 11 and 13, and that 33 percent were between 13 and 15 years. Police estimate that there are currently 15 to 20 thousand child street prostitutes in Dhaka and a recent study of the same population (INCIDEN) indicates that most enter the profession before reaching puberty, with the mean age for girls set at 12 years. The social welfare Board of India estimates that 2.7 percent of all prostitutes working in India are from Bangladesh, making them the largest population of foreign born prostitutes working in India.

Based on extremely conservative estimates of the total number of prostitutes in India (3 million), this means that at 81 thousand Bangladeshi are working as prostitutes in the country. The majority of these are under the age of 18.

Within Bangladesh, national law does not prohibit prostitution. However all circumstances surrounding the trade (Maintaining a brothel, soliciting, accepting payment for “immoral” acts etc) are criminalized this and a law which stipulates that only those engaging girls under the age of 18 for commercial sex are liable to punishment has led to the perception that by possessing an affidavit confirming their age as more than 18, sex workers are “registered” These affidavits are easily obtained from Notary publics or first class magistrates. Who are regularly bribed to swear to the age of adolescents whom they have not seen. Although current estimates indicate that less than 15,000 prostitutes working in Bangladeshi brothels possess such affidavits, this number is rising an increasing number of sex workers, pimps and brothel owners see the possession of such affidavits as protection against trafficking violations. Many times shown that half of those currently possessing such documents are actually under the age of 18 and it is reasonable to assume that this percentage will increase numbers of those attempting to protect themselves through the possession of such documents.

As stated earlier, not all those children as sex workers were trafficked. However, based on the estimates above it can be assumed that a large percentage of children who are trafficked out of Bangladesh are either immediately or eventually “sold” force or otherwise compelled to engage in sex work. It is interesting to note, however, that INCIDENs 1997 study of child street prostitutes in Dhaka indicated that some 70 percent of the sample population migrated to the city from rural areas but only 21 percent of those interviewed identified themselves as trafficked. However, as no



definition of trafficking was given in the report there is reason to believe that a percentage of those who identified as having “immigrated” were likely trafficked. Religious and cultural attitudes play a strong role in the traffic and sexual exploitation of children. Offer girls will be abducted and raped as a form of initiation. Cultural attitudes label these girls unmarriageable and unwanted. Knowing this and that they would most likely be rejected by family and village should the attempt of return, these girls (usually adolescents).

**Chapter Three**  
**Theoretical Framework of the Study**

# **Chapter Three**

## **Theoretical Framework of the Study**

### **3.1 Theoretical Framework**

The problem of child trafficking can be situated in different theories. This could be explained from the different groups of people who are affected by trafficking activities. Among the theories used to explain the problem include natural history model of social problem (FarreE and Fahy, 2009), social constructivist (Usman, 2014, p. 287), feminist theory (Usman, 2014, pp. 283-284), rational choice demand (Lutya and Lanier, 2012, p. 557), conflict theory (Usman, 2014, p. 289) and trauma theory (Usman, 2014, p. 290). Sometimes two or more of such theories are used to explain the phenomenon as done by Lutya and Lanier, (2012, p.563). Most of these theories would however, not address the aim of this dissertation or answer the research questions due to my interest of victimization of children. The feminist theory for instance draws the relationship of roles and experiences based on gender (Gerassi, 2015). The rational choice theory suggests that the actions of criminals and offenders are based on rational decisions and their freewill, and thus focuses on the offender and not on the victim as this study aims to do (Lutya and Lanier, 2012).

In understanding the factors that influence child trafficking in this dissertation therefore, the victimology theory was used. The use of the victimology theory was noted to be relevant due to its explanation at the individual level at which trafficking activities take place especially in developing countries like Bangladesh. Although much work has been done on the theoretical explanations of various forms of exploitation, most of these have focused on levels other than the individual level (Gerassi, 2015).

### **3.2 Victimology**

The term victimology is rooted in two words. These are the Latin word, "Victima" which translates as victim and Greek word, "logos" which means study, discipline or system of knowledge (Dussich, 1975). Victimology can therefore, be expanded as the study of victims of crime. In this study, the victims are children who have been trafficked. The study of victimization further includes focusing on the effects that the

victims suffer, as well as the relationship that exists between the victims and perpetrators, which are important considerations for this study.

The broad inclusion of the relationship between victims and human rights violations makes it suitable to understand the increasing abuse of children's rights after being trafficked (Kostic, 2010). The concept of victimology can be traced to Benjamin Mendlesohn and other criminologists from the 1930s when they began the scientific study of victims of crime (Dussich,1975).

Broadly, victimology is the study of the causes of victimization and its effects as well as how criminal systems and others like media and NGOs relate to victims . Victimology is not defined outside criminology, since the process of victimization becomes a crime in itself and mis has made some suggest the inclusion of victimology into me discipline or field of Criminology. This suggestion has stirred up the interest of several organizations and stakeholders to consider the disciplines due to the criminal activities that go on in our societies (Kostic, 2010). The separation of victimology from criminology raises several controversies since the two disciplines are similar and only differ based on the investigation process: victimologyL focuses on the victim and criminology on the offender .

This increasing nature of victimization since the 1970s have influenced the birth of professionals such as doctors, nurses, psychologists among other trained fields to handle crime victims. Several considerations have been given to measuring victimization which go beyond descriptive and evaluative to causal research with future practices of enforcing laws, prosecuting offenders and ensuring the control of victimization (Dussich, 1975). The subsequent sections will address ways in which victimology is useful tools in addressing to child trafficking.

### **3.2.1 Victimology theory and child trafficking**

Several reasons account for the predisposition of more children man other group of individuals to trafficking. The theory of victimology used here explains the greater risk of victimization among children and resultant trafficking into the sex and trade, domestic servitude, industries and producing firms, drug trade, mining, fanning and other labour exploitative ventures .This is because of me various economic and social vulnerabilities that affect children like inadequate or poor education, inadequate food for children in household and inadequate supervision by parents and caregivers.These factors

establishing children's vulnerability lead to their victimization by traffickers and supports Karl Marx's concept of social conflict theory as used by Usman, (2014) as one of the theories in explaining child trafficking.

The complexities involved in trafficking among other criminal activities through which individuals are victimized accounts for the consideration of children as suitable targets since they can easily be manipulated and exploited (Bassiouni *et al*, 2010). These may be economic, cultural or social factors which may push or pull children into situations that may heighten their vulnerability as indicated earlier. Trafficking in its essence has been regarded as highly related to organized crime (Turner and Kelly, 2009). The application of victimology theory in understanding child trafficking in Bangladesh focusses on the relationship that exist between the victims and perpetrators as well as the geographical spread of the problem. The factors that interrelate to influence child trafficking was also considered using the theory.

### **3.2.2 Victim precipitation**

The concept of victimology includes precipitation factors that may expose children to be trafficked. These precipitation factors increase the vulnerability of the children, thereby escalating the risk of falling prey to traffickers. Although, some people may fall victim even in their innocence, some increase their risk rate of being victimized due to acts of ignorance and immaturity in the case of children. (Lutya and Lanier, 2012). Victim precipitation describes how the victim gets involved in an activity, usually leading to their victimization with or without their knowledge or awareness as well as any crime process either directly or indirectly. Among these factors could be the person's increased susceptibility, poor judgement and association with perpetrators. Sometimes, victimization of children is enhanced by relationships and relatives in their immediate vicinity and not by association with complete strangers. In this regard, some parents and caregivers of children may give them away to the traffickers for an amount of money, as collateral or for settling old debts. In other circumstances, poverty and other economic situations may push children into the streets for their upkeep or to support the family. As observed by many researchers, parents and caregivers send their wards to the streets to engage in economic activities where they risk encountering with traffickers (Manzo, 2005).

This is why such factors as poverty, conflicts and culture, which are explained in subsequent paragraphs, are not causes of trafficking in themselves, but increase the victims susceptibility to being trafficked. This has driven the theoretical understanding of poverty as an underlying factor of trafficking. Many governments and their partners and researchers in the fight against trafficking hold this view of poverty as driver in child trafficking (Zhang and Pineda, 2008).

At other times, parents may give their ward to friends or other family members in urban places or developed countries for purposes of education, economic or moral reasons. Some of these children have been reported to later end up being abused and exploited in different ways (Manzo, 2005). It is a common cultural and societal norm in Bangladesh to allow children to live with their uncles, aunts or other relatives. Further, many families are single-headed, especially by female parents. Generally, the UNODC reports that, the abuse of family systems and social ties and norms in Ghana can increase the risk of children to trafficking (UNODC, 2016).

In addition, in Bangladesh like several other Asian countries, other varied cultural practices like early marriage and female genital mutilation can push young children out of their homes. These cultural factors together with gender inequality and discrimination can serve as push factors that may land children in the hands of traffickers. The high prevalence of violence and abusive acts in the homes, schools and community against children also add to precipitation factors. UNICEF reported that, some parts of the world have up to about 50% of females being abused and these unfair treatments, Sometimes, when young girls land in the hands of these traffickers, the force them into marriages (UNICEF, 2006).

Gender inequities and discrimination in various cultures contribute to trafficking. Usman (2014), indicated that in many societies males are cherished and preferred over females.

This perception goes a long way to affect children too. UNICEF, (2006) in its report on trafficking in human beings especially among women and children showed that, such discriminatory practices against women and children increases the risk of trafficking. Also, most of the things that mothers go through invariably affect their

children as well, therefore, factors that increases women's susceptibility affect children. These negative practices at home and in the society, contribute greatly to poverty and hardships among children in general, and females in particular due to gender-based discrimination. These have been noted to be key drivers of 'streetism' and homelessness among children and enhanced risk of becoming victims in certain parts of Bangladesh (Kangsanbata, 2008).

Victim precipitation has been explained to include the acts of the victims in the process of victimization. Child victims may only facilitate the victimization process without necessarily being responsible for his/her trafficking. The study of victimology under the precipitation theory includes supposed provocative, facilitative or consenting actions by victims which further increases their risk of trafficking. I however, argue that, while this may hold in the case of adults, children need all the protection and guidance they can get from caregivers and the society, and these actions of provocation, facilitation and consenting therefore, may largely be external to them. By these externalities, the failures are those by caregivers and the society and not by children themselves. Adults therefore, constitute the group of people who can establish relationship with offenders through the actions of provocation and facilitation and consent to situations leading to their trafficking. This is unlike children, who should be cared for adequately and protected from the traffickers.

### **3.2.3 Lifestyle exposure as factors for victimization**

Lifestyle choices are everyday decisions made by individuals in respect to their way of life. Many people, the world over are driven and influenced by certain lifestyle patterns. These lifestyles of individuals may increase the risk of being crime victims when such lifestyles increase exposure to perpetrators such as when children spend a lot of time outside the home in certain areas where they have increased vulnerability. It is important to argue that, changes in the world systems and the temptation for better opportunities can influence victimization. The desire for greener pastures and opportunities, may in themselves not be a problem however, the process in engaging in some lifestyles can heighten chances of trafficking (UNICEF, 2006). The risk of child victimization may also increase when parents play an influential role in the lifestyles choices such as jobs, education and relationships. Parents and caregivers

may knowingly or unknowingly push their children into trafficking when they are lured into believing certain better job and educational opportunities.

Also, in Bangladesh communities, deviant social groups and peer pressure among young girls and boys lead to behaviours such as drug use, associating with felons and criminals, use of alcohol, prostitution, being homeless and violent acts. These make it possible for traffickers to draw closer to young children whose lifestyle are in common with theirs. Due to the intersection of lifestyles among victims and traffickers, the former are unlikely to report these acts of trafficking (Lutya and Lanier, 2012).

The lifestyles of young girls and boys have been explained by other theories in relation to their increased risk to victimization. For instance, Gerassi (2015) reported the use of theory of social control by Gwadz et al. (2009) which indicated that, youth are prone to negative lifestyles. These negative lifestyles had the tendencies of leading the young person into forms of exploitation through trafficking. In the same study Gerassi (2015) indicated from Tyler et. al. (2004), some choices of young people increases their risk of victimization especially in situations when traffickers take advantage of them because on low income and lack of survival options. In the varying socio-economic factors in Bangladesh, caregivers and their children may have their lifestyles altered.

The altered negative lifestyles of caregivers can increased the likelihood that children are exposed to trafficking. In using victimology to understand child trafficking in Ghana, the theory assumes that, children found in areas outside the home, gang associations and the like are more likely to make a child trafficked than those who spend most of their time in protected areas like homes (Schneider, 2001).

### **3.3 Stigma Theory**

Social stigma is a sign that separates people in a particular group that is shameful, unusual, or unaccepted according to social norms. Goffinan (1963), in his classic formulation, defines stigma as *"an attribute that is deeply discrediting"* and proposes *that the stigmatized person is reduced "from a whole and usual person to a tainted,*



*discounted one*". Goffman (1963) views processes of social construction as central; he describes stigma as "a *special kind of relationship between an attribute and a stereotype*" and avers that stigma is embedded in a "*language of relationships*" (p. 3). It results in social exclusion and discrimination of an individual. Stigma can result from particular characteristics like physical deformity or can be generated from negative attitudes towards the behaviors of a group like prostitutes or homosexuals and these groups may be linked to *undesirable characteristics*' (p. 17).

### **3.3.1 Goffman's three perspective of stigma**

Goffman (1963) discusses stigma in relation to social relationships where an individual is avoided or socially excluded. According to Goffman (1963), there exist three different types of stigma that limits the life chances of stigmatized people. The first type of stigma is about the disgrace of the body due to physical inefficiencies like deafness or dumbness. These are considered as an obstacle for social acceptance. The second one is related with aspects of a person's character that is not accepted by society like mental disorders, drug addiction and so on. The third type of stigma is based on the race, nation, religion and all the family members can be contaminated by that equally with the stigmatized one (Goffman, 1963). This form of stigma flows from the individual to the family members and they may also become rejected in society. In my study, Goffman's three perspective of stigma fits well as from the community people's perspective survivors lack purity which is a physical deficiency and the tag of prostitute can be considered as a form of weak character. Lastly, the family members are also contaminated and the social status of the whole family is hampered.

### **3.3.2 Sense of shame and impact on identity formation**

Major and O'Brien (2005) denote the stereotypical behavior of community people to the stigmatized people and the threat to self identity. They also mention "*by limiting access to important life domains, discrimination directly affects the social status, psychological -well-being, and physical health of the stigmatized*" (396). Another study also claim that stigma and rejection devalue peoples self-esteem, reduce their self respect, self worth and it ultimately leads to the loss of identity. The same way survivors lack the self esteem and confidence and being labeled as a prostitute lead to

the loss of identity. Link and Phelan (2001) describe the processes of stigmatization that include labeling human being as stigmatized, stereotyping them, and categorizing them in a separate group. By this the stigmatized people experience of status loss and discrimination. They have to adjust with the situation and become able to live with stigma. Scambler and Paoli (2008) distinguish between enacted stigma and felt stigma. Enacted stigma means *'discrimination by others on grounds of 'being imperfect'* (in Scambler, 2009: 451). Felt stigma means *'internalized sense of shame and immobilizing anticipation of enacted stigma'*. It means that enacted stigma is the experience of being recognized as imperfect and different from other normal people. Felt stigma is the sense of shame that may be caused as a result of experiencing the enacted stigma. However, felt stigma can be developed without enacted stigma as it can be developed among the people who have not experienced blame from others rather they have developed an internal sense of shame.

Survivors' of trafficking lack normal social interactions with others and are considered as having violated cultural norms. As prostitution is considered as a shameful work, survivors' who worked as prostitutes are considered as different or not like normal women. Stigma theory denotes how stigma is imposed on people by others and shame can create the self stigma that exclude or discriminate people as a "special group" in society.

### **3.4 Dependency Theory and Destitute People of Child Trafficking Prone Area**

Dependency theory uses an adapted vision of the world systems perspective for cross-cultural comparisons. The unit of analyses is not particular nations but the interaction between advantaged core areas and peripheral locales.

From the standpoint of the dependency theorist the interaction between core and peripheral regions and different locations of aged people within this area circumscribe the experiences of aged individuals.

In this study the theory of vulnerability is significantly used. Vulnerability is experienced in a range of contexts or at various levels or sectors; national and sub national (regional), social (district, community or domestic), institutional, military, systems and networks economic and environmental similar headings in the

northern part of Bangladesh shows sub national and social vulnerability. At each level, susceptibility, and therefore vulnerability, is increased by dependency. Dependency is a very real case of vulnerability, whether it is by choice, chance or inevitability. Dependency theory was forerunner of what is better understood as sustainability; one form of dependency is the reliance by the generation upon the resources of the next. In the longer term therefore, dependency can be a product of unsustainable development. In the social and sub national level, the vulnerability of communities and people usually manifest in social groups that may be integral members of a community, such as the very young or the very old or the children or the distinctly separate groups identifiable by settlement, ethnicity or religious differences. Thus constructed four sets of occurrences within which vulnerability may be perpetrated, or by the same token may be reduced. The most significant relevance of this theory is: the external events such as natural disaster and social disaster like mona, the changes in socio economic policies and conditions and the extent of access to resources and services. In mona situation we find the same scenario dependency, vulnerability and not any access to local resources among the affected people.

**Chapter Four**  
**Methodology of the Study**

# **Chapter Four**

## **Methodology of the Study**

### **4.1 Research Method**

In order to investigate the above- mentioned issue, quantitative method has been utilized to get in- depth knowledge about the subject. Survey method has been used to retain insight about the opinion of the interviews. Particularly, survey method has been useful as it has used a pattern matching technique which is a situation where several pieces of information from the same questionnaire may be related to some theoretical proposition. We begin with an overview of quantitative methods and finish with a brief introduction to some of the basic statistical concepts of quantitative methods of research. We use numerical methods such as mathematical modeling. This is an action research aims to contribute both to the practical concerns of people in the immediate problematic situation.

It is recognized that the different research problems imply different research goals, which in turn call for varied methods. Choices are guided not merely by the investigators discipline through this will undoubtedly influences his/her thinking but also by the nature of the problem and research goals.

This study is basically expletory information research in rapture. The study aimed at analyzing the prevailing situation in the preselected areas in Joypurhat district in this purpose the data were collected through field level surveys of the selected area case studies of selected respondents were given priorities for in-depth analysis.

Moreover, some secondary sources like books, Journals, publications, articles, reports, workshops and other documents have also been used as supplementary evidence. The method employed at various stages of collecting primary data is described here.

As a researcher, I attempted to conduct quantitative research as well as with the Juxtaposition of quantitative research in this study. Comprehensive structured and unstructured interview had been undertaken by means of well reformed questionnaire. Proportional percentage has been sort out to to give the research a proper logical qualitative ground. In this context graphical presentation has been pointed out. Such as bar diagram, ven diagram, pie chart etc. were used. Indept observations, case studies and focus group discussion with unstructured interview schedule and check lists were also conducted to have clear guess of the insights of the study.

Sources and Methods of Data collection: In this research, sources of data are two:

### **Primary sources**

Both primary (field data) and secondary data (secondary materials) are collected for our research.

In the research area data was collected from each family by using questionnaire with direct interview. The authenticity of the data is tested by in depth discussion and document study. Data is collected from the research area about number of family, number of family members, age, education, sex, income level, occupation, legal status, views on rehabilitation and integration.

### **Secondary sources**

Secondary sources in this research are books, journals, articles and newspapers data collected from secondary sources are used in building conceptual framework of the study, processing of the research methods, analysis of the data collected from primary sources.

### **Questionnaire**

In the present research data is collected by using structured, both open and close ended questionnaire.

### **Data presentation and analysis**

Data collected from primary sources and secondary sources are presented and analyzed by using computer programs like Ms Word, Ms Excel and social science statistical program. All the data collected are presented by using Table, Map, Picture and Photography. As the research is written in English, Times New Roman style is used.

## **4.2 Respondents of the Study**

For primary data, the interviewees were mainly the victims of trafficking and also the members of victims family. And it was my study area, several upazilla of border connected Joypurhat district. Sometimes I found few causes of trafficking, where the children were trafficked in abroad and never returns home. In this time father or mother of that children give information about their children to me. Among the respondents trafficked children, his guardian, neighbors were considered.

## **4.3 Sampling**

In sociology, as many other sciences samples are used to represent populations because they were more economical to study and because selection of a sample is often feasible when complete enumeration of a population are not. Sampling is important in both quantitative and qualitative research. It is very important because we can't study everyone everywhere doing everything (Miles and Huberman, 1994). Sampling decisions are required not only about which people to interview or which events to observe, but also about settings and processes. A qualitative study based on document will also, in all probability, face sampling issues (Punch, 1998).

Two major principles underlie all sampling design. The first is the desire to avoid bias in the selection procedure, the second broadly achieve the maximum precision for a given outlay of resources.

### **4.3.1 Sample Size**

Whatever sampling strategy is used the research proposal (and report) need to address three questions:

1. How big will the sample and why?
2. How will it be chosen, and why?
3. What claims will be made for its representativeness?

In qualitative research sampling design depends on following components.

1. Which people to interview?
2. Which events to observe?
3. Which setting and process? (Punch 1998)

I have got 28 victims family samples from 5 selected upazillas of joypurhat district. Its because vast thereats of the border in this area are not patrolled, people simply wade across to an open area on the Indian side that also is not partrolled. As my opinion these must be directed representativeness. To investigate my research problem, there were severely gotted 28 household samples from different villages and temporary places of five upazillas of joypurhat district.

#### **4.3.2 Sampling procedure**

In exploratory studies, the main goal of which is to oftian valuable insights which ultimately may lead to testable hyppothesis, non probability sampling is appropriate. In this connection. I used purpulsive sampling. Purposive sampling procedure was used in special casues of study when precise representativeness was necessary. To follow the real objectives of the study purposive sampling were drawn deliberately to make the samples more representative and more inclined. In this method of sampling, the choices of sample items depend exclusive on the of the investigator. In the other words the investigator exercise his judgment in the choice of sample items and includes those items in the sample which he thinks are most typical of the population with regard to the characteristics under investigation. For example if a sample of 10 students is to be selected from a class of sixty for analyzing the spending habits of students, the investigator would select 10 students who, in his opinion, represent Gupta and Gupta 2009). As my investigated topic is child the class (trafficking in the border area of joypurhat district with a focus on counter measages , so I have to select sample among the trafficked prone area of joypurhat district who were victims of trafficking. In this sense, I used to select sample purposively. Purposive sampling is also useful in making pilot studies. Questions may be tested and preliminary information may be obtained by the purposive sampling.



## **4.4 Techniques of Data Collection**

Structured interview schedule was used for data collection. Pretest of the interview schedule was administered in the respective areas and the questions were modified accordingly. Case studies were undertaken observed day day activities of victim families in the respective areas. Reviewed related secondary data and analyzed. Data collection is defined as the process by which information have been gathered from respondents. Validity and reliability and objectivity of research to great extent, depends on as to how the data have been gathered. So, we should to utilized the most appropriate technique of data collection it allows us collect information systematically about our objective trafficked victims people in the research area case studies of selected respondents were given priorities for in-depth analysis. Moreover, some secondary sources like books, publications, journals, articles, reports, workshop and after documents have also been used as supplementary evidences. The method employed at various stages of collecting primary data is described here of study and about the setting.

Data for this study were collected through such techniques as:

- a. Structured interview
- b. Participant observation techniques
- c. Fours group discussion and
- d. Case study.

### **4.4.1 The interview**

The Interview is one of the main data collection tools in qualitative research. It is very good way of accessing peoples perception, meanings and definitions of situations and constructions of reality. It is also one of the most powerful ways we have understanding other (Punch 1998). Data were mainly collected through direct or structured interviews. In the preliminary stages, data collection period were during November 21, 2016 to November 29, 2016. At the final stages, following the structured schedule or questionnaire survey and checklist, data collection period were July 25, 2017 to August 05, 2017.

#### **4.4.2 Development of structured questionnaire**

A questionnaire was developed with an attempt to collect data at an individual level and it was preferred on the basis of household survey. There were different parts of questionnaire. Broad topics were covered family characteristics, socio-economic conditions of victims family, adaptation of adverse situation, migration, impact of trafficking on mental health, vulnerability of gender perspectives etc. The questionnaire containing both open ended and close ended items were administered part of the items was pre-coded and the rest post-coded.

##### **4.4.2.1 Pre testing of the questionnaire**

Initially a draft questionnaire was prepared on the process of going fieldwork and tested by the five vulnerable of trafficked affected people on the basis of household survey. Then my venerable supervisor included and excluded from these questionnaire. Finally, the questionnaires were served and adopted for interviewing from the respondents of the selected areas to collect the information.

##### **4.4.2.2 Rapport building**

At my first stage of my research investigate the problem, I tried to build the rapport relation with the people of the selected areas. It was not difficult for me to build relations with the people of my study area, because it was near to my own district and I was familiar of local culture. During that time through polite greeting, chatting, agreeing with their opinion and comments, normal traditional conversation, I tried to establish rapport relation with the respondents.

##### **4.4.3 Observation**

Observation is a systematic and deliberate study through the eye of spontaneous occurrences at the time they occurred. When there were no records oral or written documents of any sort, or activities are limited observation technique is used for this reason I have to keep myself keen relations with the local people where any sort of trafficking occurred.

#### **4.4.4 Focus group discussion (FGD)**

Focus group discussion or group interviewing is a general term where the researcher works with several people simultaneously rather than just one. The focus group discussion was originally a particular type of group interview used in marketing and political research, but now the terms focus group interview and group interview are used more interchangeably. Group interview is now becoming popular in social research, though it is not new. There are several different types of group interview, and like other interviews they can be unstructured, semi-structured or highly structured. Focus group discussion has become popular now a day to qualitative researchers due to some of its unique features. Moerton and his colleagues in the 1940s developed focused interview with individuals and groups. Elizabeth Suter mentioned Lagerfeld in the 1940s first used focus group as a method. Lagerfeld's work included group discussions of participant positive and negative conational reactions to radio programs.

A Focus Group discussion is an informal discussion in which 5-10 respondents discuss the issue in their own terms, guided by an experienced moderator. The facilitator presents the subject, guides the discussion, cross-checks each other's comments and encourages all members to give their opinions. Focus groups usually last for an hour and a half to two hours. Powell and Single define a focus group as a group of individuals selected and assembled by researchers to discuss and comment on, from personal experience, the topic that is the subject of research (Powell and Single, 1996).

The present study has conducted two focus group discussions of different areas of trafficked and affected people.

#### **4.4.5 Case study**

In order to have an in-depth experience about the socio-economic conditions and vulnerable situations of trafficking-affected children, the case study method was used. Because it can enable us to explore, reveal and understand problems, issues and relations which other techniques might fail to take account. Actually, to get a deep insight about the secret reasons upon their life, the case study method was applied to

gather data with regard to background information, to determine the present status and conditions of the respondents and in the long run test the hypothesis.

## **4.5 Techniques of Data Processing**

After the completion of field work research data were processed and analyzed in accordance with the outline laid down for the purpose at the time of formulating the research proposal.

### **4.5.1 Data processing**

Data processing implies editing, coding, segmenting, summarizing, classification and tabulation of collected data so that they become analyses.

### **4.5.2 Editing and coding**

Editing data is a process of examining the collected of raw data especially in questionnaire survey) to defect efforts and omission and to correct data where possible. Data were manually edited through tally dymmy table. Though most of the entries were pre coded, part of them was left for appropriate post coding. Post coding was done for the items like socio- economic condition of the victim children. There life style, residence, migration, causes of trafficking, after return home, impact or mental health, attitude of society. Govt's role ect. This editing and coding data were administered on the basis of sample survey. After that they were cheked again or the basis of sample survey.

### **4.5.3 Encoding and tabulation**

After completion of editing and coding, the filled and schedules were sent to the computer with tabulation and plan for processing, Data were enumerated correctly in manually.

Necessary computer programs were written to produced statistical table as per tabulation plan and finally tables were produced accordingly by the computer. The figures shown in the report are railed figures such as percentage especially in ven diagrams like pie chart, bar diagram etc. This figure was done by the computer at the time of data processing.

#### **4.6 Techniques of Data Analysis**

To maintain the objectivity of the study findings and its systematic analysis, one of the most important task is to properly organize the raw data from the field for analyzing then in a more interpretative way. Sometimes, data analysis is equated with statistical analysis, because the process of data analysis is a qualitatively designed research is more complicated and hence demands a strong case than performing typical statistically, operations on the data. In search for a meaningful analysis, these data are coded properly, transferred and processed through a machine, usually a computer and then these are recognized with help of statically tools including classification. SPSS, calculation and analysis, frequency distribution and percentage. These are all the steps and techniques that have been taken into account in the present study based on both primary and secondary data collection the results were interpreted with a fruitful qualitative and quantitative analysis of data.

Method for the data analysis need to be systematic, disciplined and able to be seen and described in transparently. Data analysis refers to the computation of certain measures along with searching for pattern of relationship or differences supporting or refusing original or new hypothesis should be subjected to statistical tests of significance to determine to what extent of accuracy and validity the data indicate any conclusions.

## **Chapter Five**

# **Child Trafficking in Bangladesh: General Causes, Routes and Recruitment Practices**

## Chapter Five

# Child Trafficking in Bangladesh: General Causes, Routes and Recruitment Practices

### 5.1 General Causes of Child Trafficking in Bangladesh

Most reports emphasize that, in recent years, there has been a significant increase in the number of children and women being trafficked from Bangladesh into India and other countries. The causes of trafficking and the factors leading to this apparent increase in recent years are multiple and complicated. These factors are embedded within the socioeconomic structure of the country and require an in-depth analysis. However, for the present purpose, the factors have been categorized into two groups. The first group, the 'push' factors, includes the conditions which are responsible for trafficking of people from one country to another country. These factors have been outlined in the previous discussion about Bangladesh and its regional context (Section 4) and will be expanded further below. The second group refers to the set of 'pull' factors that support the demand for trafficked victims (5).

*Demand Side:* In general the terminology 'demand' refers to the desire and preference for a particular commodity, labour or services. But it has a special implication so far as trafficking is concerned. The demand side includes increase in the demand for cheap labour by employers and organizations, expansion in the commercial sex trade, economic globalization and development activities which have created the demand for temporary migrant workers. In the context of human trafficking, demand refers to the nature and extent of exploitation of the trafficked victims after reaching the destination point.

*Supply Side:* The supply side denotes the vulnerability of children to trafficking due to social, economic, cultural or familiar factors, domestic violence and gender discrimination. Thus, the supply side involve economic desperation and lack of opportunities, unjust social, religious, cultural practices, economic disparities within countries, erosion of traditional family values, the pursuit of consumerism, inadequate educational and employment opportunities. Distributional aspect of supply side reveals that children are disproportionately targeted for trafficking.

Both demand and supply factors shape the phenomenon of human trafficking and they are closely intertwined. For instance, poverty and expectation of better economic opportunities compel them to migrate and seek employment in unregulated and informal sectors where they are extremely vulnerable to exploitation.

### **Remarkable causes of child trafficking**

- ❖ Break-up of traditional joint family and the emerging nuclear families
- ❖ Pseudo-marriage
- ❖ Dowry demand
- ❖ Unequal power relations and discrimination in the family by gender and age
- ❖ Negative attitude toward women and female children
- ❖ Socialization which devalues female children
- ❖ Misinterpretation of religion regarding children
- ❖ Religious fundamentalism
- ❖ Child marriage, polygamy, or incompatible marriages
- ❖ Physical and mental illness, and contagious diseases turning women as outcastes
- ❖ Frustration in love and failure in conjugal life
- ❖ Globalization and export-oriented growth model and consumerism
- ❖ Increased dependency of guardians on the income of their female children
- ❖ Natural disasters making families homeless and disintegrated
- ❖ Acute poverty forcing parents to abandon their children
- ❖ Lack of shelter for women in distress
- ❖ Inadequate government policies in favour of women
- ❖ Lack of social security and safety
- ❖ Inefficiency of the law-enforcing agency
- ❖ Corruption amongst the members of law-enforcing agencies

*Source: Proceedings of the Consultation Meeting on Trafficking and Prostitution. CWCS, 1997 (20).*



### **5.1.1 Poverty**

Poverty remains a major factor for trafficking in this region in general and Bangladesh in particular. The family members sale many destitute children to the agent of prostitution to escape the poverty. There are also examples of voluntary entry of many children into prostitution because of abject poverty and lack of employment. Children in Bangladesh suffer from multiple sources of economic deprivation. Children in Bangladesh generally have more limited work opportunities because of their limited access to education and technical training, social constraints on their mobility.

This feminization of poverty suggests that children are more likely to be subjected to precarious activities and poorly paid work at home or in the informal sector. It also posits that children are more vulnerable to the negative effects of economic restructuring and recession as they are generally unskilled and work in the most vulnerable, low productivity sectors.

Children from remote villages and poor border communities are lured from their villages by local recruiters, relatives or neighbors who promise jobs, marriage and sell them very small amounts to brokers who deliver them to brothel owners or other places in the countries of destination. This purchase price becomes the debt that the trafficked children must work to pay off- a process that can stretch on indefinitely.

In Bangladesh, many children are trafficked every year for the purpose of using them as camel jockeys in the Middle East. Most of the boys are trafficked from Bangladesh by organized criminal groups by alluring the poor parents of huge amount of money.<sup>21</sup> Using children as camel jockeys causes complete deprivation of children from enjoying their rights and have far-reaching effect on their mental and physical development.

### **5.1.2 Discriminatory social and religions practices**

Although significant stride has been made for empowerment of children in Bangladesh, they 'continue to fight the exploitative structure of a patriarchal society where religious, social and legal systems collude with one another to subjugate them. Prevailing discriminatory religious practices and cultural attitudes also perpetuate

gender based violence against children in Bangladesh. The personal laws and social and religious norms posit children's subordination in society. The discriminatory practices restrict children's access to land, employment opportunities, and often compel poor children to migrate from one place to another and in this way. Most of the children have no access to decision-making processes, which can deeply their lives. Although dowry and child marriage are prohibited under the existing laws of Bangladesh, still they persist in pervading form to expose children to vulnerability of being trafficked.

### **5.1.3 Impact of economic globalization**

The concept of economic globalization has generated a lot of controversy around the world. Although economic globalization has created many employment opportunities, it also exacerbated global inequalities. In particular, manufacturing sectors have been flourished in many developing countries including South Asian countries a result of promotion of trade liberalization and open market, and in these sectors, many rural children are employed which give them a source of economic independence and empowerment. For instance, with the expansion of export manufacturing industries such as ready-made garments, increasing numbers of children have migrated to Dhaka to work in garment factories. But at the same times, due to global economic downturn, many industries may be shut down which may result in laying off large numbers of staff, for example in the garment sector in Bangladesh. Without alternative job opportunities or adequate safety nets in place, many young children who are laid off may be vulnerable to trafficking as they may be lured by false promise of alternative job opportunities. It should be observed that most of manufacturing workers are employed without proper documentation, which in turn depend their vulnerability to traffickers.

Strive for tourism industry driven by economic development has attendant negative impacts on the society including lax enforcement creates condition for trafficking.

### **5.1.4 Urbanization and migration**

The population growth rate of urban areas is three times higher (6-7%) than the national population growth of 2% per year (30). At present, about 20% (25 million) of

the country's total population of (129 million) live in the urban areas (27). The growth of urban slums and the homeless population are some of the gravest challenges that the country is now encountering. The environmental and socioeconomic conditions in the slum and squatter settlements are extremely poor and, in fact, very hazardous.

These conditions are health hazards to the residents of these settlements and to those living outside. The densities are very high (up to 2,000 persons or more per acre or 5,000 persons per hectare). The per-capita living space is terribly low, even down to 10 square feet (or 1 sq. meter) in some settlements (31). Again, due to continuous in-migration of the illiterate rural poor and the increase in the number of the urban poor, the urban literacy rate has actually been declining and the total number of urban illiterates has also gone up from 1,389,000 in 1961 to 3,218,000 in 1974 and 5,429,000 in 1981 (31). People are continuously migrating from rural to urban areas for economic and social reasons. A study, conducted by the Research Evaluation Associates for Development among vulnerable and floating groups of people in four cities of Bangladesh, reported that social factors are as important as economic factors for their vulnerability (32). However, this study observed that acute financial crisis, limited or no access to resources, unemployment, and crisis due to natural calamities are important economic factors for vulnerability. This study also identified that social factors, such as torture by husbands and other family members, torture (including rape in some cases) by miscreants and deception at the community level, deception regarding property by relatives, neighbours and influential men, deception by lovers and agents (*dalals*), remarriage of husband/wife, pressure of dowry, and infertility, including son preference, might have attributed in trafficking. When the rural poor migrate to cities, traffickers take chances and lure women and children for money and jobs (1).

### **5.1.5 Internal displacement**

Internal displacement caused by natural or man-made disaster causes mass uproot of people from their habitat and end up in slums where they can be allured to be given better life and prey to trafficking. Landlessness caused by river erosion can cause poor people to migrate to the urban areas. Internal displacement can lead to three types of internal migration:

- 1) Rural to rural migration,

- 2) Rural to urban migration,
- 3) Urban to urban migration.

Finding no means of survival in urban areas, poor people who are victim of internal displacement can be lured by the traffickers to better life and ultimately can be trafficked. In Bangladesh, there is no policy to deal with internally displaced persons. There are also no regional policies regarding the displaced persons who have not crossed the state border.

### **5.1.6 Organized criminal network**

Trafficking is not a personal adventure rather it is carried out through well organized trafficking syndicates involving recruiting agencies, transport agencies, airlines, money changers, hotel owners, and law enforcing agencies. The traffickers may include relatives, agents, brothel owners, employers, restaurant owners, and even law-enforcing agencies. Traffickers work as a part of an organized crime syndicate. Human trafficking is considered as the third largest organized criminal offence. In present context, fewer victims of trafficking are kidnapped or abducted. Rather, overwhelming majority of traffick victims are trafficked through deception or false promises by the organized criminal network.

Many girls are trafficked to urban areas of Bangladesh on false promise that they will get a good job and better life but clandestine agents sell and forcibly imprisoned to practice prostitution. The criminal networks also sometimes kidnap and abduct victims,

These organized network members of traffickers often threaten victims with injury or death, or the safety of the victims aid take away the trafficked person's travel documents and isolate them to make escape more licult. Many traffic victim end up their life into brothels, which are administered by organized criminal network.

The institution of prostitution is considered to be the profitable business for many such as family, border security forces, the brokers, the pimps and owners, police, the political connections. These criminalized elements of society help to perpetuate sustain the system of trafficking. Usually the criminal network is extended to international, national and local level.

### **5.1.7 Insufficient or unenforced legislation**

Child traffickers generally run few risks because laws are insufficient or often unenforced. Also to be noted is the absence of criminal provisions against child trafficking in the domestic laws of many countries.

### **5.1.8 Humanitarian crises**

Child trafficking is particularly prominent in areas struck by natural disasters.

Notably, such was the case after the earthquake in Haiti in 2010. Traffickers profited from the situation by kidnapping numerous children.

It can be observed that child trafficking is more frequent in countries where human rights are being violated.

### **5.1.9 Lack of safety and security in workplace**

Bangladesh is dependent on two sources for its foreign exchange earnings: garment exports and remittances sent by migrant workers. But policy makers have shown little concern for the safety and the protection of large work force that makes this possible. In garment industries, children are often subjected to abuse, sexual exploitation and torture, are not fairly paid for their work, and labour laws are routinely violated. In the way of escaping such abusive working environment, they fell prey to the traffickers who base garment industries as a source of trafficking. The precarious working conditions in which garment workers are forced to work violate both human rights law and a range of labour laws and standards. Moreover, most of these children are working in the informal sector, which is beyond the reach of most labour laws and regulations. Migrant workers are particularly vulnerable to trafficking and other abuses, especially if they are undocumented, since they are unlikely to complain about their working conditions for fear of being arrested and deported."

### **5.1.10 Lack of education and awareness**

Lack of awareness and education at the grass root level often causes deprivation of the rights of marginalized and vulnerable section of people. Consequently, it also contributes to the problem of trafficking. In particular, children and marginalized section of the society are largely ignorant of their basic rights and rate of illiteracy is

particularly high among the rural children due to unequal education opportunities and lack of economic means to obtain education. For instance, lack of awareness about birth registration in Bangladesh causes difficulty in prosecuting traffickers for trafficking children who are trafficked through fraudulent marriage. In such fraudulent marriages, it is difficult to prosecute the 'husband' and his accomplices under the existing laws as births are not registered in rural areas and as a result, the child's age cannot easily be ascertained.

#### **5.1.11 Wage employment or bonded labour**

There is an increasing demand for child labour for the sex trade, domestic work, and other exploitative events, because child labour is cheap and easily controlled. Bangladeshi children are engaged in construction sites, carpet trade, and glass bangles industries in Kolkata, Uttar Pradesh, and Karachi. (2). In large cities, such as Karachi, it is not uncommon to find Bangladeshi women and children recruited as housemaids. Due to lack of identity papers, these women and children are often exploited and abused. Camel racing is a profitable sport in some middle-eastern countries, particularly in Dubai. This requires lightweight jockeys, and has led to an increased trafficking of Bangladeshi boys, as young as five years old.

#### **5.1.12 Labour migration and prostitution**

Very little information is available on labour migration of Bangladeshi women. Although women's claim to work and to migrate transitionally is a legitimate human right, it is not officially recognized in Bangladesh. However, migrations of men and women have completely different dimensions because of differences in its implications and consequences. When men migrate and return to home country they are easily reintegrated. But, women are at risk of being stigmatized, particularly when they migrate alone. On the other hand, continued migration of men seeking employment in big cities within and outside the country leads to an increased demand for cheap and available sex. Often male migrant labourers desire sex workers who share a common linguistic and cultural background. This involves the migration of sex workers from the home country.

### **5.1.13 Cultural myths**

There are reports that one of the main causes of the increasing demand for young girls is the myth that intercourse with a virgin can cure a man of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) and rejuvenate him. It is also a widely prevalent belief that sex with a female child does not expose a person to STDs and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

### **5.1.14 Absence of birth registration**

The most threatened children are those whose births were never registered. Each year, 40 million children are born without being officially declared, which constitutes a violation of the Right to Identity.

### **5.1.15 Kidnapping**

Kidnapping, one of the methods for trafficking, is normally done by deception and by force. Now-a-days the number of kidnapping cases has increased significantly (Ibid).

### **5.1.16 Sale and adoption**

Many families, even foreigners in Bangladesh adopt children. Using this opportunity, the traffickers collect children from poor families from rural and slum areas and sell them.

## **5.2 Routes of Child Trafficking in Bangladesh**

The major routes of trafficking 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.

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 at three border points in Satkira and Jessore.

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.

Other border points used for crossing the border illegally from Jessor to India include, Bagachra, Sadhipur. Goga, and And Putkhali. Those in Satkhira are Kalaroa, Debhata, Kaliagonj and Satkhira sadar.

In Rajshahi, the Padma River is easily crossed during the winter when water levels are low. Vast stretches 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.

In Nawabgonj and Rajshahi, research indicates that the most frequently used points to cross the border illegally are Nawabgonj, Sibganj, Bholahat, Godagari and Rajshahi. In the north Dinajpur is considered the district through which most children are trafficked.

Rail links connecting a number of other districts through out the North West of Bangladesh converge at Parbatipur Railwal Station in Dinajpur bringing people from all over the north. This station is just 20 kilometers from Hill, which is situated on the border and is a known site of both smuggling and trafficking. It is likely that women and children are brought to the area from other regions in the northern, transported from Parbatipur over land to Hili where they cross into India. The most known trafficking gone include Dinajpur, Naogaon, Hili. Nawabgonj, Rajshahi, Satkhira, lessor, Noakhali, Comilla, Chandpur, Feni, Chittagong, 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.

30 border areas under Rajhsahi division and Shibgang upazia of Chapainawabganj were serving as prime routs of trafficking in women and children towards different destination in India and Pakistan, official sources said, reports BSS.

Map shows woman & children are trafficked from South Asia such as from Bangladesh, Nepal, India to Middle East.

"Main destination may be the urban centers of the rich countries/Amsterdam, Brussels, London, New York, Rome, Sydney, Tokyo and the capitals of developing and transition countries" the report says. But the movement of trafficked persons is highly complex and varied. Countries as diverse as Albania, Hungary, Nigeria and Thailand can act as point of origin, destination and transit at the same time<sup>6</sup>.



The report notes that out right slavery, though increasingly rare in modern world, is still found in handful of countries and the wholesale abduction of individuals and countries in such conflict-torn societies as Liberia, Mauritania, Sierra Leone and Sudan is not uncommon. The forced recruitment of children for armed conflict, deemed one of the worst forms of child labor, is also on the rise.

### **Internal and cross border routes**

- ❖ Sadarghat of Dhaka and Narayanganj to Barisal, Patuakhali by launch, then to Satkhira or
- ❖ Jessore border through land routes.
- ❖ Gabtoli bus terminal of Dhaka by road, from there by bus to Satkhira, Jessore, Kaliganj of Jhenaidah, Darshana, Meherpur, Pragpur of Kushtia, Rajshahi, or Dinajpur.
- ❖ From Saidabad to Khulna through Maa road and Moilapota Bus terminal, to Satkhira or Jessore.
- ❖ Launch from Mongla to Khulna, Vandaria to Khulna, Takerhat to Khulna, Khepupara to Khulna, then by bus to Satkhira or Jessore.
- ❖ From Chittagong and Chandpur by train to Akhaura border areas.
- ❖ From Gabtoli Bus Terminal of Dhaka to Doulatdia Rail Station by bus via Aricha Ghat, from there by train to Poradah, then to Darshana border.
- ❖ From Poradah to Rajshahi by train and then by bus to Chorghat, Bagha, Godagari or the border of Chapai Nawabganj district.
- ❖ From Poradah and Shantahar railway junction to Kurigram and Lalmonirhat.
- ❖ From Poradah to the border areas of Joypurhat, Dinajpur, Thakurgaon, and Nilphamari.
- ❖ From Sylhet to Dawkibazar via Tamabil, then across the border to Shilong.
- ❖ From Sylhet to Jokiganj, then to Manikpur, Chabria, or Loharmol, across the border and through India via Karimganj, Shilchar, or Goahati.
- ❖ From Moulvibazar to the border at Dharmanagar, through Kulaura and Fultala, then to India.
- ❖ From Moulvibazar to the border at Kailashahar via Kulaura and Chatla.

- ❖ Thakurgaon, Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Rangpur, Nilfamari, Panchaghar via rail to Parbatipur Rail Station in Dinajpur, to Hili and across the border to either Raiganj or Balurghat in India on the highway leading south to Kolkata.

Source: Ali S. Survey in the area of child and women trafficking. Dhaka: BNWLA, 1997 (2).

Map of Bangladesh Showing areas from where usually trafficking take place

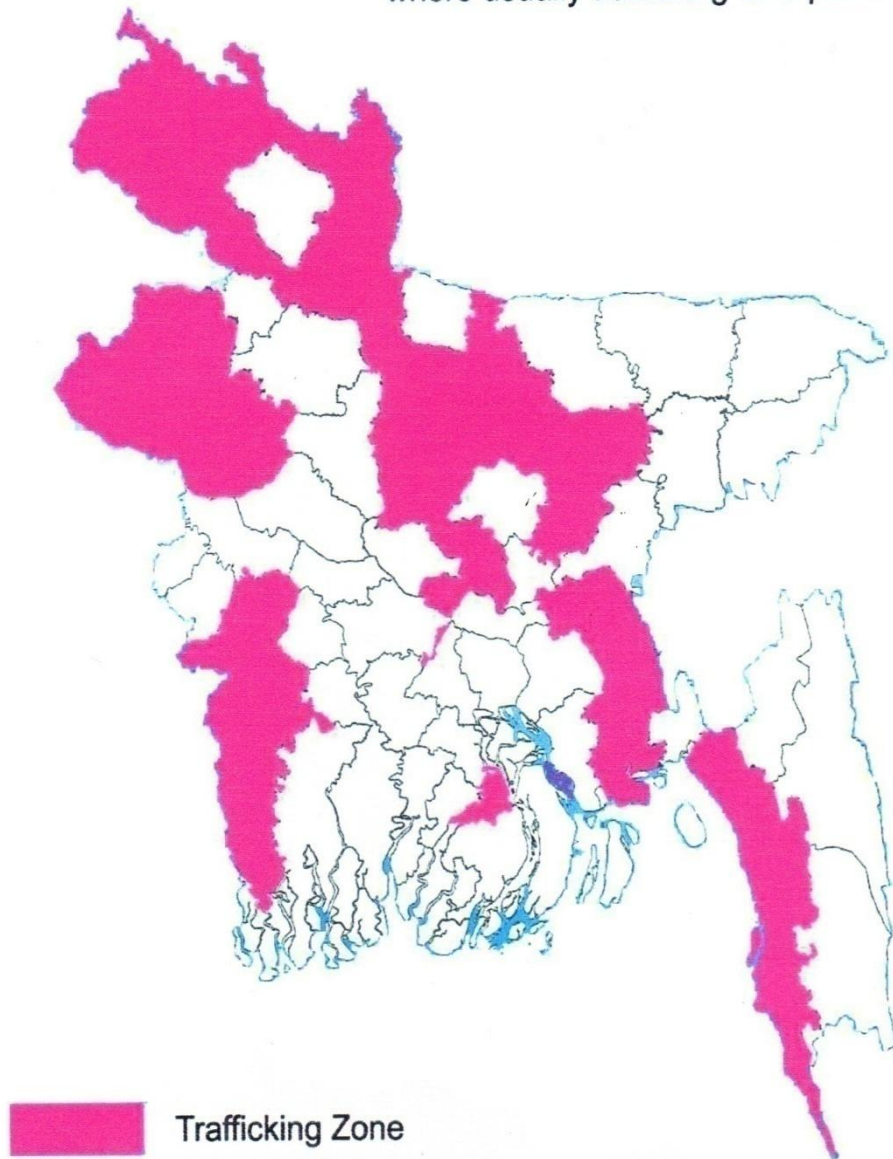


Figure: Map of Bangladesh Showing areas from where usually trafficking take place  
Source: Multiple NGOs working on trafficking in Bangladesh

### **5.2.1 Primary recruitment areas and routes**

Within Bangladesh there is no single area or region which can be identified as the primary site from which children are recruited and trafficked. Trafficking case in 42 of the 64 Bangladeshi districts and it is likely that all 64 districts have been sites of recruitment for child trafficking. In general, any area in which there are poor, landless or displaced people is a potential site for recruitment and trafficking. Those areas along the western border of the country, where illegal crossing are easy and road access to Calcutta good area also preferred sites from which to traffic individuals.

Of the 271 cases documented during the six months preceding this report, the four districts in which most cases originated were Jessore (50) Rangpur (23) Dhaka (23) and Chittagong (16). It is not surprising that a large number of documented cases originated in Jessore, given the fact that it is the closest Bangladeshi district to Calcutta city and that there exist good road and rail links to the border with equally good road access from the border to Calcutta. Rangpur is believed to be a site of heavy recruitment due to the fact that it is relatively close to the northern border which again ,is easily crossed and where a well used highway extends south in India along the border to Calcutta.

Rangpur is also known to be district of relative poverty which would simply recruitment. It is likely that Dhaka is the site of a relatively large percentage of trafficking cases due simply to the fact that it is by far the most populous area of the country. It is also the site of millions of homeless and slum dwelling children chaotic and the destination of thousands of people migrating for work. As already mentioned, not all children migrating to Dhaka are accompanied by parents, leaving them, in general less protected. Chittagong is believed to be the site of greater number of cases than most other districts due to the general level of poverty in the region and the fact that large numbers of people in that area are displaced and homeless due to ongoing friction between the hill tribes and others. Research other than that conducted for this report indicates other areas from which large numbers of women and children have either been trafficked or have gone missing and are presumed trafficked. Those which have been published in other reports include:

3,500 girls trafficked out of Cox's Bazar over the past ten years.

In 1996, nine Rohingya refugee girls were rescued in Chittagong.

Also in Chittagong in 1996, 97 persons were rescued while being trafficked

In 1992, the BDR of Jessore rescued 500 women and children being trafficked to India.

In 1997 BDR arrested 577 men, 90 children on charges of illegal border crossing.

As well, during BNWLA have found evidence that India and Bangladeshi enclaves are used as both recruitment and gathering sites for those being trafficked.

The enclaves which appear to be the ones used most often for these purposes are those in the districts of Kurigram and Lalmonirhat because of their proximity to the border and the lack of law enforcement agents operating in the areas.

Kurigram shares a 238 km border with India and contains nine Indian enclaves while there are corresponding 17 Bangladeshi enclaves just over the border. Lalmonirhat shares 359 km of border with India and also contains a number of Indian enclaves with corresponding Bangladeshi enclaves nearby.

Speculation is that traffickers may use government and privately run shelter homes or orphanages as both recruitment sites and gathering points for children to be trafficked. Although information confirming this suspicion has been almost impossible to obtain, rumors are that numerous children go missing from these institutions regularly. The fact that information regarding the residents of such institutions is closely guarded and that officials attached to the institution refuse to share information with researchers could be taken as reinforcement of the above suspicions. As well given the secretive nature of the orphanages and shelter homes, it can be said that the environment supports the abduction and recruitment of children who might then be trafficked however, more research should be conducted before it can be said conclusively that such institutions are being used for the purpose of trafficking children.

Salma Ali survey in the area of child and women trafficking

Dhaka, July to December 1997 at PP. 35-43

### **5.2.2 Routes taken**

As stated earlier, Bangladeshi children and women are trafficked both internally and externally to urban centers within their own country and to other nations, primarily India, Pakistan and those of the Middle East. It is not known for certain in Bangladesh are trafficked beyond these countries, but speculations that in some cases these countries may be temporary destinations with children moved further a field after a period of time. For children trafficked out of Bangladesh. India is both a transit and destination country. Routes used for both internal and cross border trafficking include land air and water.

The inform those transporting the children which border points are safest and arrange for transport to those points. Train are also employed land research indicates that children recruited in Noakhali, Comilla, and Chandpur are moved by train. Those from Chandpur are taken to Lasksham Railway station, then to Akhoura and across to India. From Noakhali and Comilla, individuals are taken by train through Chagalniaya of Feni or Kotokbazar of Cmolla. From Chittagong children are transported by train to Dhaka's Kamalapur station then through Lalmonirhat to India.

However in general given the fact that no borders are crossed when trafficking children internally, virtually any mode or route can and is used to transport women and children either to urban centers within Bangladesh or to the borders towns were illegal crossings are easiest and safest.

Those who cross the border illegally are unrecorded unless subsequently intercepted most often when intercepted; the children are themselves charged with passport Act violations and so are not viewed as having been trafficked. Water routes are also used for illegal or unrecorded border crossings.

For those trafficked by air out of Zia international Airport in Dhaka a Visa or passport required. However, in the case of both children, it is relatively easy to have those being trafficked listed under another's passport women are usually listed as wives or sisters and children are simply listed as the dependants of those trafficking or Transporting them.

Office of the BDR (Public Relation Department) BNWLA Research team finding

### 5.2.3 Specific routes

Given the ease 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 points 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.

In the south, Jessore and Satkhira districts are believed to be most commonly used for crossing the border due to their proximity to Calcutta. During research at three border points in Satkhira and Jessore.

Observation took place during the rainy season and it is believed that at other times of the year, the number of illegal crossings 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.

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 Padma River is easily crossed during the winter when water levels are low. Vast stretches 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.

In Joypurhat, traffickers easily crossed the border all seasons. Main point is Baghmana, Ratankanda, Kaya of Panchbibi Upazilla, Farshipara of Akkelpur Upazilla and Dhamurhat from Joypurhat Sadar Upazilla. From Bangladesh traffickers crossed the border and reached Balurghat of India.

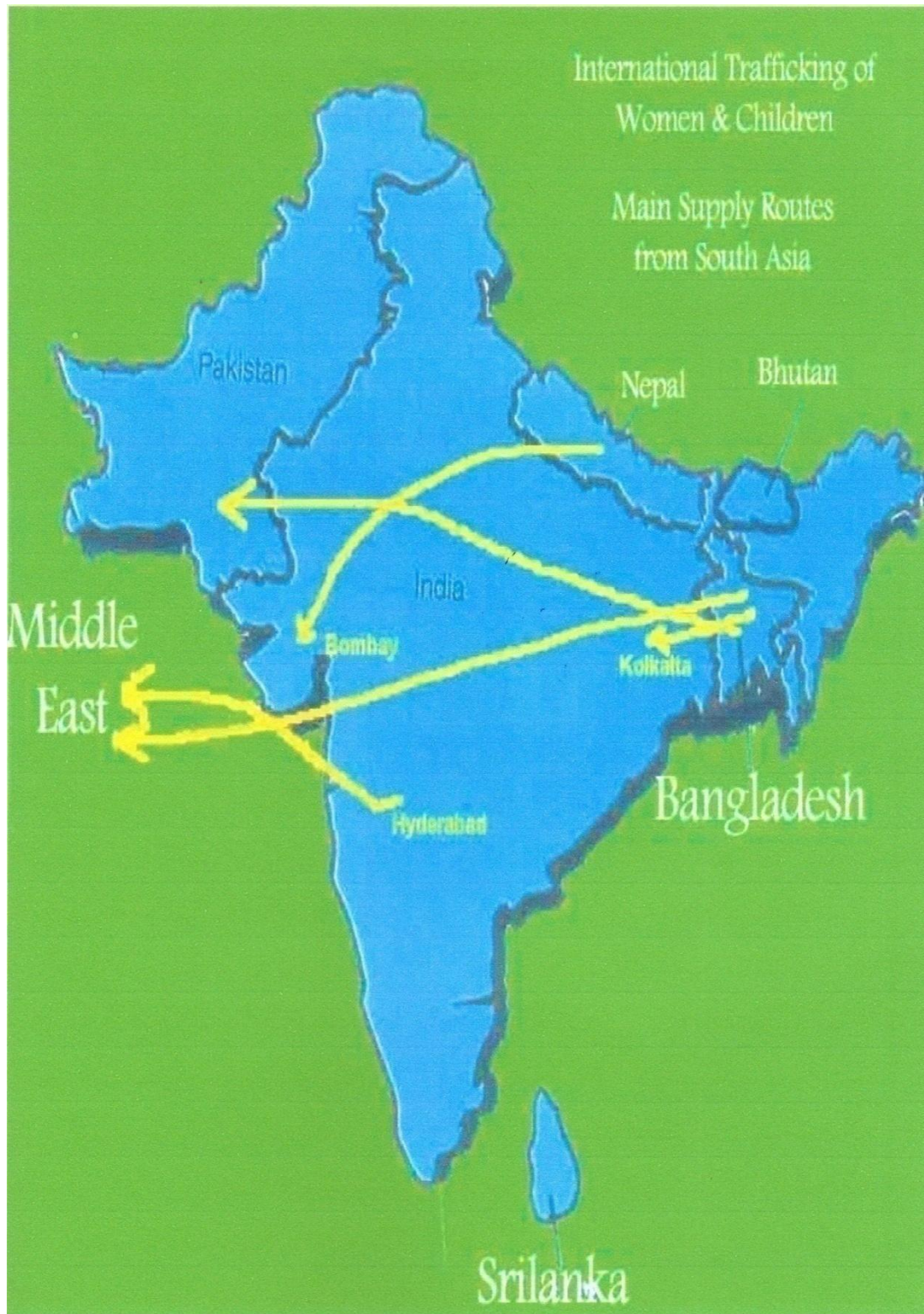
Observing many organization four border points in one day, recorded 492 children illegally crossing the border those crossing did so by boat, on foot and via rickshaws and vans. Again, these numbers are included as an indication of the prevalence of daily elegance border crossings. In Nawabgonj and Rajshahi, research indicates that the most frequently used points to cross the border illegally are Nawabgonj, 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 to day and are, therefore used for crossing both legally and illegally. Rail links connecting a number of other districts through out 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 situated on the border and is a known site of both smuggling and trafficking. It is likely that women and children are brought to the area from other regions in the north then transported from Parbotipur over land to Hili where they cross into India. When crossing illegally, traffickers or migrants make use of nearby unparallel land then travel the few kilometers to the railway line or highway.

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.



## International Trafficking Routes



### **5.3 Recruiters of Child Trafficking**

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 include those which are abusive and which involve violence, threat of violence, abuse of 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. Not all those who are recruited are subsequently trafficked, although, as explained earlier, those which are recruited through abusive practices do, most likely and end up being trafficked either within Bangladesh or beyond its border. It is also important to note that general brokers are not recruiters and therefore. It is inappropriate to define those that simply offer assistance as those that simply offer assistance in crossing the border illegally as either recruiters or traffickers. These individuals are not recruiters, they neither approach those wishing to cross the border nor do they make promises of jobs, marriage etc. In another area they simply provide a service. However, as discussed, it is true that women who engage brokers to assist in either legal or illegal border crossing enter into situations where they are at increased risk of being trafficked. It is therefore appropriate to identify situations involving brokers as potential sites of trafficking.

Given the fact that recruiters do not always traffick and that recruitment does not always involve abusive practices, the range of those who fall into the category of “recruiter” is vast. As already discussed, recruiters can be relatives, friends of the family, village land owners who have moved to an urban centre, cousins working in a garment factory or a sister working as a domestic in Dubai. A recruiter may also be, for example, the male friend of a neighbor who marries a young girl and eventually takes her to India. Recruiters may also be those who kidnap or abduct children.

In most cases however, evidence from research indicates that recruiters in Bangladesh generally promise either employment or marriage, and they rarely feel compelled to use kidnapping or abduction as a recruitment practice. In cases involving the promise of either employment or marriage, the recruiter might use force or abuse of dominant position but most often they don't have to resort to these techniques given the fact that poverty compels most children's parents to readily accept such offers.

In the case of child recruitment, it seems that recruiters are frequently. In most instances of children recruited from rural areas, the recruited already some connection with those recruited, a relative, a fiends, a relative of a friend, a school teacher, a well known figure in the village etc. It is unusual for recruiters to be complete strangers to those they recruit from rural are as, however this may not be as true for those who recruit from urban centers. Researchers did find instances of girls or women already leaving or working in urban centre who were recruited by complete strangers, who in all such cases approached them and offered employment in a garment factory located in some other part of town.

In these instances, the recruiters were traffickers who sexually assaulted those they recruited. Confined them and eventually, trafficked them beyond the borders of Bangladesh.

However, in the case of recruiters operating in rural areas, it can also argue that these individuals develop a relationship with those the recruit prior to broaching the subject of employment marriage. In other words, that they orchestrate the situation in such a way that enables them to avoid making an offer of employment or marriage without seeming to have some connection to the individual they approach. This is clearly the manner in which those who work in a organized fashion operate.

These recruiters target families that are known to be struggling, tend to operate in districts or areas that are more impoverished than others and always develop a trust or familiarity prior to attempting recruitment.

In most instances, recruiters area seen as a boon to those in the villages or area in which in they operate given that they provide opportunities for those they recruit to move beyond the environment in which they are trapped. This attitude towards recruiters is reinforced by the fact that in most instances recruiters charge no immediate fee for the service they offer.

In the case of children recruited for employment overseas or in one of Bangladesh urban centers, parents or guardians are generally told that they will receive no remittance from the child for the first three months. This delay on return is treated as payment for the service of transporting the child, arranging employment and training.

### **5.3.1 Modes of child trafficking and the procurement process**

Traffickers adopt different strategies and tricks to allure and enroll young children and women (and their families) into the trafficking process. The procurement process of women for trafficking in the sex industry in Bangladesh involves their entrapment for selling them to brothels nationally or to neighbouring countries, especially to India. In Bangladesh, the traffickers hunt for their clients at the river ports, especially the Sadar Ghat area of Dhaka, bus stations, and the railway stations across the country. At these locations, the traffickers look for migrants who come from the rural areas for jobs or for poor young people abandoned by their families and allure them with false promises of better life. The victims collected from these spots are usually sold to Bangladeshi brothels. Procurement of victims in villages and towns in the border areas of the country is more frequently associated with the purpose of supplying sex workers for the sex industry in India and the Middle East. The following case studies provide examples of strategies adopted by the traffickers involved in the national and international human trade in Bangladesh.

In the following subsections a number of factors related to “recruitment” will be discussed, along with “recruitment” methods typically employed in Bangladesh. In general “recruitment” involves any method by which one individual (the “recruiter”) obtain another individual to be transported to another location either within Bangladesh or outside the country.

A distinction is being made here between “recruitment” and trafficking because research indicates that in a sufficient number of cases to court, those who “recruit” children do not transport them across borders or any great within Bangladesh. In other words, not all recruiters are traffickers. In some instances abusive recruitment practices are employed. But in others abuse is not a factor. It is likely that in most cases involving abusive recruitment practices, the recruited individual then is trafficked. However, it is also true that some recruitment practices that are not abusive also result in trafficking scenarios. In some instances recruiter simply handed over the children to a second party after collecting a fee (typically 500 to 1000 taka per child).

In other instances, recruiters hold the children in a particular location until sufficient numbers had been gathered to make transport of trafficking viable, at which time, again a second party will pay for the children and take control of them.

If may seen that making a distinction is such cases between “recruiters” and “traffickers” is like spotting hairs-that there is fine line dividing the two-and, to some extent, this is true. However, if law enforcement is focused only on those who recruit it is unlikely that the situation of child trafficking in Bangladesh will be effectively altered. The recruiters, in such instance, are not the “key players” and are therefore easily replaced by others often they themselves have been “recruits” to fill the particular role that they do and are, therefore, essentially hired by traffickers who are much more organized and who control where the children will be taken, when and over what route.

In some instances it may even be that “recruiters” are unaware of what ultimately happens to the children recruit. By focusing law enforcement measures only on these ‘front line’ recruiters, the real organizers and controllers of the trafficking scenarios remain untouched and able to continue their activities.

#### **5.3.1.1 Promises of employment**

Before engaging in an analysis of recruitment practices involving the promise of employment, it should be noted that there is a distinct and important difference between “trafficking” and “abusive employment practices” or forced and slavery-like conditions. As well exploitation or exploitative employment practices are not the same as abusive employment practices or forced labour and slavery like practices. Therefore as noted below, some situations involving the promise of employment may not be trafficking but may involve forced labour and slavery-like practices or abusive employment practices.

#### **5.3.1.2 Kidnapping**

At this time given the current situation of the majority of Bangladeshi children as outlined under background, it is likely that neither traffickers nor recruiters feel need to employ kidnapping as a form of recruitment so long as negotiations with guardians are possible kidnapping carries considerable risk and a substantial penalty while recruiting children through job offers and marriage is relatively easy and low risk method.

### **5.3.1.3 Love affair**

Traffickers also pretend to be in love with young girls and asking them to elope. The girls believe them and leave their parents/home with their boyfriends full of illusions about a happy married life (Ibid).

### **5.3.1.4 Promise of marriage**

In addition to the strategy of alluring girls from poor families with love affairs, promises of marriage and a better future, the traffickers also take full advantage of the cultural practice of arranged marriages by parents. Sometimes they gain the confidence of parents, and manage to develop a close relationship with them before offering to marry their daughters. The poor parents agree, because the offer may appear to be a good opportunity for the family because of low or no demand of dowry (Ibid).

### **5.3.1.5 Tourism**

To understand the procurement process, it is important to know the purposes of trafficking. One of the major outcomes from the trafficking of women for traders is a large profit. A special target of traders are young girls, because, among customers of commercial sex establishment, there is a perception that young girls are virgins and are less likely to be infected with HIV. Poverty, inadequate jobs, migration for jobs, fake marriage, abandonment by the family or husband, and kidnapping are just a few issues related to trafficking of women. The procurers take advantages of the misfortunes of women.

## **5.4. Purposes for Which Children are Trafficked**

The purposes for which children are trafficked do not always match the method used to recruit them. For example, a child recruited through marriage could be trafficked for the purposes of prostitution and might eventually end up in a Bombay brothel. Similarly, those recruited through the promise of employment as a gardener's assistant in India could wind up forced to race camels in Dubai. As well, those who are recruited with the promise of work in a Bangladesh city could end up in another country.

It is also true however that in some cases recruitment practices employed matches what the child is eventually trafficked to do. So for example, a child's parents may be told that their son will be taken to Dubai to work as a camel jockey and that may be precisely what happens to the child. In such cases, and as was already noted, it may be inappropriate to label the situation "trafficking" but rather it should be considered a situation in which "Forced labour and slavery like practices" came into play.

For this report, BNWLA has chosen to focus on two distinct purposes for which children are most commonly trafficked, camel racing and prostitution. It should be noted, however, that although these are the most common purposes they are not the only purposes for which children are regularly trafficked. The situations that trafficked children ultimately find themselves in vary widely and cover virtually every possible form of exploitative and abusive labour.

#### **5.4.1 Camel jockey**

BNWLA and other NGOs researching child trafficking have learned that young boys are regularly trafficked out of Bangladesh to the Middle East primarily Dubai in order to be used as camel jockeys. Research indicates that the boys are often as young as five years or as old as 12. Some of the factors behind why these children are trafficked for this purpose are outlined above under supply and demand. Traffic for the purpose of camel racing seems to be quite substantial. In Titu's village alone, BNWLA researchers found that at least nine boys had been recruited for this purpose by one woman over a 15 month period. In some cases there is reason to believe that the parents understood that their children would be taken to Dubai and that they would work there as camel jockeys.

However in the majority of cases parents were under the impression that their sons had been taken to Dhaka to work although during the six month slavery study reported here, BNWLA teams only encountered this one instance where it was known that the children were trafficked for the purpose of camel racing it is believed that the number of young boys taken to Dubai and other Middle Eastern countries for this purpose is much greater than this and other research indicates. Reports of Bangladeshi children being used as camel jockeys have appeared in the media as far back as 195. Among the more recent are two reports of traffickers intercepted while transiting India with Bangladeshi children bound for the Middle East. In November 1997, 12

children were rescued in Delhi and earlier in 1997, 34 were rescued in Madras. In both these situations, they were being trafficked for the purpose of camel racing.

#### **5.4.2 Child labour**

At this time, although Bangladesh has in place labour laws restricting the employment of children, it is estimated that there are 6.3 million children working in Bangladesh and that 32 percent of those are prostitutes (UNICEF). These children are the least skilled, least valued and most vulnerable members of the work force .Survival demands that the work, yet rarely does employment provide them with skills that would enable them to move beyond the extreme poverty into which they were is born .Training is rare, illiteracy very high and those that are working have no time, energy or opportunity to gain the most basic of educations.

Without viable skills they are forced to take on the lowest paying and most menial tasks ranging from factory work to selling flowers on the street. It is a common sight, for example, to see children as young as seven years chipping bricks and halving dirt on construction sites working up to 12 hours a day for less than 20 take (\$0.35us

Not only are these children paid meager wages for their labour, but like most of the unskilled work force in Bangladesh, they have no protections against job site abuse, injury or loss of employment. In most cases their families depend on their wages for survival.

The combination of extreme vulnerability and desperate need to maintain employment, make these children highly susceptible to abuse. Employers can essentially, get away with any thing from regular beatings, sexual abuse, the withholding of pay and, in some eases, murder, police corruption, the cases with which state officials can be bribed to alter records and general indifference forward most abuses leave the families of children, and the children themselves, virtually powerless to obtain legal recourse should such abuses occur.Convention concerning forced labour.



### 5.4.3 Child labour migration

It is a fact that the villages and rural areas of Bangladesh cannot sustain the growing population. Migration out rural areas in heavy and children are regularly send from rural villages to possible or real jobs in other parts of the country or, increasingly” beyond its borders. Child migration does not necessarily include the accompaniment of parents or guardians. For example, a village landowner might move to Dhaka for work and being or send for a village child to work in his her or her house as a domestic helper. The uncle of village child might migrate to the city and take along his nephew or niece to help him in his work. A friend of a relative might be working in Dhaka in a garment factory and offer to take village girl back to the city to work in the same garment factory. Child migration is not confined to Bangladesh. Any one of the example Scenarios could involve a child migrating to another country for labour, like child labour, labour migration is a Survival factice. These have both, in turn helped create a labour market reliant on cheap, readily available end easily controlled child workers. In the face of the overwhelming need for children to work and to migrate for employment it is very difficult to make distinctions between “trafficking” and migration, and given the general status of child labourers, between labour practices which are simply intolerable and those which fall into the category of” Forced labour and slavery – like practices”

Few parents of agrarians have the luxury of closely examining a situation before sending a child of work in another area. Details such as where the work will take place under whose care child will full, how to maintain contact, the specific nature of the work etc, are rarely sought. Parents of guardians who told their children will work as domestics, in garment factories or shops, For example, rarely hesitate before agreeing as these jobs are considered the most desirable. When offers of employment involve migrating to another country where wages are higher and the promise is that money will be sent home regularly, most parents are even less inclined to ask question It is important to organize that all forms of child labour and all instances involving child migration for local sites for potential abuse.

However, to simply crack down on labour violation as a “solution” would only serve to further persecute those already suffering and to do so would mean putting millions of Bangladesh children out of work. This “solution” fails recognized that for many

families the loss of one child's wages can tip the balance from survival to starvation. The end result would likely be that many of those children unemployable would be forced out the family, abandoned and left to survive on their own.

The conclusion is that careful identification of the root problems child trafficking, forced labour and slavery like practices is required as it is the identification of the problem that will direct "solutions" The fact is that with 48 percent of the population living in extreme poverty, reality demands that children work and that some migrate beyond the country's borders to find employment. As well, there now exists in Bangladesh a market that has become dependant to some extent on child labour. Neither of these will change quickly, Attempting to "Solve" problems associated with the fact of child labour by fully implementing or amending existing laws which prohibit child labour will only serve to drive the employment of children father underground, effectively increasing the vulnerability of child labourers.

Accepting the necessary of child labour as a starting point and then shaping "solutions" with that acceptance in mind, might, however, result in some improvements to the correct vulnerability of those children forced to work. This approach would involve a fairly radical shift in a attitude as it necessitates the acceptance of child labour but would unable or promote the setting up of system to help ensure that abusive labour practices were curtailed. These could include examine such factors as working conditions increased regulation of work sites, on site safety and health standards, systems through which Child labours could organize for the protection of their rights, the identification of unacceptable forms of employments, the implementation of child labours through which child labourers could obtain legal recourse and due compensation for abusive labour practices etc.

#### **5.4.4 Child marriage, religious, cultural and social attitudes**

It is not known how many female children are regularly married in Bangladesh, but anecdotal stories complete during many research indicates that the number is high. During awareness training and workshops conducted with kazis (Muslim marriage registrars) in rural areas.

The surprising thing is that in many cases both state and religions leaders defend the practice and an awareness of the fact that most notarized affidavits declaring the legal

age of these children are false. Both Muslim and Bangladeshi state laws prohibit the marriage of young children. State law sets the legal age of marriage for girls at 18 years and Muslim law requires that both parties enter into an agreement willingly. However, even among marriages conducted between adults, most are not registered, few are accompanied by agreements and many involve various forms of coercion and the abuse of authority in order to force compliance on the part of female participants. It is also common practice for villagers or rural dwellers to assume a marriage very easily imposed, a condition which provides the “Husband” with over whelming power and authority over his ‘wife’.

In support of child marriage, many argue that prepubescent girls are at risk of rape,

Sexual abuse and molestation, any of which would render not only them but also their female siblings unmarriageable. Female child marriage therefore, is seen as a preventative measure and a proactive solution to the problem of child abuse. As well, both families benefit in that one reduces the number of children to be fed while the other acquires free domestic help.

So long as girls remain unmarried they must continue to reside in the home of a male member of their family(Father uncle brother, grandfather) and are viewed therefore, as a burden both financially and in terms of the increased responsibility of ensuring that they remain ”marriageable” as they get older.

Despite the fact that dowry was outlawed many years ago, the practice continues poor families, however, cannot afford to pay dowry which leaves their unmarried female members at a disadvantage. when an offer of marriage not requiring dowry is made, most poor families accept regardless of the fact that such offers usually require girls to migrate to India or Pakistan where they become isolated from their families and villages. Due to their isolation these girls or young women are made more vulnerable than they might otherwise be. However, as will be seen in subsequent sections of this chapter, cultural attitudes been all married women the responsibility to their husband, leaving even those suffering abuse in their home villages with very little protection.

A great many complex factors come into play to create an environment in which child marriage is a common occurrence, these factors are deeply rooted in history, culture and religion and are not easily circumvented or counteracted. However, the fact

remains that underage girls or young women forced into marriage either due to concerns that they will be rendered “Unmarriageable” through rape, sexual abuse or molestation (or the suspicion of such) or the perceived need to pay dowry are at increased risk of abuse along with other factors . Regarding cultural and religious attitudes which generally place women in positions of extreme subordination and vulnerability, these create situations or sites of which women a girl children are also of risk of being trafficked.

Salma Ali “Trafficking in children and their exploitation in prostitution and other intolerable forms of child labour in Nepal: Bangladesh country report” Kathmandu, Nepal, October 1998

#### **5.4.5 Child prostitution**

At the confluence of child labour immigration and child marriage with accompanying religious and cultural attitudes is the site of child sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. Not all trafficked children are forced to engage in prostitution nor are all those involved in the sex trade trafficked. However, it is believed by many NGOs and organization conducting research into the sexual exploitation of children that the number of child prostitution and the number of children trafficked are linked. It is felt that many, it not most children engaged in sex work were trafficked at one time or another.

Research by NGOs world -wide indicates that the average age of those involved in sex work is dropping and that increasing numbers of children are engaging in sex work. This is viewed as one of the contributions to child trafficking, an increased demand for ever younger girls as sexual object provides a need that is easily filled by the supply made possible through factors outlined earlier as background. It is not clearly understood why the demand for young girls is increasing, however some NGOs speculate that it may be linked to the fear of AIDS with the belief being that young or virginal girls are not carriers of the disease. Regardless of the reasons behind the demand, fact remains that on a global scale, the average age of those working in the sex trade is dropping.

Frequently feel compelled to enter the sex industry. This choice is migrated by the fact that in Bangladeshi society, as mentioned earlier, single women are unable to survive

in society. The further binds the girls to their male rapists who then typically become their traffickers or Pimps or Dalals. Those sexually abused or raped while working as domestics or in other capacities often feel similarly compelled.

At the beginning of this section it was stated that child marriage and child labour Converge to form sites that foster the sexual exploitation of children. It is known that the marriage of both girl children is common “recruitment” method for trafficking despite the fact that in many cases, those who married and moved are not identified by villagers and family members as having been trafficked and would therefore, not be included in statistics reflected this form of recruitment .Those who are first married before being trafficked suffer the loss of the few protections that might otherwise be available. They are not identified as kidnapping victims and rarely us the victims of rape (given that through marriage even marriages involving underage children the “Husband” gains sexual rights over hid “wife” nor as already stated, as trafficking victims)

Human rights watch Bangladeshi Women and Girls trafficked to Pakistan, 2000

#### **5.4.6 Organ trading**

Trafficking for the purpose of organ trade is a new phenomenon in Bangladesh. Although very little information is available in regard to this form of trafficking but the newspaper and reports prepared by different NGOs working in this arena clearly indicates that trafficking for organ is a lucrative business for the traffickers. There have been reports of trafficking in organs in Bangladesh.<sup>24</sup> Organ trade requires a special and different type of attention than other forms of trafficking.

#### **5.4.7 Entertainment**

Many children join the local circuses as feminized acrobats. This is a trade, under cover-up for a trafficked child with no other survival options, no other skill and no schooling (Ibid). These children, who are mostly girls, are also found in different places of Bangladesh in similar conditions.

**Chapter Six**  
**Present Scenario of Child Trafficking in**  
**Bangladesh**

## **Chapter Six**

### **Present Scenario of Child Trafficking in Bangladesh**

#### **6.1 Chapter Introduction**

This chapter presents the results of the study in terms of its objectives and the major categories and themes identified. This chapter first describes the participant demographics and then discusses the findings and conclusions related to each research question.

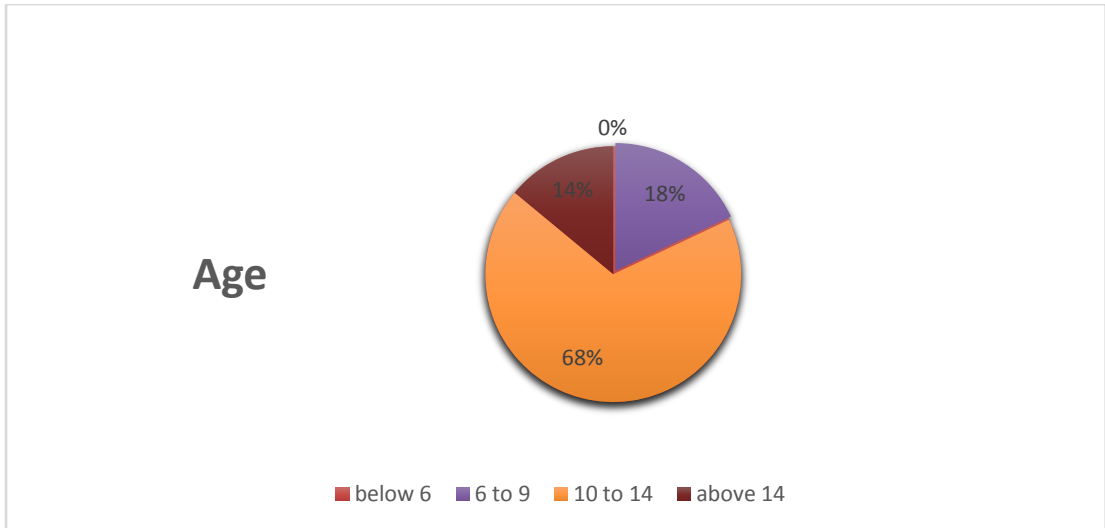
In this study, independent variables are employment opportunity, a better quality of life, consciousness, poverty, forced marriage, adoption trade, sex work etc. These have directly or indirectly influenced the child trafficking. Descriptive analysis, frequency distribution and the different chart has been used to analyze data.

#### **6.2 Analysis of the Study**

All the factors are closely related. In this part, data are analyzed based on the terms and factors included in the questionnaire. Figure 6.1 to 6.7 display the demographic data collected about the study's 28 respondents.

##### **6.2.1 Age of respondents**

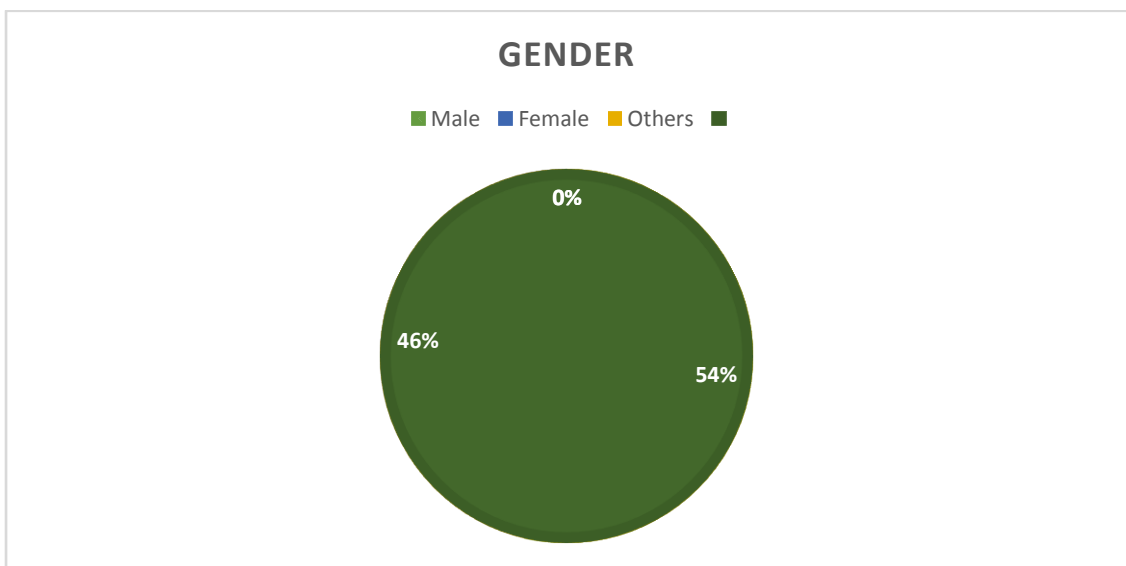
Age is the most important issue in child trafficking. In case of child trafficking, trafficker focus on the children with age of below 10, as the maximum rescued or not rescued children are in the range of 10 to 14 years and the maximum was convicted 2 to four years that will be clarified later. Graph 6.1 shows that 18% of the children rescued or not rescued are at the age ranging from 6-9. 68% are within the age ranging from 10-14. And other 14% of the children are at the age of 15 or above.



**Figure 6.1:** Respondents Age

### 6.2.2 Gender

Among the 28 respondents, 54% are male and 46% are female. This does not represent the actual gender percentage of total children who are rescued or not. And there was no other gender among the respondents. There may have a different situation in a different district. This graph shows only the percentage of the respondents of 18 rescued & other 10 children who are not rescued and information is found from the family member of the children.



**Figure 6.2:** Respondents Gender



### 6.2.3 Education level of children

There were 36% of the illiterate children and 25% of them only know to read & write, 25% were in class five. And rest of 14% of them were in the above class five.

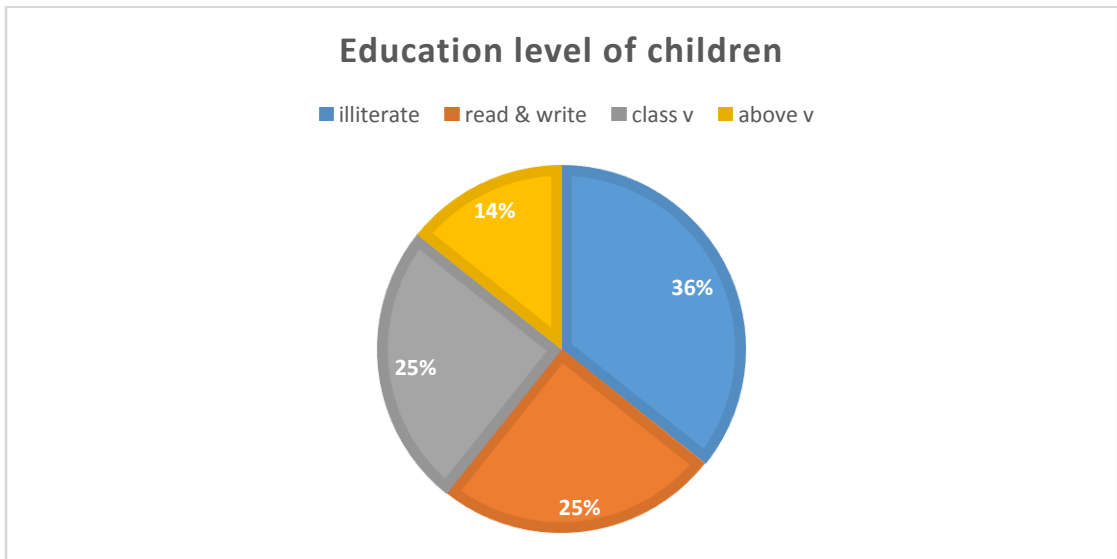


Figure 6.3: Education level of the respondents

### 6.2.4 Marital status of the respondents

Among the 28 respondents, 82% were single as they are children at the age of below 14 and only 7% are married all of whom are female. And rest of 11% of children are divorcee girl.

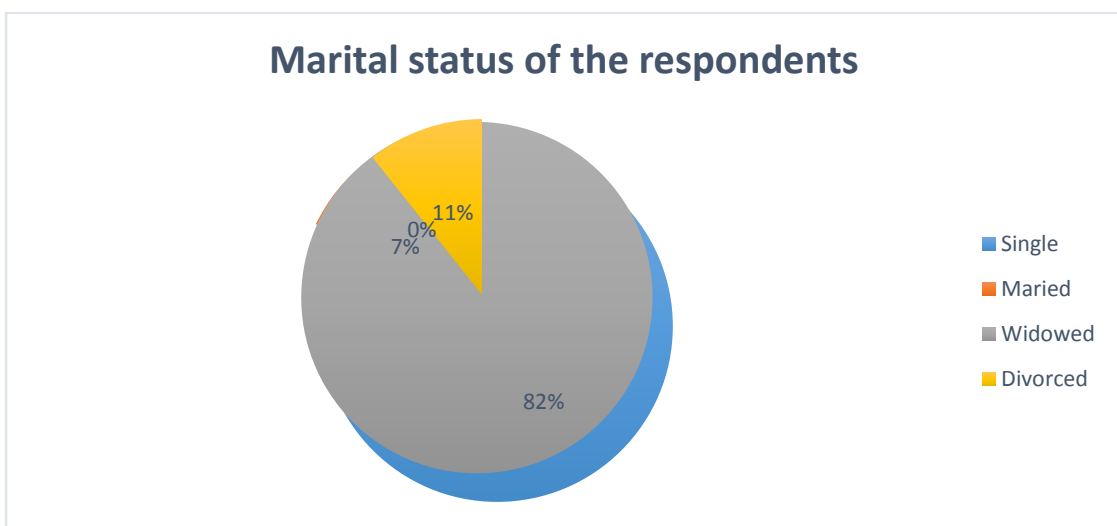


Figure 6.4: Marital status of the respondents

### 6.2.5 Religion

Most of the children are Muslim (89%) and only 11% of them are Hindu and there are not any religious children among the 28 children who are sampled for the research.

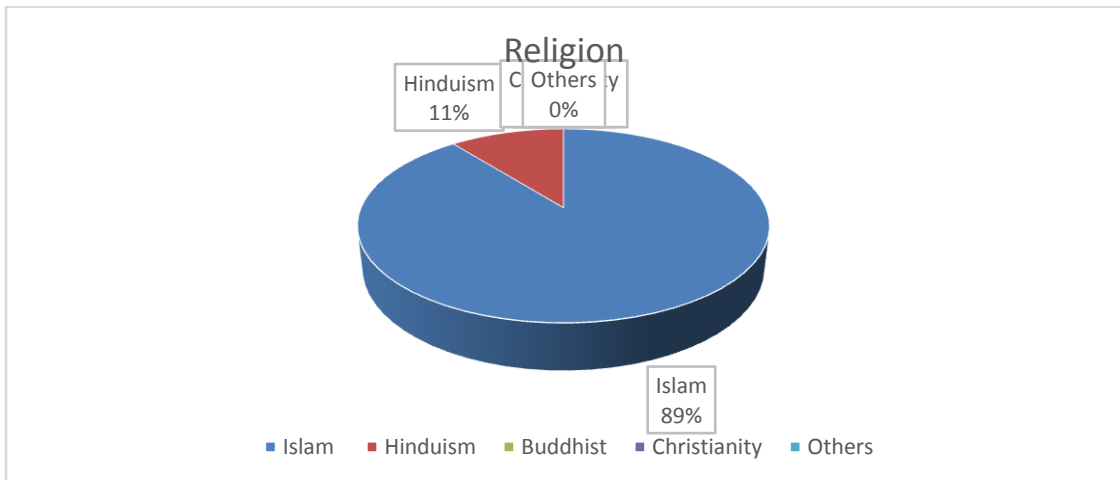


Figure 6.5: Religious Status

### 6.2.6 Family pattern

The following graph shows that 82% of children are from the nuclear family and 14% are in a joint family as well as 4% of children with an extended family pattern.

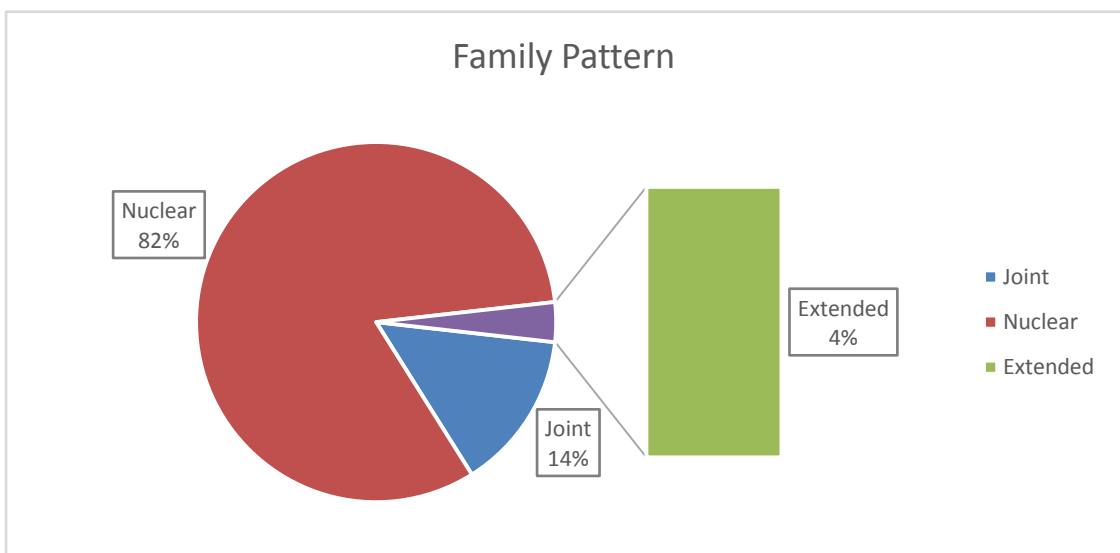
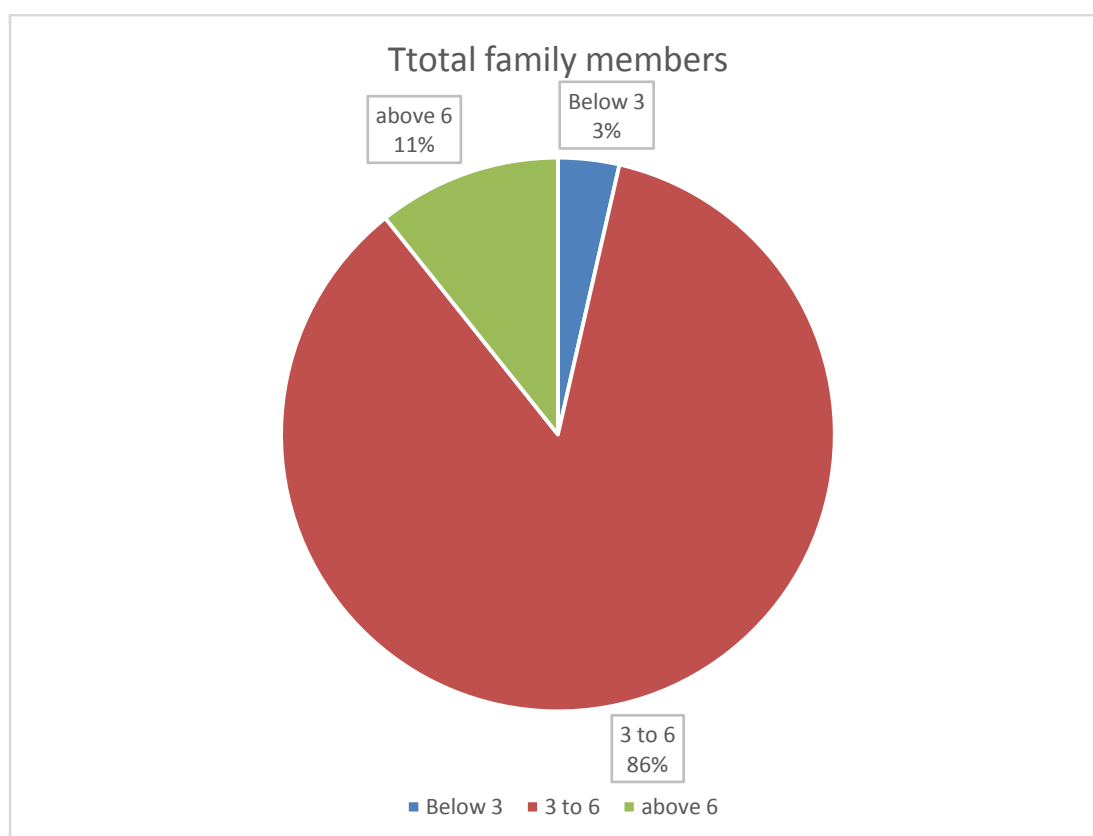


Figure 6.6: Family Pattern

### 6.2.7 Total family members

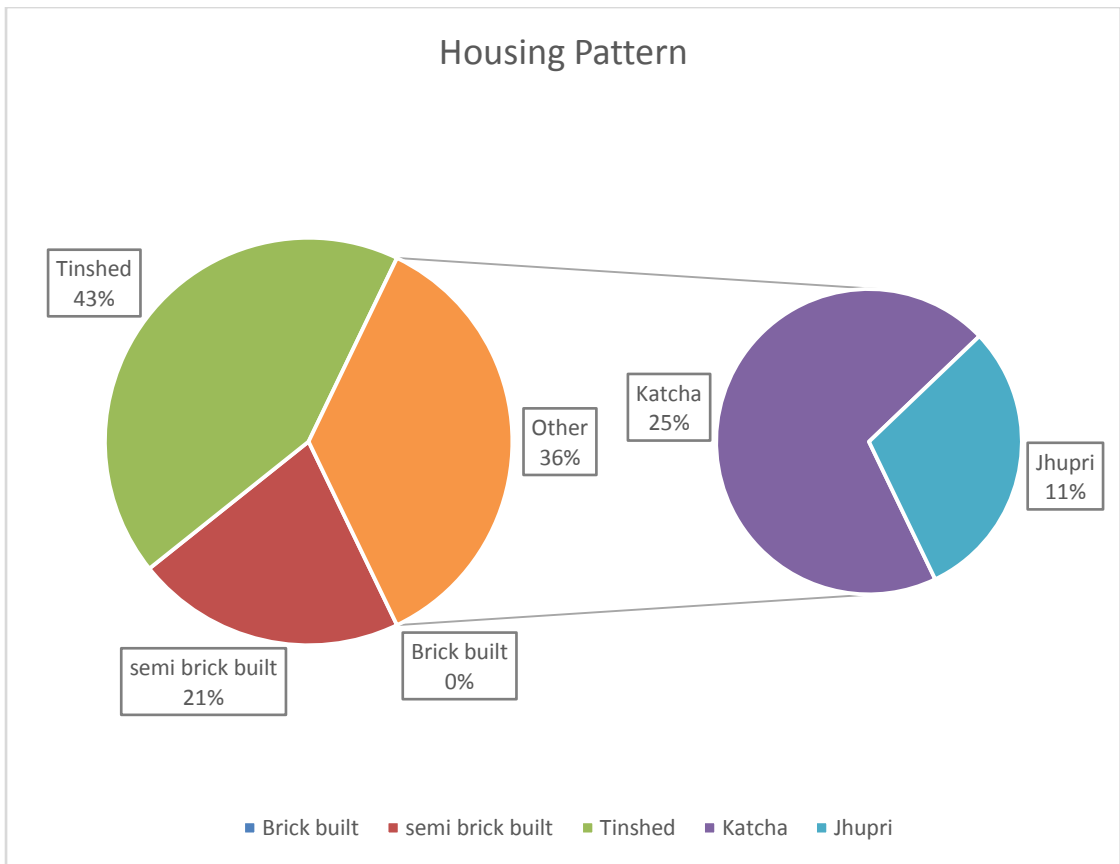
It can be clarified from the following graph that the 86% children belong to family which is consisted of 3 to 6 members, 11% belong to a family (3%) which is consisted of above of 6 members and there have been found a family consisting of husband and wife with a child which is the victim of child trafficking and is not rescued.



**Figure 6.7:** Total family members

### 6.2.8 Types of housing pattern

The housing pattern of the victims of child trafficking is noticeable on the following graphs that 43% houses are tin shed, 25% are Katcha, 21% are semi brick built and 11% are Jhupri types. And there are no any brick-built or another pattern house among the 28 house of childe trafficking victims.



**Figure 6.8:** Housing Pattern

## Research study analysis

### 6.3 Socio-economic family conditions of the victims of child trafficking

Socio-economic conditions of the affected family by child trafficking in border area especially in Joypur Hat district are resulted by the following table and some of the issues are focused through the different charts and figures.

**Table 6.1** Socio-economic family conditions of the victims of child trafficking

House pattern	Frequency	Percentage	Explanation behind causes of discrimination	Frequency	Percentage
Semi brick built	6	21%	Employer believe choice		
Tin shed	12	43%	♦ Yes	6	21%
Katcha	7	25%	♦ No	6	21%
Jhupri	3	11%	♦ Neutral	16	57%
<b>Occupation</b>			Not enough courage to bargain		
Garments job	1	4%	♦ Yes	7	25%
Small trade	2	7%	♦ No	5	18%
Student	11	39%	♦ Neutral	16	57%
Livestock	1	4%	Fear of losing job		
Tailoring	4	14%	♦ Yes	1	4%
Fishing	1	4%	♦ No	11	39%
Agricultural labour	2	7%	♦ Neutral	16	57%
Nonfarm labour	1	4%	Others		
Servicing NGO	2	7%	♦ Yes	4	14%
Others	3	11%	♦ No	8	29%
<b>Average income</b>			♦ Neutral	16	57%
Below 5000	4	14%	<b>Size of land ownership</b>		

5000-7000	12	43%	0 decimal	4	14%
Above 7000	3	11%	1-5 decimal	14	50%
Neutral	9	32%	5-10 decimal	4	14%
<b>Wage discrimination</b>			10 decimal above	6	21%
♣ Yes	12	43%	<b>Scope of recreation</b>		
♣ No	3	11%	♣ Yes	27	96%
♣ Neutral	13	46%	♣ No	1	4%
<b>Reason behind wage discrimination</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Recreation facilities</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Age limitation			Radio & Television		
♣ Yes	7	25%	♣ Yes	18	67%
♣ No	5	18%	♣ No	9	33%
♣ Neutral	16	57%	Cinema		
Low education			♣ Yes	7	26%
♣ Yes	2	7%	♣ No	20	74%
♣ No	10	36%	Adaa& others		
♣ Neutral	16	57%	♣ Yes	13	48%
Lack of ability			♣ No	14	52%
♣ Yes	8	29%	<b>Health facilities</b>		
♣ No	4	14%	Visit doctor		
♣ Neutral	16	57%	♣ Yes	8	29%
Gender discrimination			♣ No	20	71%
♣ Yes	5	18%	Sanitary & tube well		
♣ No	7	25%	♣ c	13	46%
♣ Neutral	16	57%	♣ No	15	54%
			Purchase medicine or others		
			♣ Yes	17	61%
			♣ No	11	39%

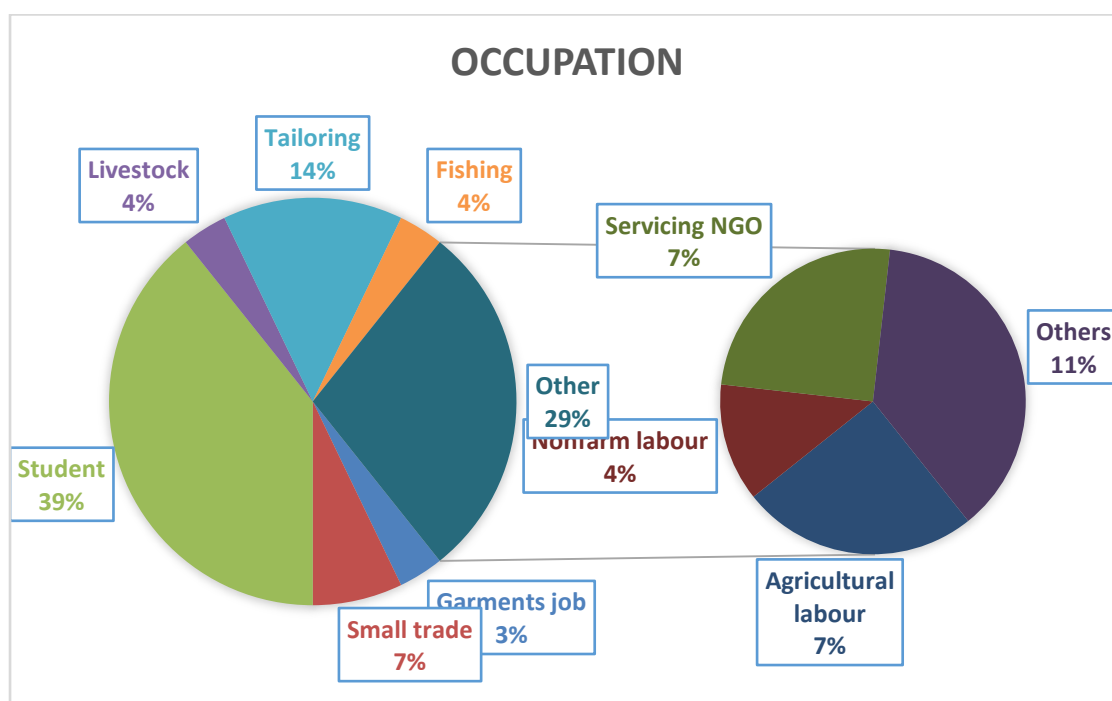
Source: Primary Data

The above table shows the data about socio-economic conditions of the family affected by child trafficking at Joypurhat district border area. The result of the socio-economic family conditions is found on the table based on some socio-economic factors such as house pattern, occupation, average income, and wages, land ownership, health and recreation facilities etc. Here frequency and percentage of frequency are shown to be better understood.

The house pattern of the family is noticeable that 43% of the house of 28 families are tin shed and 25% and 11% are Katcha and Jhupri house respectively.

### 6.3.1 Occupation

The occupation of the respondents are shown on the following chart:

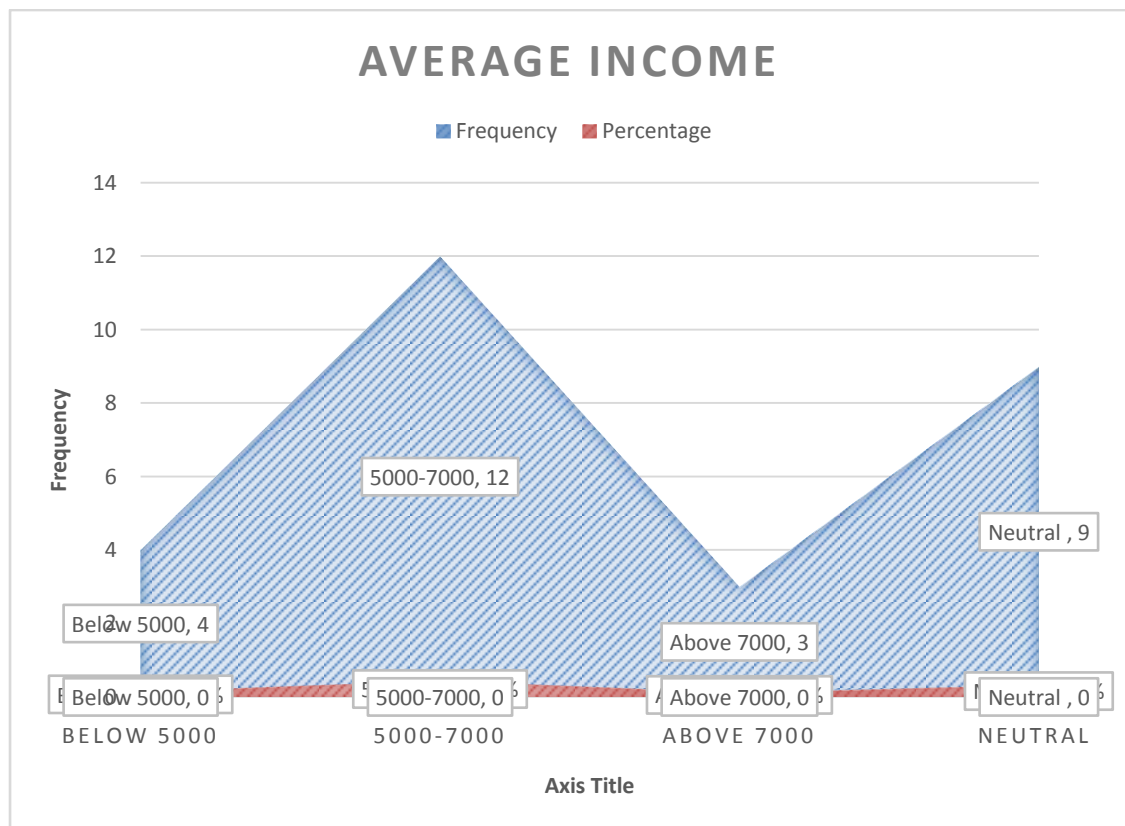


**Figure 6.9:** Occupation of the respondents

The above pie chart shows that 39% are student, 14% have tailoring occupation and other occupation namely livestock, fishing, garments job and small trade are 4%, 4%, 3% and 7% respectively and others are 29%.

### 6.3.2 Average income

The average income of the respondents is classified under the class of below 5000, 5000-7000 and above 7000. The following graph shows that 43% of the average monthly income is found in the class of 5000-7000, and 14% & 11% are under the class of below 5000 and above 7000 respectively.

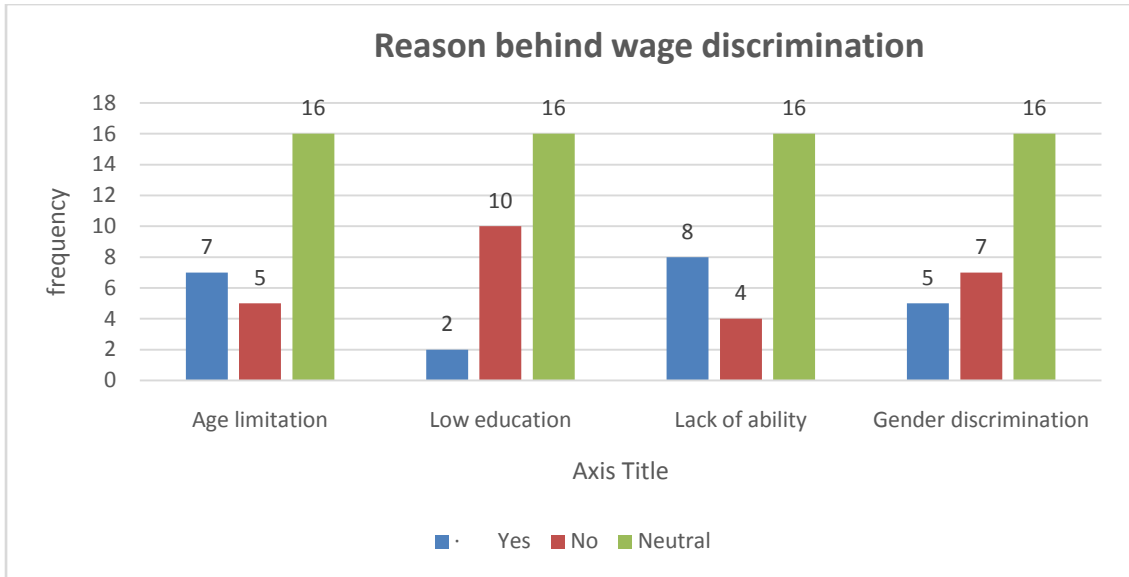


**Figure 6.10:** Average income

### 6.3.3 Wage discrimination

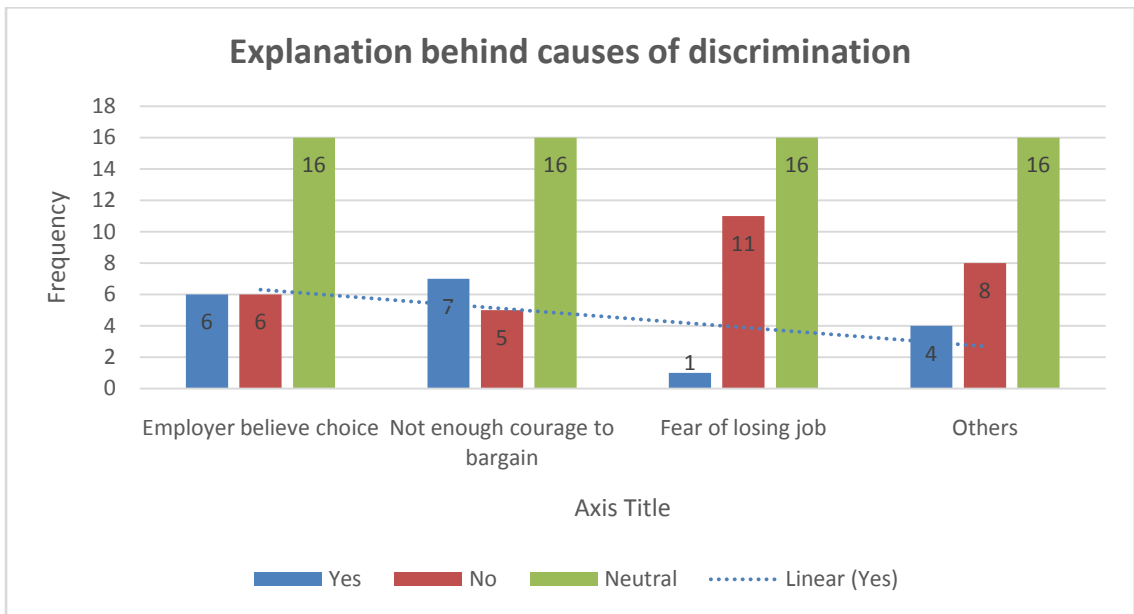
Wage discrimination is one of the socio-economic factors. Here 43% of the respondents have said that wage discrimination is faced by them and in this case, 46% are at neutral.





**Figure 6.11:** Reason behind wage discrimination

The explanation regarding causes of discrimination are found that they have not enough courage to bargain with employers.

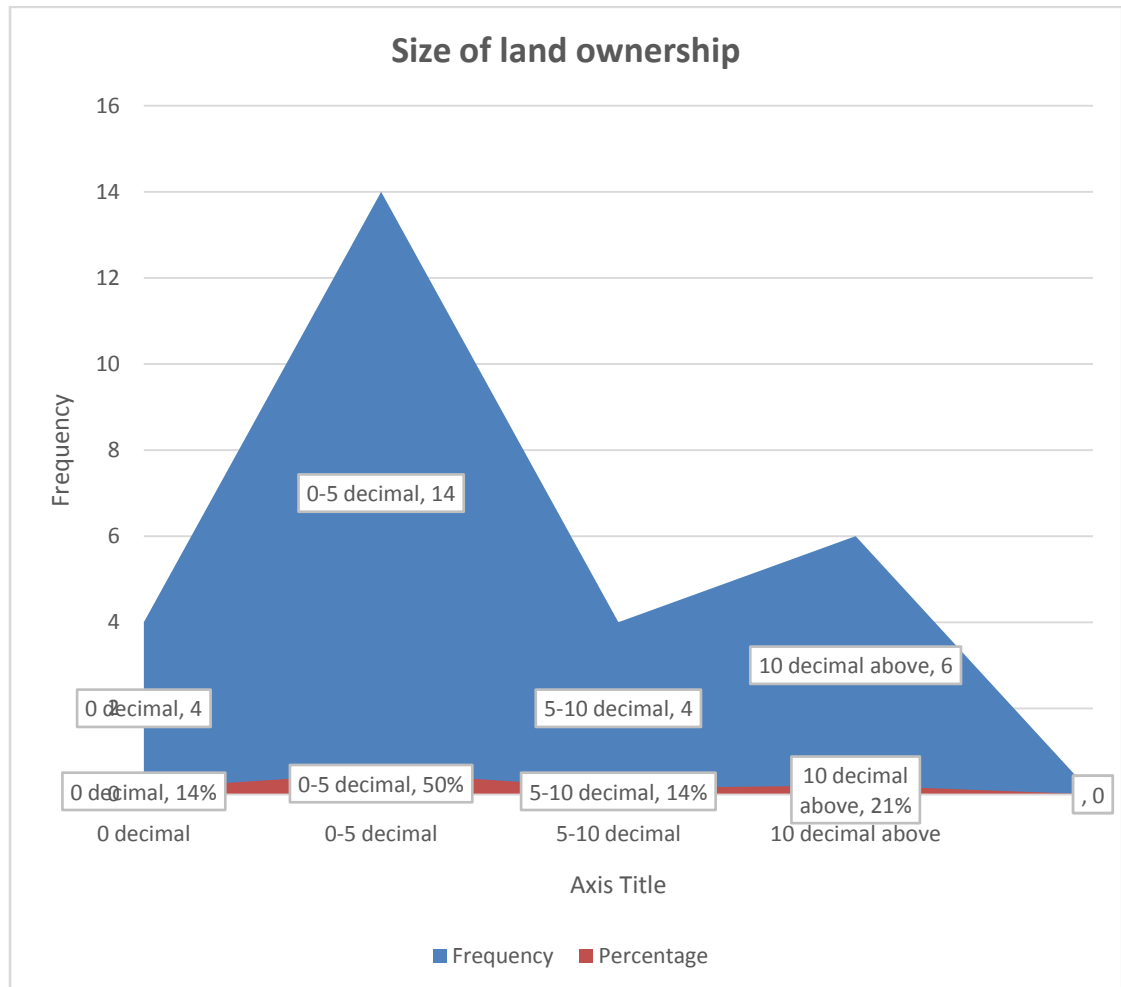


**Figure 6.12:** Explanation behind causes of discrimination

Comparing above 4 factors on the diagram employer believe choice and courage to bargain are more influential.

### 6.3.4 Size of land ownership

50% of the families have 1-5 decimal land ownership, 14% have no land. And only 14% and 21% have 5-10 & 10 decimal above land which are shown in the following diagram:



**Figure 6.13:** Size of land ownership

## 6.4 Entitled Problems Faced by the Victims of Child Trafficking

The victims of child trafficking had to face different problems at the time of staying abroad. The following table shows the problems faced the victims of child trafficking including so many factors.

**Table 6.2:** Entitled problems faced by the victims of child trafficking

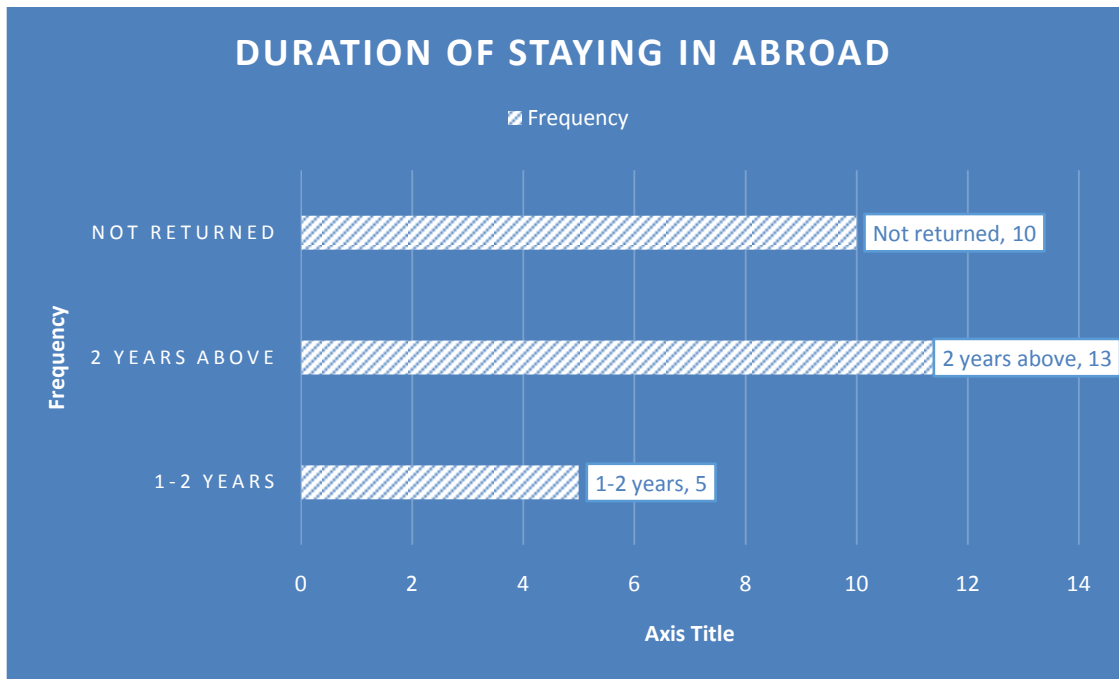
Duration of staying in abroad	Frequency	Percentage		Frequency	Percentage
Less than 1 year	0	0%	Others		
			♦ Yes	17	61%
			♦ No	11	39%
1-2 years	5	18%	<b>Levels of torture</b>		
2 years above	13	46%	Ill-treatment only	2	7%
Not returned	10	36%	Offensive behavior only	3	11%
<b>Assistance</b>			Rape only	2	7%
People			Ill-treatment, rape as well as Substandard food	3	11%
♦ Yes	18	64%			
♦ No	10	36%			
Media			All the factors	2	7%
♦ Yes	17	61%			
♦ No	11	39%			
<b>Victims used as</b>			Ill-treatment, offensive behavior & substandard food	16	57%
Forced begging			<b>Types of work</b>		
♦ Yes	25	89%			
♦ No	3	11%			
Forced labour			Sex work	3	11%
♦ Yes	25	89%			
♦ No	3	11%			
Forced marriage			Domestic work	3	11%
♦ Yes	20	71%			
♦ No	8	29%			

Forced prostitution <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> </ul>	22 6	79% 21%	Labour	9	32%
Slavery practices <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> </ul>	21 7	75% 25%	Labour & other exploitatory work	4	14%
Camel jockeying <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> </ul>	21 7	75% 25%	Sex & domestic work	6	21%
Harmful industrial Work <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> </ul>	20 8	71% 29%	Nutral	3	11%
Adoption trade <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> </ul>	17 11	61% 39%	Others <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> </ul>	17 11	61% 39%

**Source:** Primary Data

#### **6.4.1 Duration of staying in abroad**

Maximum of the children had to stay more than two years and among the 28 children, ten children had not returned through the information for the research was collected from their family member. Following the bar, the diagram shows that there are no children who had been stayed less than 1 year, rather 18% and 46% of children had stayed 1-2 years and 2 years above respectively. So, in this case, it can be said that the victims of child trafficking had not been rescued as soon as possible.



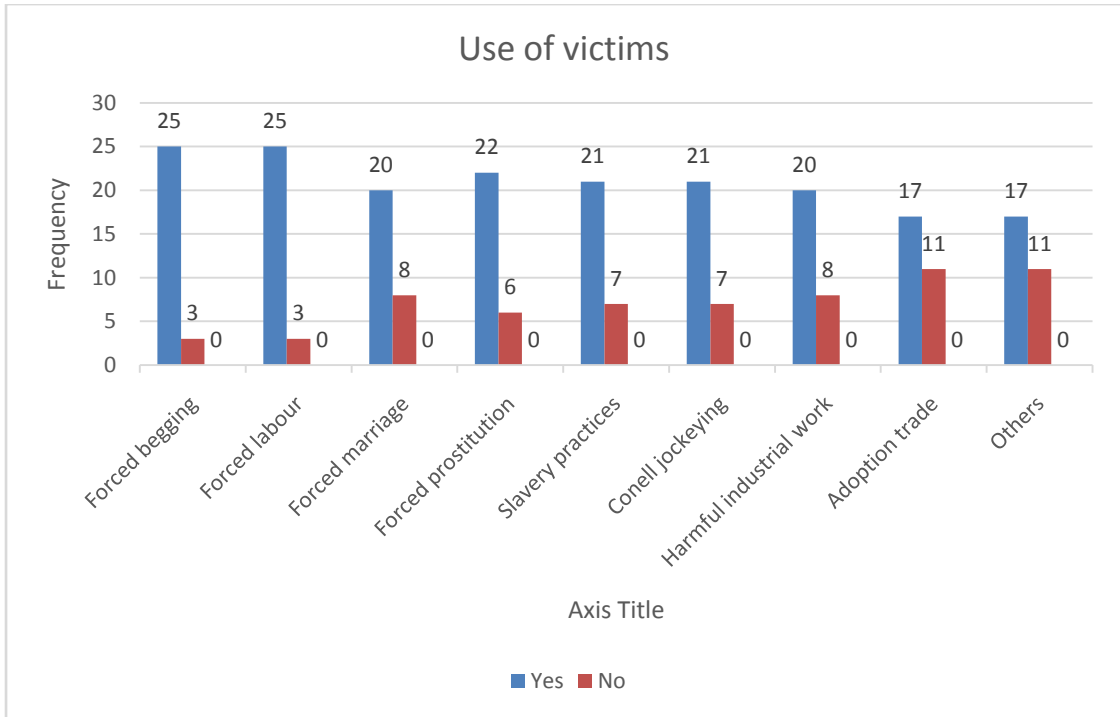
**Figure 6.14:** Duration of staying in abroad

### 6.4.2 Assistance

In case of assistance, there have been categorized people and media assistance. The victims of the child trafficking who had been able to return had positive arguments regarding people and media assistance but children who had not returned their family had negative arguments and these result on the table as 64% had said yes in case of people assistance. Among the 28 respondents, 17 had positive arguments regarding media assistance.

### 6.4.3 Use of victims

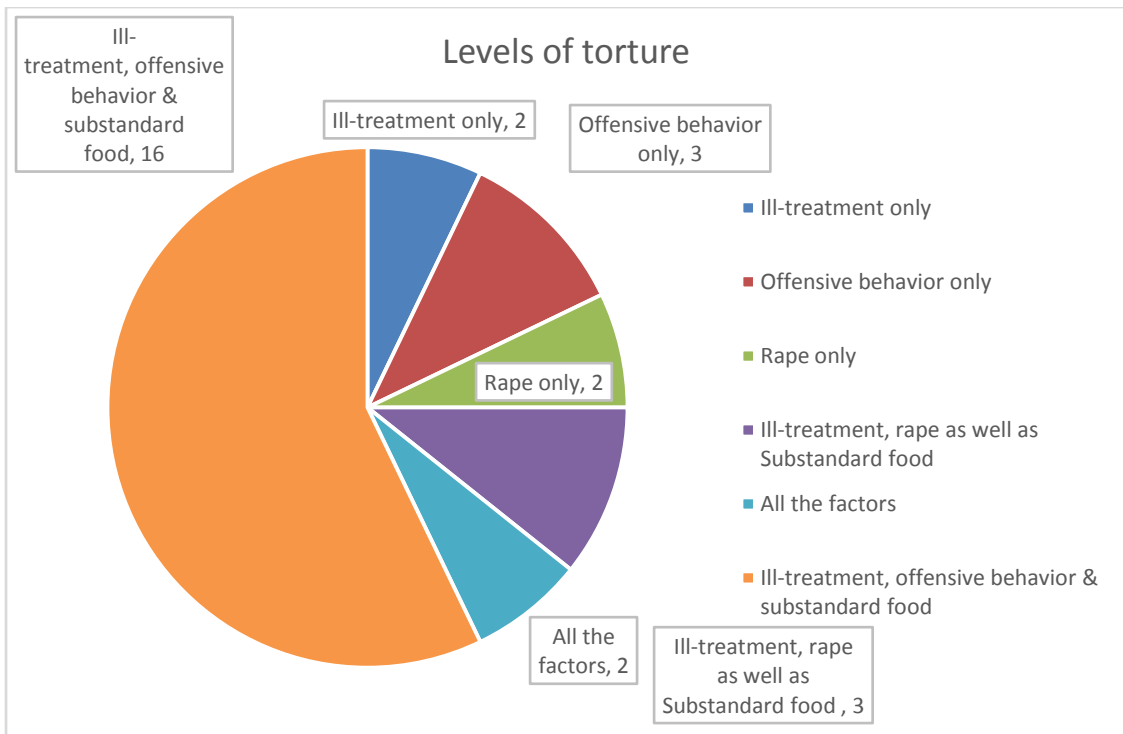
Victims are used as several works. In this case, victims are used as beggars, labours, prostitutes, slavers or other types of workers but it is varied based on gender or person to person. The following column chart shows the results regarding victims used in abroad. Here is found that 89% had marked tick regarding forced begging and forced labour and 71% on forced marriage. Besides, forced prostitution (79%), slavery practices (75%), camel jockeying (75%), harmful industrial work (71%) and adoption trade (61%) had been marked tick. In case male forced labour and in case of female, forced prostitution is significantly higher than any other factors.



**Figure 6.15:** Use of victims

#### 6.4.4 Levels of torture

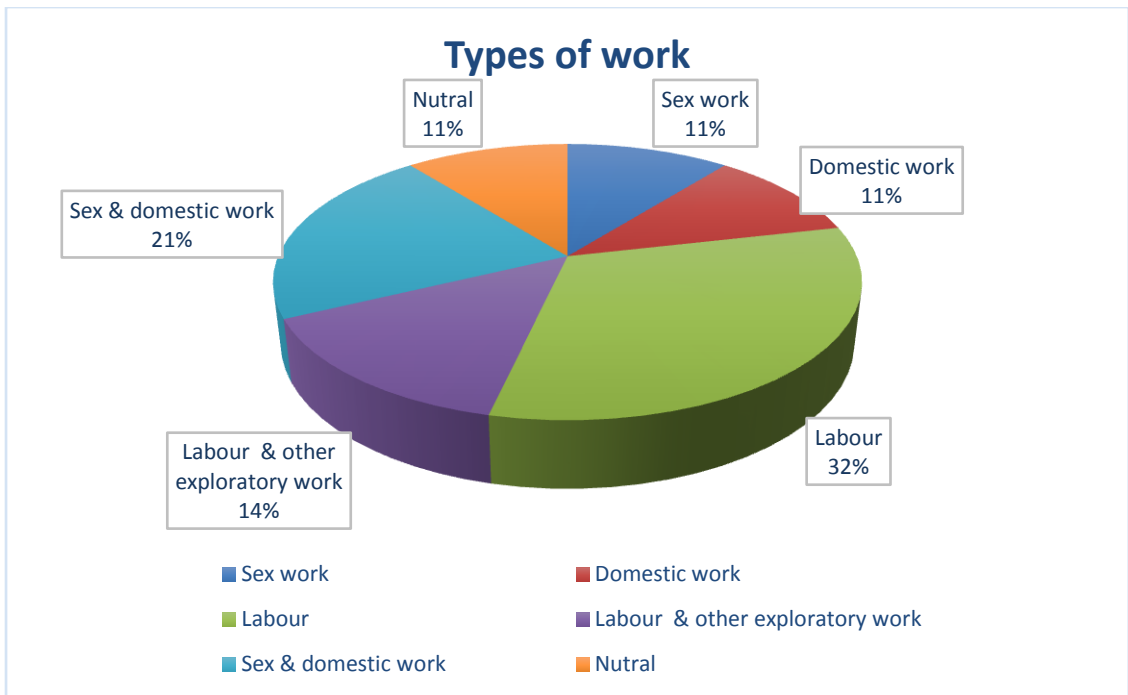
The children had been tortured by the traffickers and other parties abroad. On the above table and the following pie chart shows the results regarding levels of torture including that 7% of the respondents have said only ill-treatment, offensive behaviour only (11%), Rape only (7%) and 57% of the respondents had said that ill-treatment, offensive behaviour as well as substandard food are main torture. If the majority of the victims were female then along with ill-treatment and substandard food, rape would be major torture issues as 11% of the respondents said ill-treatment, rape as well as substandard food. And all the factors are marked tick by 2 respondents (7%).



**Figure 6.16:** Levels of torture

### 6.4.5 Types of work

The victims of the child trafficking had to different types of work such as sex work, domestic work, labour etc. according to the following chart, 11% of the respondents said about sex work and domestic work only, 32% had provided opinion in regarding labour, 14% and 21% of the respondents had said about labour& other exploratory works and sex & domestic works respectively. And 11% of the respondents were at neutral in this case. Work types vary based on gender. Because sex & domestic works are done by female and labour& other exploratory are done by male victims.



**Figure 6.17:** Types of work

## 6.5 Different Aspects Regarding Child Trafficking

Child trafficking occurs because of various aspects as children in Bangladesh suffer from multiple sources of economic deprivation. Children in Bangladesh generally have more limited work opportunities because of their limited access to education and technical training, social constraints on their mobility. The following table shows the data results regarding different aspects of child trafficking. And here on the table trafficker types, alluring proposal factors, reasons behind accepting proposals and transports data are analyzed.



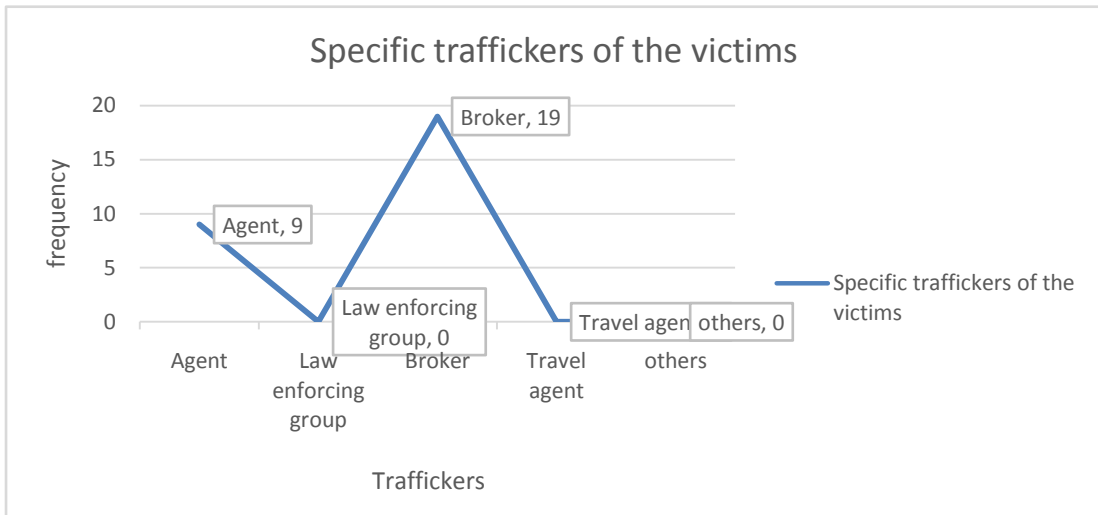
**Table 6.3:** Different aspects regarding child trafficking

<b>Traffickers</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	Better quality of life <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> </ul>	27 1	96% 4%
Agent	9	33%	<b>Reason behind accepting proposals</b>		
Law enforcing groups	0	0%	Motivational proposal <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> </ul>	23 5	82% 18%
Broker	19	67%	Lack of consciousness <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> </ul>	20 8	71% 29%
Travel agents	0	0%	Showing fear <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> </ul>	10 18	36% 64%
Others	0	0%	Due to poverty <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> </ul>	11 17	39% 61%
<b>Alluring proposals</b>			<b>Transport used</b>		
Employment opportunity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> </ul>	10 18	36% 64%	Bus	23	82%
Marriage without dowry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> </ul>	5 23	18% 82%	Train	5	18%
Foods & health care <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> </ul>	5 23	18% 82%	Others	0	0%

**Source:** Primary Data

### 6.5.1 Specific traffickers of the victims

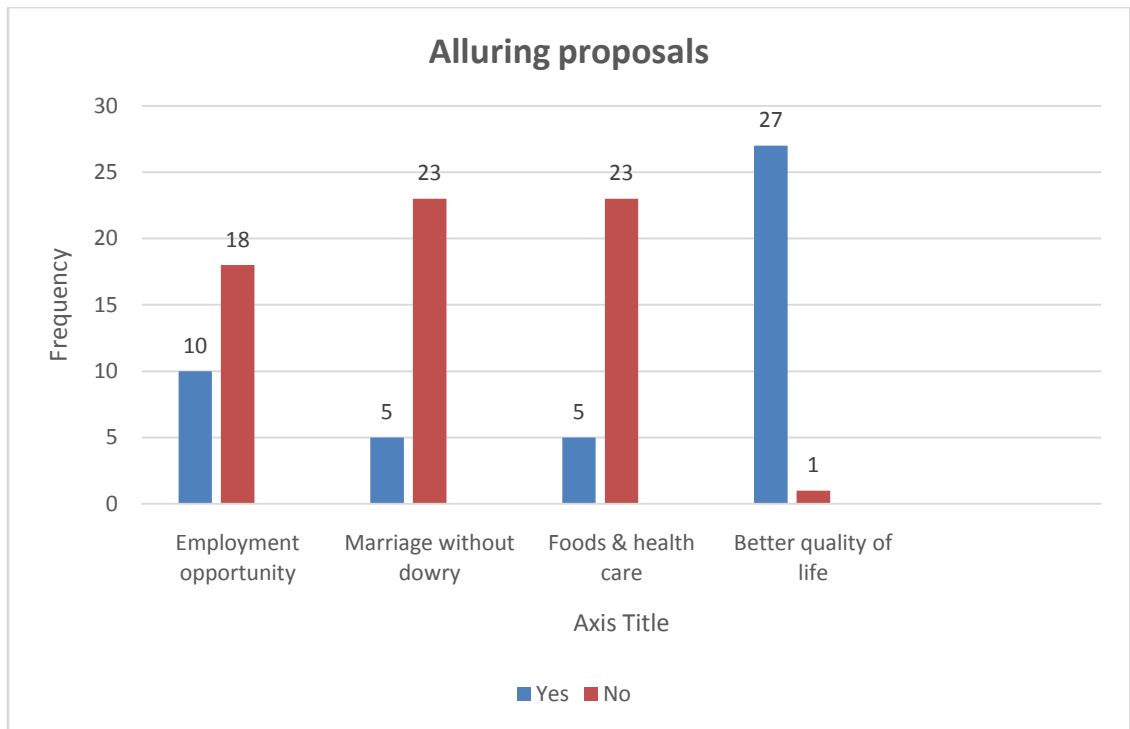
Traffickers are different categories. According to the above table and the following chart shows the results of the traffickers. As stated in the chart below, 33% of the respondents had said that traffickers are the agent and the rest of the 67% said traffickers as brokers. So in this regard, it can be clarified that among the 28 victims of child trafficking maximums are trafficked by the brokers and it is shown on the following chart.



**Figure 6.18:** Specific traffickers of the victims

### 6.5.2 Alluring proposals

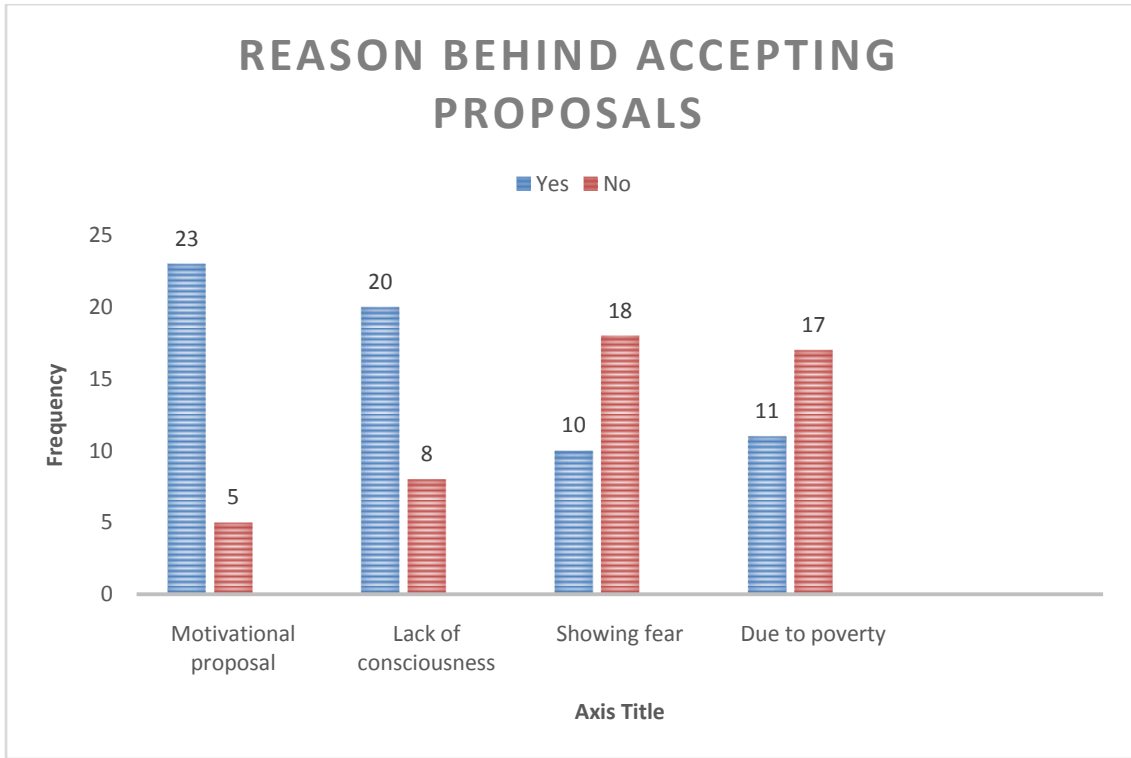
Various kinds of alluring proposals such as employment opportunity, marriage without dowry, foods & health care and better quality of life etc. are provided children or their family. On this research study better quality of life is a most significant alluring proposal as 96 % of the respondents among the 28 respondents had marked tick on better quality of life in case of alluring proposals whereas marriage without dowry and foods and health care had been tick marked by 18% respondents each. And second, significant alluring proposal have been clarified on the research study is employment opportunity as 36% had marked tick.



**Figure 6.19:** Alluring proposals

### 6.5.3 Reason behind accepting alluring proposal

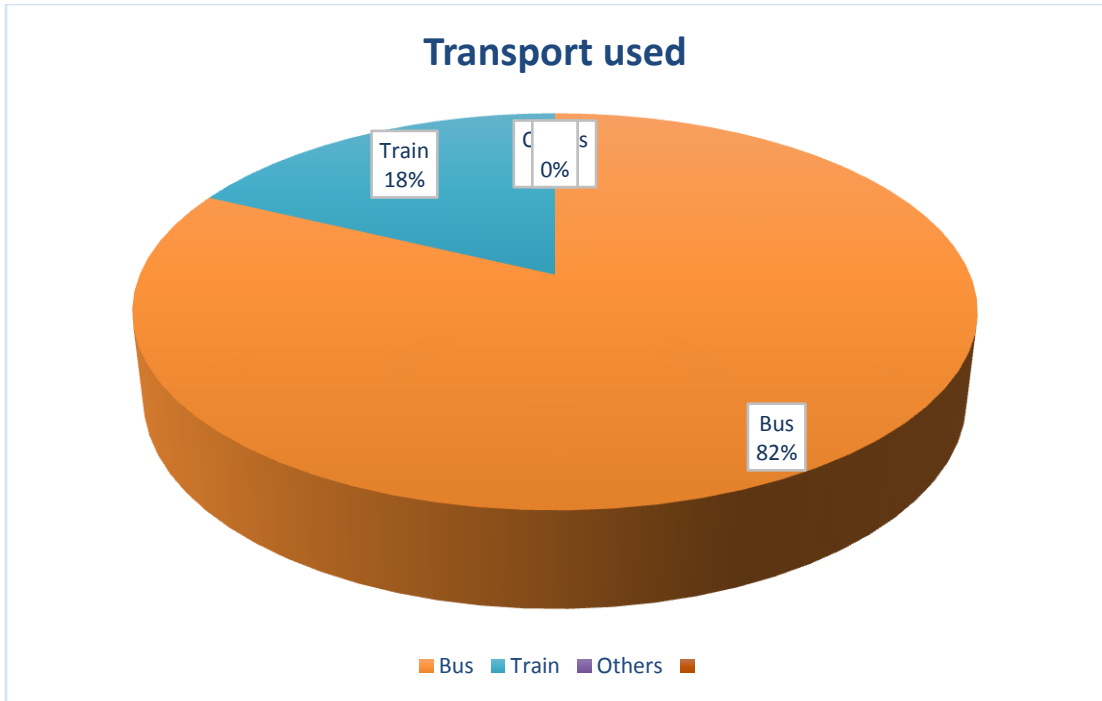
The research study found that the children had become victims of child trafficking because of the most significant reasons 'motivational proposal and lack of consciousness', as 82% & 71% of the respondents marked tick the factors motivational proposal & lack of consciousness respectively. Besides, the following column chart also shows that 39% of the respondents had said about poverty as a reason for accepting the alluring proposal as well as showing fear (36%). That's why it can be concluded in regarding accepting the alluring proposal that the most significant reasons are motivational proposal & lack of consciousness.



**Figure 6.20:** Reason behind accepting proposals

#### 6.5.4 Transport used

The research study found those routes of trafficking which can be accessed by well-maintained roads, or railway. The following chart shows that 82% of the children among 28 are trafficked through bus and rest of 18% children are transported through train. Other transport were not used to trafficking the children. From the result of the study it can be said that bus is the most significant transport regarding child trafficking.



**Figure 6.21:** Transport

## 6.6 Consequences of Child Trafficking

There are so many consequences of child trafficking, for example, a negative impact on mental health, feelings of insecurity etc. the research study shows the result regarding the consequences of child trafficking following the table.

**Table 6.4** Consequences of child trafficking

<b>Negative impact on mental health</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Family dislike or not</b>		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> <li>◆ Neutral</li> </ul>	8	29%
	14	50%		6	21%
<b>Decrease in mental condition</b>			<b>People who dislike</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> </ul>	22	79%			
	6	21%			
<b>Drop out from primary school</b>			Father or mother	1	4%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> </ul>	12	43%			
	16	57%			
<b>Decrease social status</b>			Husband	2	7%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> </ul>	21	75%			
	7	25%			
<b>Drop out from earning sector</b>			Siblings	1	4%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> </ul>	14	50%			
	14	50%			
<b>Whether feelings of insecurity or not</b>			Other relatives	4	14%
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> <li>◆ Neutral</li> </ul>	16	57%			
	3	11%			
	9	32%			
<b>Type of insecurity</b>			Neutral	20	71%
<b>Economic</b>			<b>Reasons for disliking</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> <li>◆ Neutral</li> </ul>	14	50%			
	2	7%			
	12	43%			
<b>Social</b>			People criticize		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> <li>◆ Neutral</li> </ul>	13	46%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> <li>◆ Neutral</li> </ul>	5	18%
	3	11%		3	11%
	12	43%		20	71%
<b>Familial</b>			Security concern		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> <li>◆ Neutral</li> </ul>	6	21%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> <li>◆ Neutral</li> </ul>	2	7%
	10	36%		6	21%
	12	43%		20	71%
<b>Private &amp; physical</b>			Others		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> <li>◆ Neutral</li> </ul>	7	25%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Yes</li> <li>◆ No</li> <li>◆ Neutral</li> </ul>	5	18%
	9	32%		3	11%
	12	43%		20	71%

**Source:** Primary Data

### 6.6.1 Negative impact on mental health

There happened negative impacts on the mental health of children who are victims of child trafficking. The following chart based on above table of the research study shows that 79% of the respondents had marked tick on 'decrease in mental condition' and 43% & 75% of the respondents had marked tick 'drop out from primary school & decrease social status' respectively and 50% on 'drop out from earning sector' as well.

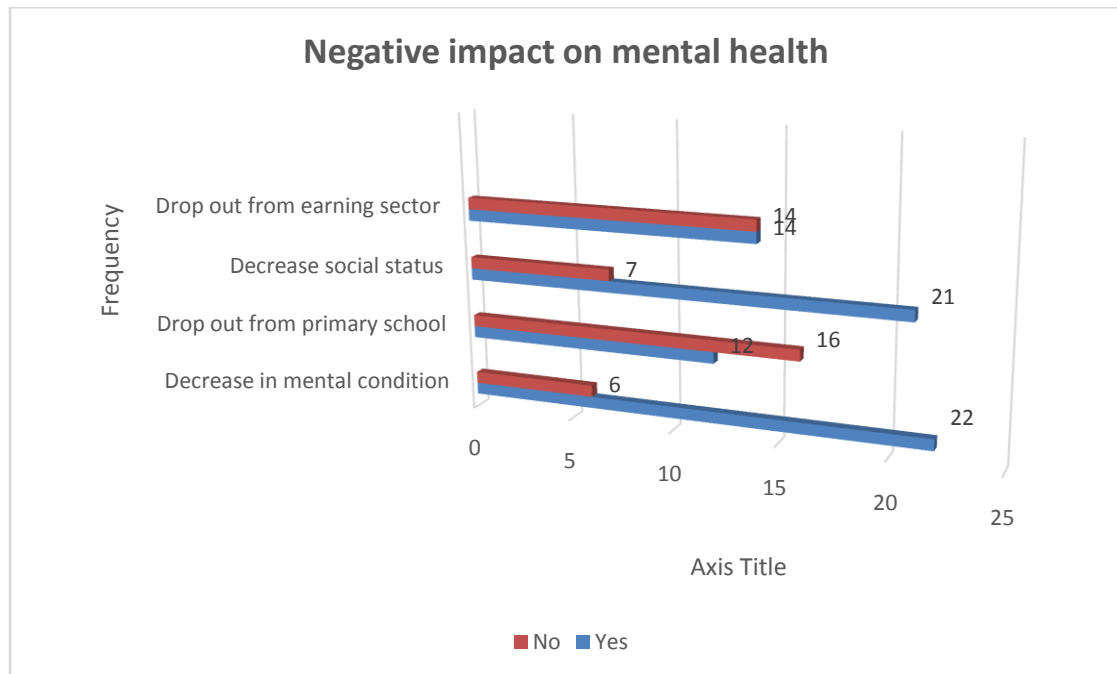


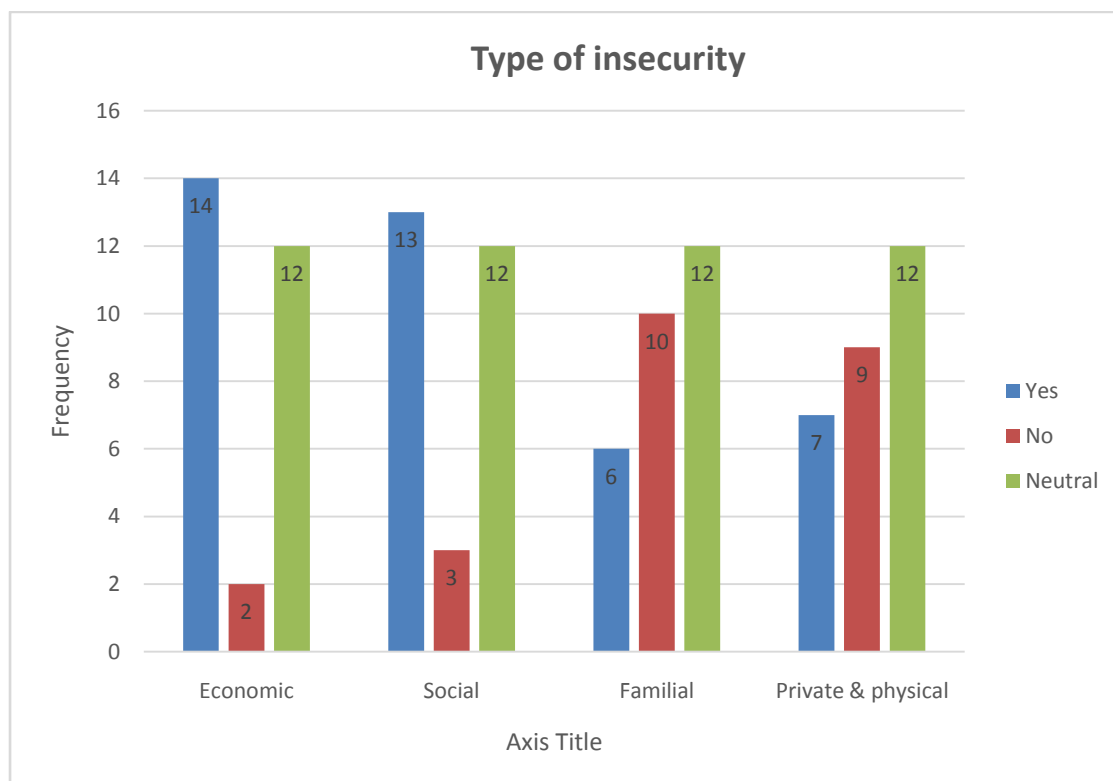
Figure 6.22: Negative impact on mental health

### 6.6.2 Fillings of insecurity

There had a question regarding feelings of insecurity about whether feelings of insecurity or not, the study found 57% respondents said yes and only 11% had said no whereas 32% were at neutral.

### 6.6.2.1 Types of insecurity

The following chart shows the result that 50% & 46% of the respondents had marked tick on economic & social security respectively and 21% & 25% on familial & private-physical insecurity respectively. 43% were neutral, basically the respondents who had not said 'Yes' regarding the feelings of insecurity, they were neutral.

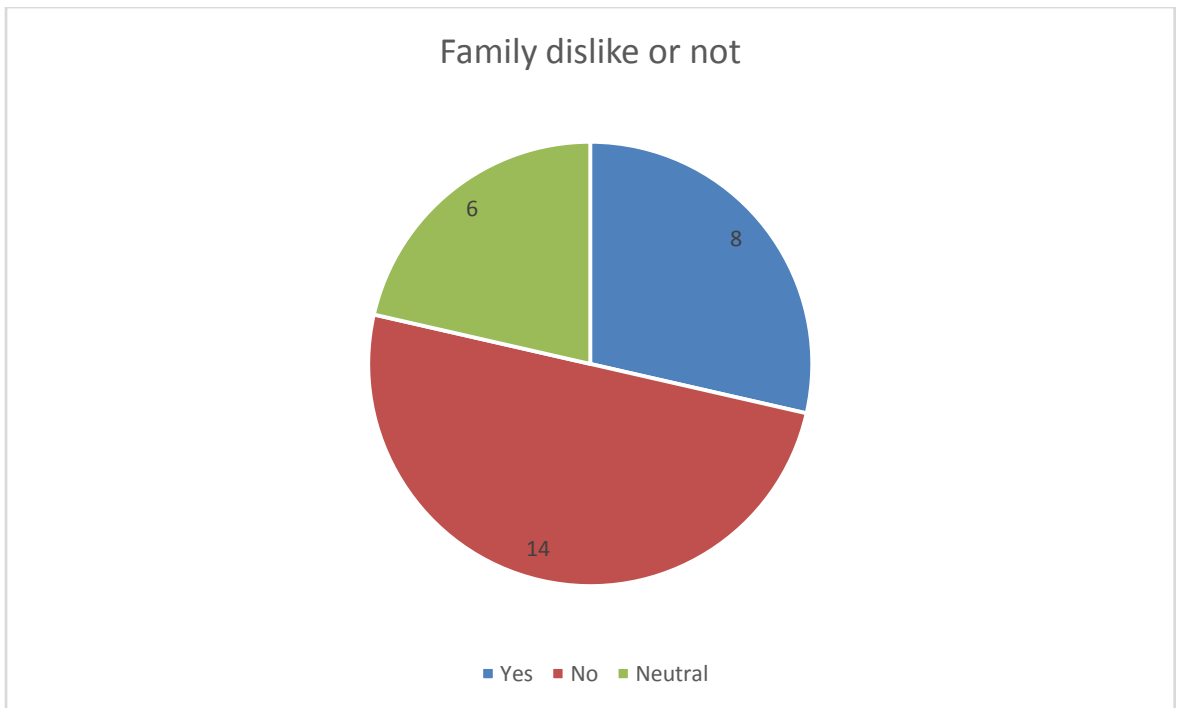


**Figure 6.23:** Types of insecurity

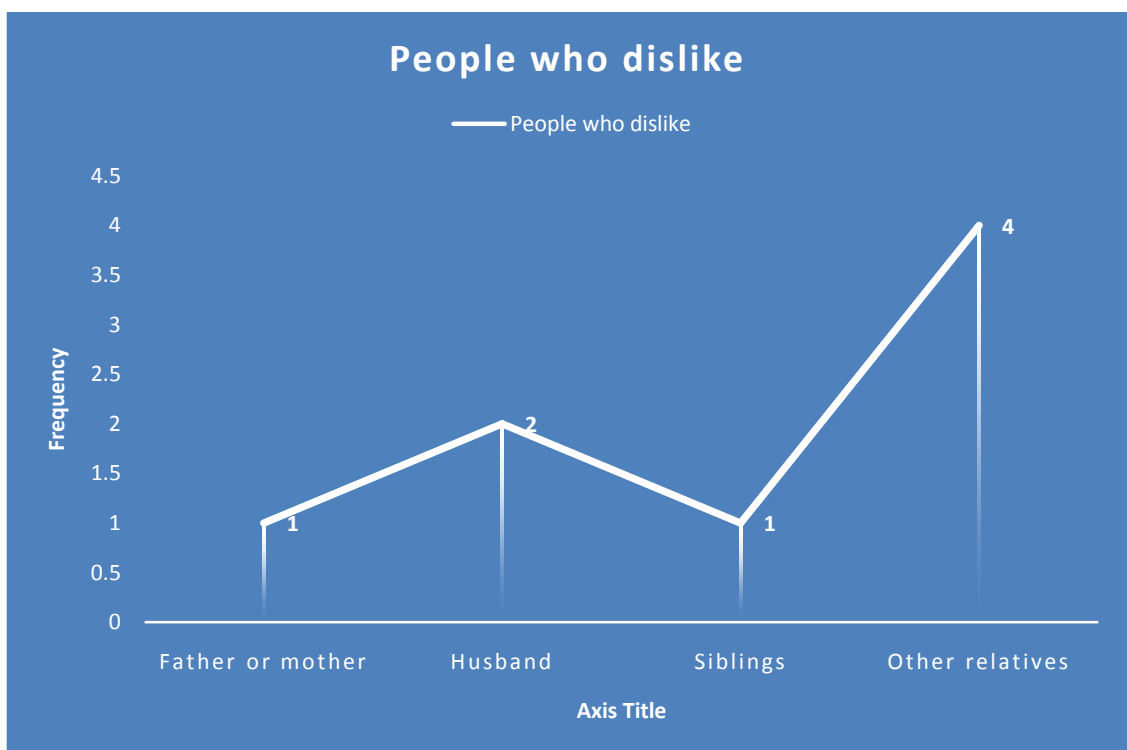
### 6.6.3 Disliking victims of child trafficking

The result of the study shows on the table that 29% of the respondents said family member dislike the victims whereas 50% said 'no' as well as 21% neutral. In case of 'people who dislike' the study found that among the 8 respondents who had said 'yes' regarding dislike or not, 4 of them said that other relatives dislike them, two of them said 'husband' and 'father or mother' and 'siblings' had been put tick mark by another two respondents respectively.





**Figure 6.24:** Family dislike or not



**Figure 6.25:** people who dislike

### 6.6.3.1 Reasons for disliking

Reasons for disliking the victims of child trafficking found on the study that 5 respondents among the 8 respondents had put a tick mark on 'people criticize' two of them on 'security concern' and 5 of them also said about other reasons for disliking. The following graph shows the results clearly.

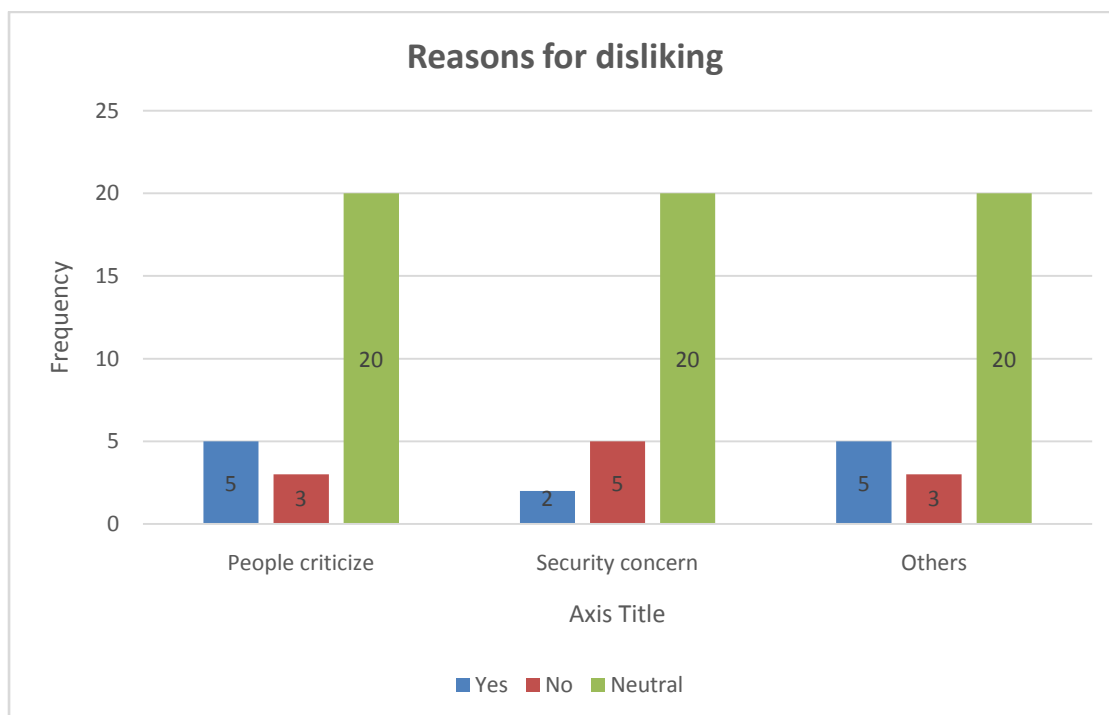


Figure 6.26: Reasons for disliking

## 6.7 Rescue of Child Trafficking Victims

The research has been conducted on the 18 rescued children and 10 families of non-rescued children. The study found that govt. & different types of NGOs and civil society play a vital role in rescuing the victims of child trafficking. Besides, the household initiative is essential for rescuing the victims. The following table and charts present the data regarding the rescue of the victims.

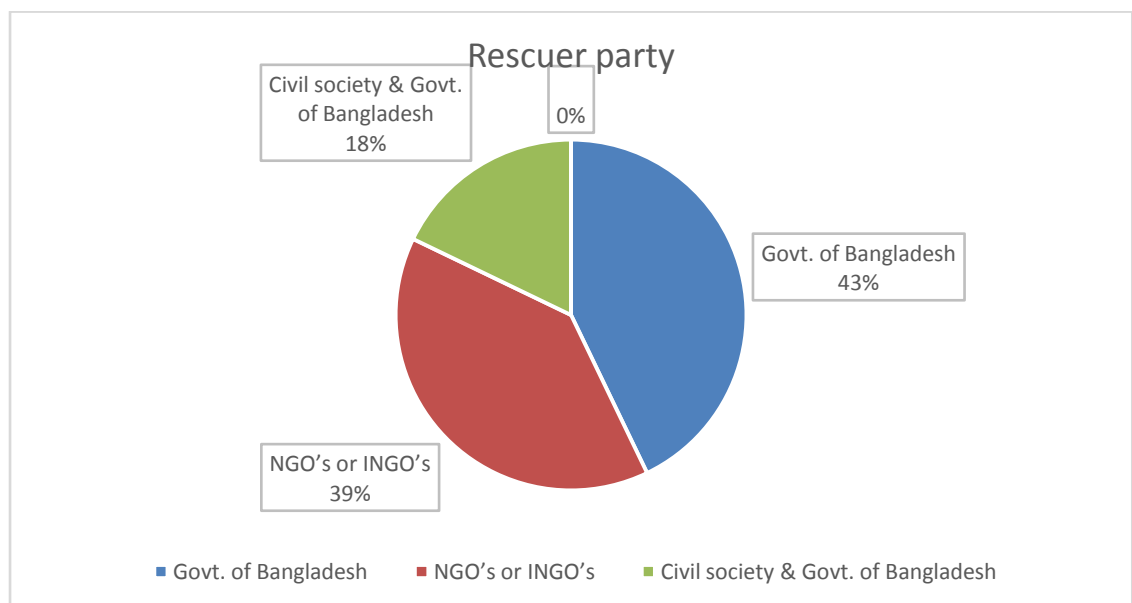
**Table 6.5:** Rescue of child trafficking victims

Rescuer party	Frequency	Percentage
Govt. of Bangladesh	12	43%
NGO's or INGO's	11	39%
Civil society & Govt. of Bangladesh	5	18%
<b>Knowing about information of other victims</b>		
♦ Yes	21	75%
♦ No	7	25%
<b>Household knowing</b>		
At once	18	64%
After a long time	0	0%
After few days	9	32%
Neutral	1	4%
<b>Household initiative</b>		
♦ Yes	27	96%
♦ No	0	0%
♦ Neutral	1	4%

Source: Primary Data

### 6.7.1 Rescuer party

Following pie chart shows that 43% of the victims had been rescued by govt. and 39% by different types of NGOs as well as 18% of the victims had been rescued by civil society along with govt.



**Figure 6.27:** Rescuer party

## 6.8 Eradication of Child Trafficking Problem from the Society

The following table shows the data regarding eradication of child trafficking from society. Here on the study govt.'s steps, measures etc. had been focused.

**Table 6.6:** Eradication of child trafficking problem from the society

<b>Govt.'s step is enough</b> ♦ Yes ♦ No	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Steps to mitigate child trafficking in border area</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
	15	54%			
	13	46%			
<b>Govt. alone can do it</b> ♦ Yes ♦ No	4	14%	To take for solving problem ♦ Yes ♦ Neutral	20 8	71% 29%
<b>Adequate law exists in Bangladesh regarding child trafficking</b> ♦ Yes ♦ No	16 12	57% 43%	Local administration should be more careful ♦ Yes ♦ Neutral	27 1	96% 4%
<b>Measures to rehabilitate victims</b>			Increase assistance for poor family ♦ Yes ♦ Neutral	23 5	82% 18%
<b>Skill development training</b> ♦ Yes ♦ Neutral	19 9	68% 32%	Increase new employment ♦ Yes ♦ Neutral	24 4	86% 14%
<b>Creating employment</b> ♦ Yes ♦ Neutral	28 0	100% 0%	Increase recreation for children ♦ Yes ♦ Neutral	23 5	82% 18%
<b>Way to eliminate the curse from the society</b>					
Pass strict laws	28	100%			
Ensure punishment	28	100%			
Building awareness	28	100%			
Forming watch committee	28	100%			

**Source:** Primary Data

### 6.8.1 Govt. and laws regarding child trafficking

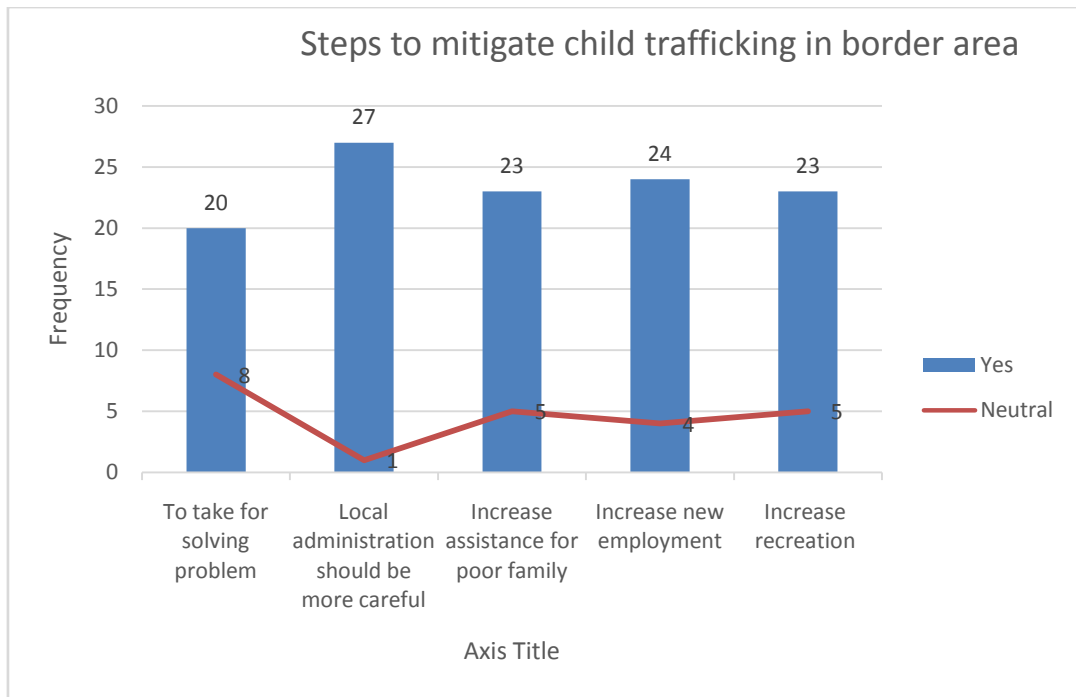
According to the following chart, the 15 respondents among 28, said that govt.'s step is enough and the rest of the 46 % ( 13) said 'no'. 86% of the respondents had provided negative arguments regarding 'govt. alone can do it'. Besides, 57% of the respondents had said that adequate laws exist in Bangladesh regarding child trafficking.



**Figure 6.28:** Govt. & laws regarding child trafficking

### 6.8.2 Steps to mitigate child trafficking in border area

From the following column diagram, the result shows that 96% of the respondents said local administration should be more careful, 82% said to increase assistance for a poor family and 86% of them said to increase new employment as well as 71% said to take for solving the problem.



**Figure 6.29:** Steps to mitigate child trafficking in border area

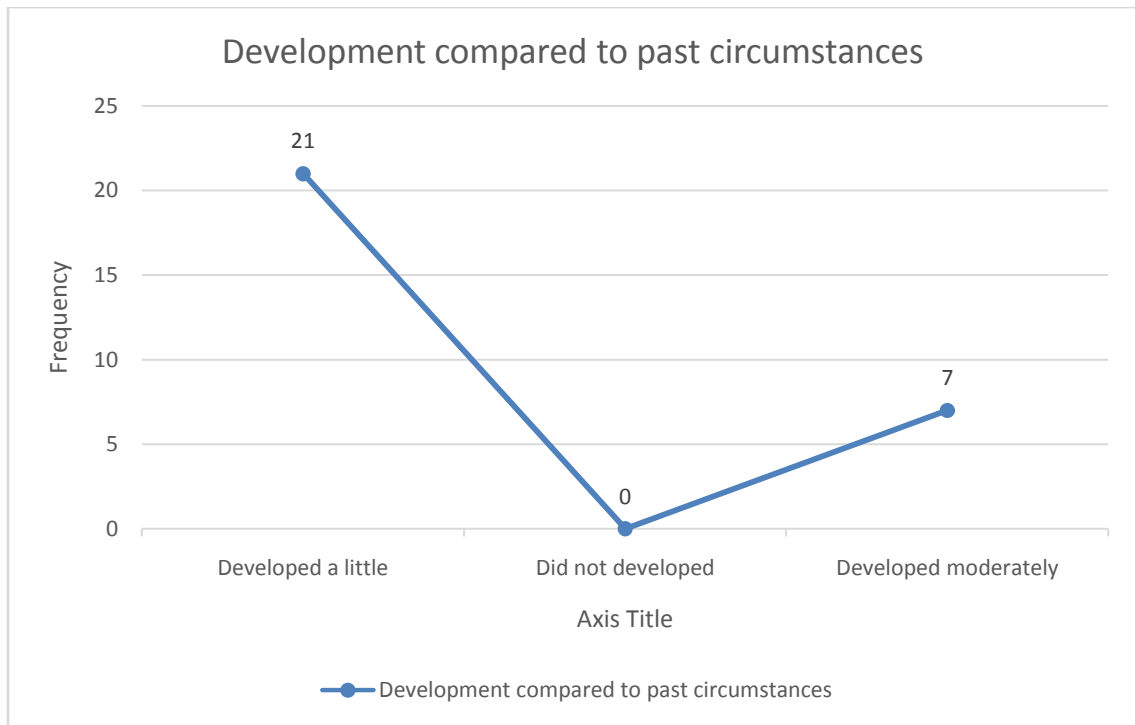
## 6.9 Development Compared to Past Circumstances

The research study found the result regarding whether any development had been occurred compared to the situation before. The following table and chart show the results.

**Table 6.7:** Development compared to past circumstances

Development compared to past circumstances	Frequency	Percentage
Developed a little	21	75%
Did not developed	0	0%
Developed moderately	7	7%

**Source:** Primary Data



**Figure 6.30:** Development compared to past circumstances

The above chart shows that 21 respondents said present circumstances of child trafficking measures in the border area have developed a little and 7 (25%) of them said developed moderately. But anyone could not say 'did not develop'. So it can be concluded that there was little development compared to the situation before occurred.

## 6.10 Chapter Conclusion

This chapter is the main part of this research. In this chapter, all of the data are analyzed and interpreted. All of the data found by the research study have been presented through tabulation in the form of frequency & percentage and different types of charts such as pie chart, bar diagram, column diagram, line & combo diagram etc. After presenting and analyzing the presented data on the table, a little interpretation and discussion are conducted. And all the data presentations have been conducted based on the objectives of the research study.

**Chapter Seven**

**Steps Taken to Combat Child Trafficking by  
Government and Non-Government  
Organizations**



## **Chapter Seven**

### **Steps Taken to Combat Child Trafficking by Government and Non-Government Organizations**

#### **7.1 National and Legal Measures to Combat Child Trafficking in Bangladesh**

Bangladesh government has taken lots of measures to combat trafficking. It has adopted different plans with the help of NGOs to promote anti-trafficking programs. In the Country Report (2007), it is mentioned that the Government of Bangladesh has ratified the Conventions on the Rights of the Child (CRC) in the early 1990s that outlines the right of children and ensures the legal measures against traffickers. The government has also ratified the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) to protect women from violence and it also includes the violence occurred against the women in the trafficking process. Bangladesh Government has ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography also that ensures the legal measures against the perpetrators. To combat trafficking in women and children, Bangladesh signed and ratified the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Convention on Prevention and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution in January, 2012. The convention was prepared to prevent trafficking from the South Asian countries as these countries were mostly serving as the source countries.

Bangladesh government has developed an action plan based on three mechanisms – a. prevention, b. protection, and c. prosecution. Under the prevention program one has set out to form a National Anti-Trafficking Committee. It has been formed by the government level specifically by the Ministry of Home Affairs. Prevention program also suggests for a GO-NGO

National Co-ordination Committee for Trafficking in Women and Children where the government will work as the representative in the anti-trafficking programs to combat trafficking and NGOs will provide assistance to the government.

The second mechanism- ‘protection’ describes the measures to be taken to rescue and recover trafficked persons. It also addresses the process of rehabilitation/reintegration of rescued and recovered persons with the help of NGOs. Moreover, the measures for the repatriation and recovery of trafficked persons have been clearly outlined. The final mechanism ‘prosecution’ entails the legal reformations taken by the Bangladeshi government to ensure women and children rights such as Constitutional provisions, the Penal Code with Amendments to Section 366A and 366B in 2001, the Children’s Act, 1974 and the Women and Children Repression Prevention Act, 2000. Trafficking in women is a punishable offence in the Penal Code of 1860 and is addressed by the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act of 1933, The Children's Act of 1974 and the more recent Women and Children Repression Prevention Act, 2000 (amended in 2003) (Bangladesh CEDAW Report, 1997). These acts contain the penalties for trafficking in women and children with a provision for death sentence or life imprisonment. Prostitution is considered as the violation of women’s human rights equal to slavery<sup>3</sup>. Das (2001) mentioned that according to article 34 (1) of Bangladesh’s constitution, “all forms of forced labor are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law”. Moreover, a Police Monitoring Cell was established at the Police Headquarters in 2004. It works to collect information about trafficking, takes legal action and also helps to prosecute the cases. They also work to ensure the security of survivors after reintegration. The government has also strengthened the law enforcing bodies to give traffickers proper punishment.

In addition, Bangladesh has adopted five vital mechanisms with other South Asian countries in 2004 to combat trafficking and these are - conducting better research, reinforcing protection measures through the adoption of National Action Plans, developing compatible databases of abused, exploited and trafficked children, working with NGO, UN and multilateral partners, developing indicators of impact and effectiveness, and working with children and young people to ensure their insights in policy formation and actions (Huda, 2006: 379-380).

## **7.2 Legal Framework to Combat Child Trafficking in Bangladesh**

The legal framework of any country consists of Constitutional provisions and substantive and procedural laws enacted by legislative or executive authorities and international treaties, covenants, conventions and declarations signed and ratified by

that state. While the Constitution, hard and soft international laws signed and/ratified by a given country and substantive laws enacted both by the legislative and administrative authorities set the normative framework; the adjective or procedural laws and Constitutional remedies facilitate enforcement. Bangladesh is party to many international and regional instruments dealing with various aspects of trafficking, yet most of them are not directly applicable as Bangladesh follows dualist theory in applying international law in state territory. Trafficking of persons and related activities can be prosecuted under several national laws of Bangladesh which include Constitutional provisions, specific laws related to trafficking and general laws — both substantive and procedural. Several of these laws date back to colonial period.

### **7.2.1 Constitutional provisions**

Although none of the Constitutional provisions has defined the term trafficking, the following matters have direct and indirect bearing on trafficking:

Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh provides for that state shall adopt effective measures to prevent prostitution and gambling. By undertaking the responsibility to prevent prostitution, Bangladesh Constitution has identified prostitution an anti-social act.

Article 19 declares that state shall endeavor to ensure equality of opportunity to all citizens. This article further declares that "state shall adopt effective measures to remove social and economic inequality between man and woman....." The statement about removal of

social equality between man and woman is crucially important in the context of seriously gender based Bangladesh society. Gendered cultural practices, gender discrimination and violence against women in families and communities lay the ground for trafficking. Ensuring equal opportunity for and removal of social inequality between man and woman has so far remained constitutional rhetoric.

Many counter\*trafficking studies have identified lack of education as one of the major causes of trafficking. The Constitution provides that state shall adopt effective measures for the purpose of and extending free and compulsory education to all children to such stage as may be determined by law.\* <sup>45</sup> Pursuant to this provision Bangladesh Government has enacted the Primary Education Act, 1990 which obliges

the parents to send their children to school. As a strategy for promoting female education, Bangladesh government has undertaken some realistic measures including massive motivational work and incentive programmers. Primary education has been made free and compulsory. Food for education programmed introduced as incentives for attending school at primary level has been very recently substituted by providing stipends to every student. In order to increase the number of girl students at the secondary level and prevent them from dropping out, the government of Bangladesh introduced stipends for girl students under the Female Education Scholarship Project, operating since 1982 as a local initiative and assisted by the US AID, The Asia Foundation and the Norwegian Agency for Development Co-operation (TsiORAD). Women with even a few years of basic education can make a significant contribution not only for themselves but also for the society as a whole. A recent impact study on female education in Bangladesh conducted by NORAD covering 780 girls who received stipends in 1986 -1992 under the Female Education Scholarship Project shows, *inter alia*. Delays up to 25 percent in the age of marriage, more females employed with higher incomes, decrease in the amount of dowries and more confident and aware females deeply involved in socio-economic development.

Thus female education has magical power to prevent women from being vulnerable to trafficking.

By incorporating the provision on protection of life and liberty of every person, the constitution has provided a basis for legal framework to combat trafficking.<sup>47</sup> 'Life' within the meaning of Article 32 of the Constitution means something more than mere animal existence.<sup>48</sup> Right to life includes the right to live consistently with human dignity and decency.<sup>49</sup> The meaning of 'Life' also includes the right to freely moving about and mixing and commingling with fellow human beings.<sup>50</sup> Liberty, on the other hand, encompasses a side range of things. It means the right of an individual to be free in the enjoyment of all his/ her faculties;..... to live and work where she/he will.<sup>51</sup>

The term "Liberty" under law

extends to all those conducts which an individual is free to pursue and which cannot be restricted except for a proper governmental purpose.<sup>52</sup> The act of trafficking of persons for any purpose deprives the victim of personal liberty to make decisions about his/her life establishing a condition of slavery and servitude. Trafficking in persons is one of the most despicable forms of violation of human dignity and decency.

Article 34 (1) of the Constitution has guaranteed the right against exploitation by explicitly prohibiting forced labour of any form. Any act contravening to this provision is punishable as a criminal offence. This provision has also laid a constitutional basis of legal framework to the prohibition and punishment for the crime of trafficking of persons by declaring forced labour as a criminal offence against state.

The Constitution of Bangladesh has inserted a unique provision on making special laws in favor of women or children for the advancement of any backward section of citizens.<sup>53</sup> This provision recognized the fact that an equality clause without any qualification would promote *status quo* even though there is necessity to ameliorate the position of women, children and backward section of the people. Thus in view of the said provision of the Constitution Bangladesh Government may make laws providing to women, children and backward sections of the people such privileges as are not accorded to others. There is no denying the fact that existing socio-economic and cultural practices in Bangladesh that marginalizes women and children is responsible for making them more vulnerable to trafficking. The said Constitutional provision that empowers the government to make special laws has huge potential to make preventive measures to combat trafficking as well as to formulate necessary strategy to take good care of traffic victims. After having discussed the above provisions, it is obvious that the Bangladesh Constitution has addressed the issue of trafficking in the following ways:-

- The Bangladesh Constitution did not provide for any definition of trafficking in persons. Even nowhere in the Constitution the term trafficking in persons has been mentioned.
- Some constituent elements of trafficking such as prostitution, forced labor of any form have been mentioned in the Constitution primarily from a law and order perspective by declaring them a criminal law discourse.
- The Constitution of Bangladesh, in Fundamental Rights Part, prohibits all forms of forced labour.<sup>54</sup> Freedom of profession or occupation has also been guaranteed in the Constitution.<sup>55</sup> To engage anybody against his/her will to any profession or occupation which is one of the main purposes of trafficking of human beings is, therefore, the violation of the fundamental rights guaranteed in the Constitution.

While the Constitutional framework to combat trafficking provides a right-based approach partially, it fails to address the mental pain and anguish that is caused without physical or sexual violence. Fundamental right to be free from forced labor has been defined from traditional criminal justice perspective. It did not take into consideration the concept of restorative criminal justice. As a result the concern of justice for contravention of this right is confined to punishment of offenders only.

- While punishment is necessary to eliminate forced labor of any forms, the interest of protecting the dignity and rehabilitating - - both psychologically and materially - of the victim of slavery and servitude must be equally important concern of justice.

Despite some limitations, Bangladesh Constitution has some provisions that can be used to combat trafficking effectively. For example, article 28 (4) creates the space for state to make special laws for women, children and backward section of people. Women and children friendly special laws can help reduce trafficking from Bangladesh.

## **7.2.2 Specific laws related to anti trafficking**

### **7.2.2.1 The penal code 1860**

The Penal Code deals with various offences related to trafficking, such as wrongful confinement and wrongful restraint, criminal force and assault to kidnapping, abduction, slavery, forced labour, rape, buying and selling of minors for the purpose of prostitution and other offences.

#### **7.2.2.2 Wrongful confinement and restraint**

Whoever wrongfully confines any person shall be punished with imprisonment for a term, which may be 1 year to 3 years or fine of Taka 1000 or both depending on the number of day such a is confined, **(Section 342 — 346)**

#### **7.2.2.3 Suppression of immoral traffic act, 1933**

This Act was enacted for suppression of brothels and of trafficking in women and girls for immoral purposes. Section 11 provides that if any person detains a female under the age of 18 years against her will, he shall be punished with imprisonment, which may extend 3 years or with fine of Taka 1000 or with both. Section 12 of the

Act provides punishments for encouraging or abetting the seduction or prostitution of a girl under 18 years.

#### **7.2.2.4 The children act, 1974**

This Act deals with custody, protection and treatment of children and also for trial and punishment of young offenders by juvenile courts. Chapter V of the Act deals with care and protection of destitute and neglected children awhile Part VI includes special offences in respect to children. This part describes penalties for different kinds of offences committed against a child, such as cruelty, employing for begging, handing over intoxicated liquor or dangerous drugs, exploitation, alluring the child to brothel, encouraging seduction and so forth. Section 41 of the Act states that whoever allows a child over the age of four to reside in or frequently to go to a brothel, shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term extending up to two years or fine or both.

#### **7.2.2.5 The prevention of repression against women and children act, 2000**

Sections 5 and 6 of this Act deal with trafficking of women and children for prostitution and other immoral purposes.

#### **7.2.2.6 Punishment for child trafficking**

Whoever imports or sends any child in abroad or traffic or buys or sells that child for unlawful or immoral purpose or for similar purpose keeps a woman in his possession, care or custody, shall be punished with death sentence or life imprisonment or imprisonment for not more than 20 years and not less than 10 years and with fine.

#### **7.2.2.7 Punishment for rape and rape related death**

If a man commits rape upon a woman or a child shall be punishable with death sentence and shall also, in addition to that, be liable to monetary fine.<sup>56</sup>

#### **7.2.2.8 Punishment for sexual oppression etc.**

(1) Any man who touches the sexual organ or any part of the body of a woman or child with any part of his body or substance illegally with intent to fulfill his sexual lust be considered as sexual oppression. Minimum punishment for this oppression is 3 years rigorous imprisonment and fine;

(2) Any man who illegally outrages the modesty of a woman or poses indecent gesture with object to fulfill his sexual lust be termed as sexual harassment and that man shall be punished with minimum rigorous imprisonment for 2 years to maximum 7 years and shall also be liable to fine.<sup>37</sup>

### **7.2.3 Complimentary laws relating to combat child trafficking in bangladesh**

#### **7.2.3.1 The children (pledging of labor) act, 1933**

This Act prohibits the making of agreements to pledge labor of children under the age of 15 years and the employment of such children whose labor has been pledged. Any agreement made to pledge labor of children below the age of 15 years in contravention of this Act is void and both the employer of such a child will be punished with imprisonment.

#### **7.2.3.2 The employment of children act, 1938**

This Act determines the minimum age for various employments and occupations for child workers (Section 3). In this Act, there is provision for punishment of the employer who employs any child or permits any child to work in contravention of this Act.

#### **7.2.3.3 The minimum wage ordinance, 1961**

The Government may declare the minimum rates of wages under section of the Ordinance. Section 9 prohibits payment of wages at a rate below the minimum rate of wages. Any employer who contravenes provision of minimum wage is liable for punishment.

#### **7.2.3.4 The extradition act, 1974**

This Act makes provisions for extradition of fugitive offenders for committing the offences described in the Schedule annexed to the Act. Following offences are related to trafficking:

- a. Rape
- b. Procuring or trafficking in women or young girl for immoral purposes
- c. Kidnapping, abduction or dealing in slaves



- d. Stealing, abandoning, exposing or unlawfully detaining a child
- e. Aiding and abetting any person in committing the abovementioned offences.

#### **7.2.3.5 The dowry prohibition act, 1980**

One of the root causes of trafficking of women in Bangladesh is domestic violence. The major source of domestic violence is non-payment or partial payment of dowry.

**Section 2** of this Act defines dowry as any property or valuable security given or agreed to be given either directly or indirectly:

- (a) by one party to a marriage to the other party to the marriage; or
- (b) by the parents of either party to a marriage or by any other person related to either party to the marriage.

**Section 6** of the Act further states that dowry not only includes money etc, agreed to be paid before or at the time of the marriage but also money etc, demanded afresh after the marriage for continuing the marriage already solemnized.

#### **7.2.3.6 Penalty for demanding and for giving and taking dowry**

If any person demands, directly or indirectly, from the parents or guardians of a bride or bridegroom, as the case may be any dowry, he/she shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend from 1 year to 5 years or with fine or with both.<sup>58</sup>

On the other hand, giving, taking or abetting the giving or taking of dowry is punishable with imprisonment or with fine or with both.

#### **7.2.3.7 Primary education act, 1990**

This Act directs the parent's guardians to send their children to primary schools. Anybody failing to comply with this direction without reasonable cause may be punished with financial penalty, which may extend to Taka 200.

#### **7.2.4 Various stages in proceedings of child trafficking**

Trafficking in persons is a criminal law discourse. The stages in criminal proceedings in Bangladesh may be broadly divided into following four periods:

- Pre-Proceeding Stage (Police)
- Proceeding Stage (Court)
- Trial Stage (Court)
- Post-Trial Stage (Police or Jail Authority or Probation)

#### **7.2.4.1 Pre-proceeding stage**

This is the initial stage of investigation and preparation of a criminal case. Police plays the any role from the beginning to the end of this stage.

#### **7.2.4.2 Proceeding stage**

This stage consists of taking cognizance of an offence by the court, commencement of a criminal proceeding and transfer of a proceeding. Taking cognizance indicates the point when a judge takes first judicial notice of an offence. Taking cognizance means to take notice of an allegation of commission of offence with a view to taking some kind of action provided for in the CRPC to bring the offender to justice. It is different from initiation of proceedings by judge; it is rather the condition precedent to the initiation of criminal proceedings.<sup>60</sup> Taking cognizance of an offence as such does not always mean the commencement of a criminal proceeding. A criminal proceeding commences either on taking cognizance of the offence or on issuing process by the judge.<sup>61</sup>

#### **7.2.4.3 Trial stage**

Generally, trial in criminal case in Bangladesh includes the following steps:

- Opening of the Prosecution case
- Pre-Trial Hearing/Discharge before Framing of Charge
- Framing of Charge
- Plea and Conviction
- Prosecution Evidence: Examination-in- Chief and Cross-Examination
- Acquittal on the Basis of Prosecution Evidence
- Defense Evidence: Examination-in-Chief and Cross-Examination
- Summing Up! Closing of the Prosecution and Defense Case
- Judgment of Acquittal or Conviction

#### **7.2.4.4 Post-trial stage**

If the judgment is an acquittal and the accused is in jail, a copy of the said judgment will be sent to the jail authority and the acquitted offender will be released. The prosecutors play an important role in legal proceedings involving trial of traffickers. But they have little support in terms of legal research and administrative co-operation. They are also overburdened with cases and this causes delay in investigation of cases relating to trafficking. The prosecutors have no contact with victims or access to other firsthand sources of information relating to trafficking cases and they are exclusively dependent on police forces. Therefore, if police does not meet prosecutors in advance or does not seriously oppose the bail petition of alleged traffickers at the police station, the traffickers can be given bail and consequently can evade the process of justice. On the other hand, number of judges is inadequate to deal with trafficking cases and they are hardly aware of the international law and standards on trafficking.

### **7.3 Steps Taken by Non-Government Organization to Combat Child Trafficking**

Bangladeshi NGOs play an important role to combat trafficking and perform responsible anti-trafficking activities all over the country. There are many NGOs in Bangladesh working against trafficking and among them BNWLA (Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association), DAM (Dhaka Ahsania Mission), CWCS (Center for Women and Children Studies), RJ (Rights Jessore), UDDIPAN, SAVIOUR are the leading NGOs (Bangladesh Country Report, 2011). They help to make people aware of trafficking, help to rescue the survivors and facilitate the retuning of survivors in Bangladesh. Then they are sent to the shelter homes and it provides physical and psychological health services. Moreover, they provide personality skill development training to these survivors to process their reintegration in family and society.

The government of Bangladesh, especially the Ministry of Home Affairs has cooperation with NGOs that helps to make the anti-trafficking activities more effective. BNWLA has been working as the pioneer organization in Bangladesh to combat trafficking against women and children. It also helped to make this the study possible and reach the informants quickly. This organization provides the survivors

with legal assistance, shelter support, capacity building of survivors, repatriation, rehabilitation, psychological support, and conducts various researches on trafficking (Shamim, 2010). BNWLA repatriated 378 survivors from different states of South Asian countries and among them 144 were female and 234 were male survivors (Ali, ed., 2007). In 2011, BNWLA rescued 119 survivors and reintegrated 102 survivors. 25 survivors got the job or livelihood support from BNWLA in 2011 (Bangladesh Country Report, 2011). Moreover, they have organized many workshops to create a platform for the collaboration between government and NGOs to improve prosecution system.

CWCS is an organization that conducts various researches and promotes advocacy to combat trafficking against women. It has urged for changes in the policy to change the existing laws and government interventions. It also gives emphasis on health care services through medical treatments. It has set up health booth to provide free health services among the survivors of trafficking and many survivors' have received free health care services and medicine. It has established a specialized hotline system for trafficked and sexually exploited victims and 2200 calls have been received by four hotline mobile phones. CWCS has managed to employ 48 survivors in different garment factories for their economic well-being of survivors. Moreover, it has selected 80 youth volunteers for motivational training to involve them in the campaign of safe migration and combating human trafficking in 160 schools in Chapai Nawabganj, Cox's Bazar, Jessore and Satkhira districts (Bangladesh Country Report, 2011).

Bangladesh Country Report (2011) describes that DAM (Dhaka Ahsania Mission) has been working to prevent trafficking in women and children. DAM has the biggest shelter home for trafficked survivors. They started their shelter home services in 1998. Trafficking victims and other victims of violence are given shelter and provided psychological counseling to develop mentally and skill development training to achieve empowerment and facilitate the process of rehabilitation. Survivors also get education and vocational trainings in the shelter home. Moreover, it creates awareness among community people through networking with local NGOs and arranging workshops, drama shows, and school orientations on issues of violence against women and trafficking.

Bangladesh Country Report (2011) also mentions about another NGO named Khan Foundation has also been working to prevent trafficking and protect the human rights of women and children. They have organized 38 awareness raising campaigns and distributed many posters, leaflet and stickers to make people aware of trafficking. Rights Jessore is another NGO which has been working against trafficking through organizing workshops, community mobilization meetings, school student orientation, and folk song. They also arrange door to door awareness campaign, stage drama, and dialogue with local administration. Moreover, they have rescued many survivors, reintegrated 46 survivors in family. They provide economic support to survivors by distributing money. Rights Jessore also works to provide legal assistance to survivors, arrange meeting with judges, lawyers and orient lawyers to sensitize them to ensure friendly prosecution process.

In addition, international NGOs (INGOs) also have been working to raise awareness among people and promote anti-trafficking activities all over the country. IOM (International Organization for Migration), UNICEF (United Nations Children Fund), and Winrock International have been working with government to prevent trafficking and to provide assistance to the survivors of trafficking. They also arrange workshops to aware people and help the survivors to get justice legally. They want to reintegrate survivors in family and society and for this they shelter the survivor and build their capacity to get reintegrated in family.

**Chapter Eight**  
**Remedies of Child Trafficking in Border Area**  
**of Bangladesh**

## **Chapter Eight**

### **Remedies of Child Trafficking in Border Area of Bangladesh**

#### **8.1 Remedies Perspective in Bangladesh**

Trafficking is a national, regional and global issue. Trafficking is a regional problem as children are being trafficked from one country to the other and these countries are used as both transit point and origin of trafficking. Regional cooperation is considered to be imperative since no single government can solve the problem of trafficking alone. Political willingness of the respective governments of South Asia is essential for trafficking problem.

Trafficking of children for commercial and sexual exploitation is one of the most important social problems in Bangladesh. Although Bangladesh is making significant efforts to combat the trafficking, it does not fully comply with the international agreed standards for the elimination of trafficking.

The anti-trafficking strategies to be comprehensive and effective, it must be strongly grounded in human rights based approach. In this regard, an essential aspect of a human rights based approach to trafficking in human beings is to put emphasis on gender perspective. Anti-trafficking strategies should include the combating of gender-based violence and patriarchal structures that fosters a favorable environment for trafficking. Legislation and policies should protect and strengthen the legal and social position of children and specifically address all forms of gender discrimination. The government should address the demand side of trafficking in person in its policies at both macro and micro level. The economic and social programmers should aim at the full participation and empowerment of women in their societies, in particular, in educational facilities and economic life, including support to women entrepreneurship. The government should undertake programmers for strengthening the efforts to tackle poverty and further marginalization, particularly among the most vulnerable groups of the populations.

In the last couple of years, Government of Bangladesh has undertaken legislative and administrative measures to combat trafficking. The traditional notion of trafficking has also' been expanded to include other emerging forms of trafficking through adoption of broader definition of trafficking under the most recent laws. Despite these efforts, trafficking problem remains unabated. The failure of legal measures can be attributed to the following causes:

### **8.1.1 Increase safety and security in workplace**

Policy makers have shown little concern for the safety and the protection of large work force that makes this possible. In garment industries, children are often subjected to abuse, sexual exploitation and torture, are not fairly paid for their work, and labour laws are routinely violated. So the policy maker must lead to concern about the workers satisfaction & safety.

### **8.1.2 Availability of evidence and witnesses**

Lack of evidence and witnesses also cause difficulty in prosecution traffickers as traffic victims may be intimidated by the organized network of traffickers. If the evidence for the prosecution given by a participant in the crime at issue is available then the judgment can be easy & accurate.

### **8.1.3 To maximize public knowledge and awareness**

Lack of awareness about birth registration in Bangladesh causes difficulty in prosecuting traffickers for trafficking children who are trafficked through fraudulent marriage. To maximize public knowledge & awareness of trafficking targeted awareness raising campaigns with media professionals should be conducted including the preparation of updated briefing or background material on trafficking crime.

Educational programmed is regarded as the most portent strategy of prevention of anti-trafficking in any society. It is now accepted that imparting legal education among the lawyers, social activists, and law-enforcing agencies can make a difference in combating trafficking problem in Bangladesh. The educational aspect would put emphasis on awareness building about what trafficking is; the scale of the problem; the nature of exploitation victims suffer; and how the problem is addressed in legal framework. Gender-



ensitive communication, media and information campaigns to raise largeness and educate government personnel and other members of the public about child trafficking and the illegality and harmful impact of trafficking should be launched. Awareness building activities should be started at grassroots level. In this regard, local governments should undertake appropriate steps for awareness building in the rural areas, from where most of the trafficking incidents take place. The local government units such as *ion Famished* (lowest unit of local government) in rural areas and- wards of city reparations should ensure birth and marriage registrations and undertake various awareness building activities.

#### **8.1.4 Monitoring**

Monitoring of informal sector is particularly important for checking and preventing trafficking. Effective monitoring requires close cooperation between law enforcement, immigration, trade unions, employment, social services and child welfare agencies and NGOs. Pro-active monitoring of the high risk labour sectors such as restaurants, sweatshop industries, domestic service, agriculture and construction which are potentially source of 'trafficking can prevent trafficking to a significant extent.

#### **8.1.5 The government initiatives on anti-trafficking**

According to the 2006 Trafficking in Persons Report released by the USA Bangladesh has been classified as a 'Tier Two' country, which means that although Bangladesh is not judged to meet minimum standards for the elimination of severe forms of trafficking, it continues to make progress to meet those minimum standards.<sup>34</sup> Over the last couple of years, the government of Bangladesh has undertaken a number of initiatives to combat trafficking problems.

For instance, the government of Bangladesh established the monitoring cells under the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Office of the Attorney General in 2004. The monitoring cells look after the trafficking case at the district and divisional levels under the direct supervisions of the Ministry of Home Affairs. The Government of Bangladesh has established 42 Special Tribunals in 33 districts of the country under Women and Children Repression Prevention Act 2000 (as amended in 2003) and a special judge has been appointed to each tribunal for trial of cases relating to violence

against women and children including trafficking in women and children. 42 Special Public Prosecutors also have been designated in 42 tribunals for conducting these cases. A Deputy Attorney General has been designated for dealing with cases in trafficking in women and children at the national level. Although these tribunals have delivered a number of favorable judgments, conviction is still very low due to various factors such as lack of evidences; less number of cases is lodged before the courts, corruption and lack of sufficient motivation of the judges.

The Government of Bangladesh has been implementing a project on anti-trafficking measures since 15 June 2004. According to the statistics of the Ministry of Home Affairs, in the period of 15 June 2004 to 31 October, 2006, total 247 cases on trafficking have been disposed of and number of cases ended in conviction are 102 and number of cases ended in acquittal is 145, total 165 persons are convicted and 521 persons have been acquitted from the cases.<sup>35</sup> However, as on 15 October 2006, total number of cases under trial and investigation is 520.<sup>36</sup>

The above statistics reveal that compared to the gravity of the problem, few cases are lodged against traffickers and majority of the cases are ended up in acquittal of accused. One of the main reasons for the insignificant numbers of cases is the reluctance of victims to come forward in filing complaints against traffickers or to testify in court for fear of humiliation and threat to their own life.

Bangladesh made significant progress in its trafficking prevention efforts through broad public awareness campaigns and specialized training. The Ministry of Social Welfare provided anti-trafficking information to micro-credit borrowers, and specialized training on anti-trafficking to entry-level diplomats and over 20,000 border guards and 21,000 imams about the risks, threats and modalities of trafficking.

#### **8.1.6 Formation of inter-ministerial case monitoring committee**

This committee consists of representatives from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Law, Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, Representative of Attorney General's Office, Special Public Prosecutors. The main task of the committee is to select some pending cases under trial relating to trafficking in women

and children throughout the country and give special attention to quick disposal of such cases.<sup>38</sup>

#### **8.1.7 Formation of district case committee**

A District Monitoring Committee headed by Deputy Commissioner or Additional District Magistrate has been formed. The Superintendent of Police, Special Public Prosecutor/ Public Prosecutor, District Women Affairs Officer and a social worker of the district are the members of this committee.

The main object of this committee is to select a minimum of five pending cases under trial and monitor them regularly for quick disposal.<sup>39</sup> Recently the Government of Bangladesh has formed a Task Force for addressing the issue of Camel Jockey and so far a number of Camel Jockeys has been repatriated.

#### **8.1.8 Formation of national anti-trafficking committee**

An Inter-Ministerial/Inter-Organizational committee headed by the Secretary of the Ministry of Home Affairs has been formed and this committee holds meeting once a month to monitor the progress of the activities undertaken by the various ministries and departments to combat trafficking in Bangladesh.

#### **8.1.9 Formation of go-ngo national coordination committee**

This committee consists of representatives from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, the Attorney General's Office and various NGOs involved in monitoring and implementing programmes to combat trafficking. The Secretary of the Ministry of the Home Affairs leads the committee and meets at least once in every month,

#### **8.1.10 Establishment of police monitoring cell**

Police Monitoring Cell was established at the Police Headquarters in 2004. Its functions include collection of information and intelligence regarding human trafficking specially trafficking in women and children, and the monitoring of the movement of criminals involved in human trafficking, arrest of criminals, rescue/recovery of trafficked persons, assisting in prosecuting relevant cases, rehabilitation of trafficked persons and subsequent follow up, and regularly following up the progress of disposal of such cases. A monitoring unit has been formed in each of the

64 district headquarters and it sends updated statistics to the police headquarters. After compiling the data collected from District and other sources, the Monitoring cell at the Police Headquarters prepares a report and sends it to the Ministry of Home Affairs on daily, fortnightly and monthly basis)<sup>42</sup>

#### **8.1.11 Establishment of anti-trafficking committee at local level**

District Women and Children Anti-Trafficking Committee shall be formed at local level. This committee consists of the Deputy Commissioner, Superintendent of Police, Special Public Prosecutor/ Public Prosecutor, Representative of BDR, NGO and other district level of offices. They implement and monitor programmes to combat trafficking in women and children at the district level.

#### **8.1.12 Establishment of thana motivational committee on trafficking children**

This committee is led by the Thana Mrbahi Officer and representatives of local government bodies, representative of school teachers, all UP chairman, representatives of NGOs and the Press Club and other local elites and religious leaders are the members of the committee. The committee monitors the activities of the Union Committees, discusses the issue of trafficking in the monthly meetings, implement programme, facilitate and support rescued persons and take initiatives to publish trafficking-related news in the local dailies.

#### **8.1.13 Establishment of municipality/ ponrashava motivational committee on trafficking in women and children**

This committee is headed by the Chairman of the Municipality or Pouroshova. It consists of the Ward Commissioner, representative of school teachers, NGO, Press Club, National Women Association and Ansar-VDP. This committee monitors the activities at the urban units and provides support in the planning, development and implementation of programme.

#### **8.1.14 Establishment of union motivational committee on trafficking children**

This committee is headed by the Chairman of Union Parishad and members are elected women of the Union Parishad, representative of schoolteachers, representatives of NGOs, representatives of the Ansar and Village Defense Party and the other local and religious leaders. The main function of this committee is to organize motivational workshops and discuss the issue at the monthly Union Parishad meetings and to create awareness by organising public meetings, theatres, folk songs concerts at the village market or in open places.

#### **8.1.15 By reducing child prostitution and pornography**

As per the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, the definition of child prostitution is "the use of a child in sexual activities for remuneration or any other form of consideration". Child pornography means "any representation, by whatever means, of a child engaged in real or simulated explicit sexual activities or any representation of the sexual parts of a child, the dominant characteristic of which is depiction for a sexual purpose."

#### **8.1.16 By stopping domestic child servants**

This category is understood to mean children working on household duties for extended hours at the home of an employer. The category "domestic child servants" is not explicitly mentioned in ILO Convention 182 or ILO Recommendation 190, but many of these children are working in slavery or slave-like conditions, many have been trafficked into their current situation, and most young full-time domestic child servants are working at risk to their health, safety and morals. To reinforce this point, Paragraph 3 of Recommendation 190 says that states should consider hazardous work to include "work which exposes children to physical, psychological or sexual abuse" and "work where the child is unreasonably confined to the premises of the employer". Several authors consider child domestic servitude to be one of the most damaging forms of work for a child's physical, mental, moral, social, and emotional development. This category does not, however, include part-time domestic work done on a commercial basis by children old enough not to be harmed by such work, or normal household chores done as membership in a family.

### **8.1.17 By removing hazardous child labour**

As per ILO Convention 182, Article 3(d), hazardous child labour is considered to be "work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children." Article 4 of the Convention requires that in determining what are hazardous child labour, governments must consider Paragraphs 3 and 4 of Recommendation 190, which state:

In determining the types of work referred to under Article 3(d) of the Convention, and in identifying where they exist, consideration should be given, inter alia, to: For the types of work referred to under Article 3(d) of the Convention and Paragraph 3 above, national laws or regulations or the competent authority could, after consultation with the workers' and employers' organizations concerned, authorize employment or work as from the age of 16 on condition that the health, safety and morals of the children concerned are fully protected, and that the children have received adequate specific instruction or vocational training in the relevant branch of activity.

To avoid complete duplication, the information in the data table for this category is only "other hazardous child labour", which does not necessarily fall into the above categories of specific worst forms of child labour.

# **Chapter Nine**

## **Recommendations and Conclusions**

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## **Recommendations and Conclusions**

### **9.1 Major Findings of the Study**

The maximum victims of the child trafficking are at the age of 10 to 14 and the children who had been rescued maximum of them had to stay 2 years above.

Male children are more than female are found on the study as the victims of child trafficking and analyzing marital status, there have been found that maximums are single and the children who are divorced or married, are female victims and their age is above 14 or a range of 12 to 14.

The major family pattern is nuclear family and maximum family members are below 6. Average monthly income of most families has fallen under the range of 5000 to 7000 and a half of the 28 families' land ownership is 1 to 5 decimal. And the maximum house pattern of the families affected by child trafficking is tin shed (43%) and katcha (25%).

After analyzing the health facilities of the families affected by child trafficking the study found that maximums purchase medicine or others but visit the doctor very little. That means consciousness is very less among them.

Analyzing the entitled problems faced by the victims of child trafficking, the research study found that victims are used as forced beggars (89%), forced labour (89%), forced marriage (71%), forced prostitution (79%) and slavery practices & camel jockeying (75%). And forced marriage & force prostitution, the study found on female victims as well as forced labour and slavery practices & camel jockeying on male children.

The study found that the victims who had been rescued had more people & media assistance than that of non-rescued victims. After analyzing the levels of torture, the study found that ill-treatment, offensive behaviour & substandard foods are higher levels (57%), and if the victims are female rape is added with other tortures. And analyzing the types of work of the victims the study found maximum male children



had to labour & other exploratory and maximum female victims had to do sex & domestic work.

After analyzing the trafficker's types, alluring proposals, reasons behind accepting the alluring proposals and medium of transport, the research study found that majority of the traffickers are brokers (67%) and rest of the 33% is agent, the most significant factor as alluring proposal is better quality of life (96%) and others are employment opportunity (36%), marriage without dowry and food & health care (18% each). The most significant reasons behind accepting the alluring proposal which has come from the research study are a motivational proposal (82%) and lack of consciousness (71%), and other reasons are showing fear (36%) & poverty (36%). Major transport regarding child trafficking the study found is a bus (82%) and train (18%).

The study found that decrease in mental condition (79%) is the most significant negative impact on the mental health of the victims and others are drop out from primary school (43%), decrease social status (75%) and drop out from earning sectors (50%). Analyzing the feelings of insecurity, the study found that 57% have feelings of insecurity and the majority of them feel economic & social insecurity. The research study analyzed the disliking to the victims and found that people who dislike the victims, majority of them are other relatives (4) and others are husband (2), father or mother (1) and siblings (1) among the eight respondents. But the most significant reasons for disliking to the victims are people criticism and other specific reasons.

The research study also found that the most of the victims of child trafficking had been rescued by the government of Bangladesh (43%), and other rescuers are NGOs or INGOs (39%) & civil society with the government (18%). And the study found that maximum household had known about the victims at once (64%) & after a few days (32%) and they had taken initiative (96%).

Analyzing the measures to rehabilitate the victims, the research study found that the most significant measure is the creation of employment (100%) and another one is skill development of training (68%). And the major ways to eliminate the curse from the society with which all of the respondents are agreed, are to pass strict laws, ensure punishment, building awareness & forming watch committee (100%). And finally analyzing the steps to mitigate child trafficking in border area, the research study found that the most significant step is to make local administration more careful

(96%), and other steps are to increase assistance for poor family (82%), to increase new employment (86%) and to take for solving problem (71%).

## **9.2. Recommendations**

Child trafficking is an unacceptable violation of human rights. Here is provided with some of the recommendations based on the research study and then the research study is concluded. All suggestions regarding steps which should be taken are followed by an overall recommendation that further research is conducted. It is recommended that the research takes the form of action and that would be specifically designed to seek out and include the voices of the children who have been trafficked themselves rather than the voices of their families, law enforcement agents, government officials or members of NGOs working in the area. It is not suggested that the opinions of these others be excluded from the research or recommendation, but they take "back seat" to those of the children most affected.

### **9.2.1 The recommendations that may be follows**

- Family members and other relatives should not dislike the victims of child trafficking, and everyone should play a role to form the society to eliminate people criticism from society.
- Ensure the possible solution of unemployment so that any family or children need not accept the alluring proposal of the broker or agent.
- Draft and pass laws which enable the prosecution of traffickers and abusers even when crimes committed to doing so on foreign soil.
- Set up a common fund to be shared among regional nations and to be used to assist in the repatriation of individuals trafficked.
- Review and amend national laws to identify and eliminate loopholes commonly used by traffickers to avoid prosecution or to obtain reduced sentences.
- Work as individual nations and in conjunction to review existing and conversions for inconsistencies or contradictions and redraft so that a coordinated approach toward the conviction of traffickers is possible. This would include the adoption of an appropriate and uniform definition of

trafficking and a review of prescribed punishment for those found guilty of trafficking.

- Cooperate regionally and work in combination toward the arrest, conviction and extradition of traffickers. This would include the sharing of data and combined labour.
- Recognize that trafficking is a form of violence. We should set up a commission on violence against children, which can monitor various kinds of violence, including trafficking and which can provide victims of violence with legal and assistance.
- Implement effective agreements to assist in and facilitate the speedy repatriation of victims of trafficking.
- Draft a regional treaty on child trafficking and appoint a special reporter on violence and trafficking. Develop an international stand are to secure the protection and well-being of those trafficked.
- Amend existing laws so that clear distinction is made between illegal aliens and trafficked persons.
- Provide appropriate asylum, rehabilitation and assistance to those victims of trafficking who do not want to return to their country of origin.
- Set up regional mechanisms to ensure affected persons can seek unconditional and non-discriminatory justice. For example, a regional level court to handle cases of cross border trafficking may be set up.
- Fund NGOs researching trafficking, and find support the implementation of programs designed to combat trafficking, rehabilitate victims and provide appropriate shelter to those fleeing traffickers.
- Create a data bank to be contributed to regularly, maintained and shared among regional NGOs in which information regarding trafficking routes, transit points, modes of trafficking, methods of recruitment and other relevant data is stored.
- Ensure that those most affected by trafficking are consulted and that their opinions, needs and knowledge are included in any efforts the suppression of trafficking consult children directly.
- Create regional cross-border legal aid and clinics and programs to facilitate the rehabilitation and repatriation of persons trafficked.

- Implement programs targeting the most vulnerable members of society and which help strengthens those individuals ability to resist traffickers, in particular, programs designed to help homeless children.
- Encourage and facilitate the sharing of data and information among NGOs, with government and police and with the media.
- Encourage governments to view trafficking as a human rights violation as well as a form of violence.
- Forge links, create networks and build alliances with other NGOs working in the area of trafficking and which operate both within the home country and in those overseas.

### **9.2.2 Recommendations to government**

- Pass strict laws regarding child trafficking and ensure punishment of the traffickers so that any broker or agent has fear to commit the type of illegal activities.
- Build awareness among the mass and form the effective watch committee to the surveillances of child trafficking activities.
- Create new employment sectors to reduce unemployment problems and reduce the discrimination of capitalism.
- Draft a regional treaty on child trafficking and appoint a special reporter on violence and trafficking. Develop an international stand are to secure the protection and well-being of those trafficked.
- Recognize that trafficking is a form of violence. Set up a commission on violence against children which can monitor various kinds of violence, including trafficking and which can provide victims of violence with legal and assistance.
- Work as individual nations and in conjunction to review existing and conversions for inconsistencies or contradictions and redraft so that a coordinated approach toward the conviction of traffickers is possible. This would include the adoption of an appropriate and uniform definition of trafficking and a review of prescribed punishment for those found guilty of trafficking.
- Amend existing laws so that clear distinction is made between illegal aliens and trafficked persons.

- Implement effective agreements to assist in and facilitate the speedy repatriation of victims of trafficking.
- Set up a common fund to be shared among regional nations and to be used to assist in the repatriation of individuals trafficked.
- Provide appropriate asylum, rehabilitation and assistance to those victims of trafficking who do not want to return to their country of origin.
- Co-operate regionally and work in combination toward the arrest, conviction and extradition of traffickers. This would include the sharing of data and combined labour.
- Set up regional mechanisms to ensure affected persons can seek unconditional and non-discriminatory justice. For example, a regional level court to handle cases of cross border trafficking
- Review and amend national laws to identify and eliminate loopholes commonly used by traffickers to avoid prosecution or to obtain reduced sentences.
- Draft and pass laws which enable the prosecution of traffickers and abusers even when crimes committed to doing so on foreign soil.
- Fund NGOs researching trafficking, and fund support the implementation of programs designed to combat trafficking, rehabilitate victims and provide appropriate shelter to those fleeing traffickers.

### **9.2.3 Recommendations for non-government organizations**

- Ensure that those most affected by trafficking are consulted and that their opinions, needs and knowledge are included in any efforts the suppression of trafficking consult children directly.
- Forge links, create networks and build alliances with other NGOs working in the area of trafficking and which operate both within the home country and in those overseas.
- Encourage and facilitate the sharing of data and information among NGOs, with government and police and with the media.
- Encourage governments to view trafficking as a human rights violation as well as a form of violence.
- Create regional cross-border legal aid and clinics and programs to facilitate the rehabilitation and repatriation of persons trafficked.

- Create a data bank to be contributed to regularly, maintained and shared among regional NGOs in which information regarding trafficking routes, transit points, modes of trafficking, methods of recruitment and other relevant data is stored.
- Implement programs targeting the most vulnerable members of society and which help strengthens those individuals ability to resist traffickers, in particular, programs designed to help homeless children.

### **9.3 Conclusions**

In recent years, the volume of trafficking of children as a problem has acquired global dimensions. For South Asian countries, the issue is already considered a serious regional problem that demands a concerted response. Accordingly, trafficking was high on the agenda of the Ninth Summit of SAARC heads of governments held in the Maldives in 1997. 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 children 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 children in Bangladesh. This criminal activity cannot be addressed through tougher laws alone. Several legislations, including the Children Repression Prevention Act, 2000, already provide penalties for violence against children, including trafficking and kidnapping. Yet, implementation of these legislations remains a formidable challenge. This review found that many research reports are based on information gathered through anecdotes from secondary analysis and unreliable data. The review also quoted extensively from a few good reports that collected field information and described the trafficking practices and mapped out the trafficking routes. Although more studies need to be conducted to shed light on trafficking antecedents, there are already several reports documenting the trafficking issues in Bangladesh. There is a need for studies that can generate first-hand information on social, economic, political and health implications of the problem. It is also critical to identify the current and potential roles of the government and NGOs and also in what ways civil society contributes to this immoral practice. After conducting the research, here have been found about socio-economic conditions

of the families affected by child trafficking such as family pattern, house pattern, monthly income, occupation and health facilities etc. and analyzing socio-economic conditions of the families, it can be concluded that most of the families affected by child trafficking are lower or lower middle class. And the study found that the victims are used as forced labour, forced prostitution and camel jockeying etc. they different exploratory work and even female victims have to do sex work and domestic work. Besides different tortures, the victims have to bear such as ill-treatment, offensive behaviour and even rape in case of female victims. The study has revealed that most of the victims accept the alluring proposals for a better quality of life but they have to be the victims of fraud traffickers. Most of the traffickers are brokers and agent. The most significant reasons for disliking to the victims are people criticism and other specific reasons. The research study also found that most of the victims of child trafficking had been rescued by the government of Bangladesh. The research study found that the most significant measure to rehabilitate is the creation of employment and another one is skill development of training. And the major ways to eliminate the curse from the society are to pass strict laws, ensure punishment, building awareness & forming watch committee. Finally, the research study found that the most significant step is to make local administration more careful to mitigate child trafficking in the border area.

# **Appendix 1**

## **Case Study**



## Case Study

The following are a number of case studies drawn from compilations of field research notes and newspaper reports the represent a small portion of are:

### Case Study – 1

<p><b>Dipon Babu</b> Age: 10, Religion: Hindu Vill: Baromanik Up: Mohammadpur UZ: Panchbibi Dist: Joypurhat Date: 24-11-2016</p>
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Dipon Babu is son of Gones Chandra Mandal and Sima Rani Mandal. His parents lives in Baromanik Village of Mohmmadur union under Panchbibi Upazilla. He is a member of nuclear family. He has one brother. His father's age is 53 and mother's age is 45. His parents lives in katcha house. He is illiterate due to poverty. Dipon got no scope to go to school. When he was an age of 6 years, from then he engaged himself for his father's work. His father own only 5 decimal land where only their residence resides. Dipon's father lives in this village from a long time. It is their forefather's house. His fathers monthly income is about tk 5000/- (five thousand) per month. Dipon passing his childhood in a difficult condition. But he always sees a dream. He feels happy time will come when there will be no miserable conditions in their family. Dipon feels the importance of education but he never got scope for it due to their family's economic condition. Dipon was involved in his father's occupation during five years. He helped his father on his occupation.

Dipon's family has a scope of recreation. They have only a radio which is the main tools of recreation. Dipon was never familiar with the term trafficking. One day he was playing with his friends near his house. An unknown man came there and staying a long time. After ending of play the unknown man talk to him and give a chocolate. For this Dipon was very happy. Days was passing this way. The unknown man usually come to their village and meet with him When he come to him, often he gives

Dipon chocolate, biscuit and also some money. One day the man told Dipon to go to Panchibi Upazilla for showing cinema with him. Dipon was agreed with his proposal. Aftern showing cirema evening is come down and the man told Dipon that today he may stay with him in Panchibi, and there will be no problem. Dipon was stayed there and the next right the man took him a long distance on bus and handover him with some unknown man. There he know that the man who is called agent sold him to them. These people took Dipon in Calcutta, where he resides approximately one and half years. After a long time he came Bangladesh by the efforts of Govt. In calutta he was tortured and never got sufficient food and medical facilities. He was always keep in close monitoring. He was often beated by them. The local NGO rescue him and noticed to BD Govt. through Indian administration. Now Dipon lives in his own village with his parents. He thanks BD govt. for taking initaves for his return. Now he is mentally shocked. He tried to overcome this condition. His parents are very happy for getting their son. They are not interested to take any legal steps for their son's accident. Now they are trying to giving treatment to Dipon for his normalcy.

## Case Study – 2

<p><b>Anzuara</b> Age: 14, Religion: Islam Vill: Jamalgonj Up: Jamalgonj UZ: Akkelpur Dist: Joypurhat Date: 20-05-2016</p>
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Anzuara lives in Jamalgonj village of Jamalgonj union parishad under Akkelpur upazilla. She is an age about 14 years old. Her family is a male headed household. Her family is a muslim minded religious family. She is illiterate. She has two brothers and sister. Her elder brother's name is Abdul Hye (30) and second brother name is Sofiqul (20). Her elder sister's name is Anzina (24). Both elder brother and sister are married. Anzuara got married at the age of 12. She did not go to school due to financial crisis and lack of consciousness. Anzuara's husband name is Abdul Mabud (25). He is also illiterate. He is a small trader. Her husbands monthly income is about 3000 (three thousand) taka. Anzuara lives with his parent. So, she is a member of joint family. Her father's monthly income is 4000/-(Four thousand) taka. They has a tinshed house. She can't not saving money for her future. Most often she had to need lend money from neighbors. She is operating a tailoring shop. Her own monthly income is 2000/ (Two thousand) taka.

She involve in this occupation during 6 years. She felt that in this occupation a lot of wage discrimination prevails. Anzuara has a secondary occupation, i.e vegetable gardening, Her father owned below 30 decimal of land. She has a scope of recreation. Their family owned a television. Anzuara has a scope to visit doctor, use sanitary latrine, drinks clean water and ability to purchase medicine.

Anzuara never known the term trafficking. She were trafficked by a broker. She don't know the broker. As she was poor, so some attractive proposal allure her. These are employment opportunity, food and healthcare and better quality of life. She accept broker's proposal due to lack of consciousness, through motivational proposal etc. Her parents were also unfamiliar with the broker. She crossed the border with bus. She stayed in abroad above 2 years. She never got any kinds of help from local people and media. She know that the victims of abroad were engaged in forced marriage,

forced prostitution, harmful industrial work, slavery practices and camel jockeying. The government of Bangladesh comes forward to rescue her. She was tortured by traffickers and they rape her and behave ill treatment. The traffickers don't supply her sufficient food. She were engaged there sex work and domestic work. They always keeps her close monitoring. Her family listen her trafficking news at once and they take initiatives for returning her. Anzuara has a negative impact of trafficking. she think that the situation of trafficking now developed a little and for mitigating this problem from our society it needs action for solving problem, increase new employment and local administration should careful. Now Anzuara feel social and familial insecurity. Her family got helps from relatives, neighbors and local union parished during her trafficking period. She feel the govt's step is enough to protect child trafficking now and the existing laws of Bangladesh is enough to prosecute traffickers. Now Anzuara is trying to become normal by treatment and wants to overcome her past incidents.

### Case Study – 3

**Dulal Chandra**  
Age: 07, Religion:  
Hindu  
Vill: Zagadishpur,  
Up: Chakbarkat,  
UZ: Joypurhat Sadar,  
Dist: Joypurhat  
Date: 21-11-2016

Dulal Chandra was living with her parents at village Zagadishpur of Chakbarkat, union parishad under Joypurhat sadar upazilla. He is an age of 7 years old. He is a member of Hindu community. His father is a poor fishermen. They have no lands for cultivation. Dulal Chandra was one year old when his Mother died. He was growing in the care of his father and grandmother. Dulal Chandra's family were very poor and his father was a fisherman and his grandmother worked as a maid so he was left alone and without much care said grandfather. When Dulal Chandra was seven, his grandmother was approached by an elderly village woman who wanted to take Dulal Chandra to Dubai for employment. Everyone knew the women as 'Golapy Khala' in the area. She had taken many children to Dubai. So he immediately accepted the offer. Golapy Khala promised that after three month's Dulal Chandra's family would begin receiving monthly remittances of about 2,000 taka. Dulal Chandra says that in Dubai he and a number of other children were put under the care of a woman that they were instructed to call "mother" He says he was well fed and well taken care of, But forced to race camels. "I used to get frightened when the camels ran very fast. They trained me for hours together" Dulal Chandra was unite successful as camel Jockey, and was given a colour TV and gold Jeweler by the man whose camels he rode. However, during one race he fell and was trampled. He suffered a head and leg injury, the extent of which are not known, and which were treated in a Dubai hospital.

Shortly after his injury, Dulal Chandra was escorted back to Bangladesh and returned one night to his home village by an unknown man who left when reached Dulal Chandra's house. Dulal Chandra is now living with his father a grandmother again. He exhibits symptoms of shock and trauma, and others believed to be related to the head injury sustained during his fall in Dubai.

Dulal Chandra's return prompted the eventual arrest of Golapy Khala on trafficking related charges. After he returned, Dulal Chandra began talking about the fact that he'd seen some other Bangladeshi boys in Dubai and they too were forced to work as camel jockeys. The father of one boy, who had thought Golapy Khala had taken his child to work in Dhaka, filed a case with the local police.

Upon investigation it was learned that Golapy Khala has been actively recruiting women and children for more than 15 years and that over the 15 months leading up to her arrest she was had contributed to the traffic of at least 9 boys. It is estimated that she has contributed to the traffic of some 50 women over the past 10 years. During that time, Golapy Khala worked with her daughter and son-in-law who lived in Dubai most of the year. The daughter and son-in-law typically may two trips annually to Bangladesh were they picked up children that Golapy Khala had recruited.

As a result Golapy Khala is being held in custody while an investigation into her case is conducted by the police. Charges under the women and children oppression Act, 1995 have brought against her.

## Case Study – 4

**Afsana**  
Age: 14  
Religion: Islam  
Vill: Dharmapur  
Up: Kalai Sadar  
UZ: Kalai  
Dist: Joypurhat  
Date: 21-05-2017

Afsana lives with her parents at Dharmapur village of Kalai Sadar union under Kalai Upailla. She is about an age of 14 years old. Her father is a Hawker. She has 6 family members. She is illiterate. She is a member of joint family. Her father lives in a tin shed house. Afsana was forced into marrying 23 year old Jamal Mia when she was 10 years old. They take “peer” or holy, had married Afsana’s elder sister, and is suspected of also having married 13 other women many of whom he subsequently trafficked or abandoned.

As peer, Jamal was believed to have the power to converse with spirit and, through them to predict the future. In the “recruitment” of Afsana, he made use of this belief and began by convincing her parents that the child and one of her brothers would die due to a curse put on her by a jinn or spirit.

In order to ward off this fate, he said Afsana would have to undergo daily “treatment” which took place in a darkened room where windows and doors were shut against out observation. After some time, Jamal explained that the “treatment” were not working and he’d have to try something different. The new “treatment” required that Afsana spend nights alone, at Jamal’s house he assured Afsana’s parents that the child would be safe because her elder sister would be present.

It is unclear how long this went on for, but eventually Afsana’s mother announced that the child would have to marry Jamal.

Afsana resisted and was supported in her existences of this point by her elder step brothers and father. However the overnight “treatment” continued during one such “treatment” Jamal drugged and sexually abused her. Afsana has no recollection of the incident, but was informed by her sister the next day that in the night Jamal had done bad thing to her. The issue of marriage came up again and although it seems clear that

Afsana continued to resist, she did so less strenuously the second time was no longer supported by her male relatives.

A “marriage” was held, though it did not conform to either state or Muslim law. However and despite these formalities, the marriage was definitely viewed as legitimate by both Afsana’s family and the village in which they lived shortly after the “marriage” Jamal took Afsana to Bongoan in India via Joypurhat, there she was kept confined to a house raped and beaten nightly. At one point she overheard Jamal negotiating the sale of her to a group of men. When Afsana confronted him he threatened her with a gun. This prompted Afsana to run away she sought refuge with a shop keeper, who helped her return to the home village in Bangladesh. However, as Jamal’s “wife” there was no place for her in the village except, Jamal’s house which is where she ended up. When Jamal returned from India he beat Afsana severely for having run away. This prompted Afsana’s sister to take the child to the house of a doctor for whom she had once worked. He informed the police who moved Afsana to safe custody in the local jail. After being confined there for 15 days, members of BNWLA arranged for the transfer to their shelter home in Dhaka. She resides in the shelter and has been there for approximately three months at the time.

A case has been filed against Jamal Mia who is now being held in police custody; charges filed come under the woman and children repression Act, specifically those articles related to rape and child trafficking. Now Afsana living with her parents and try to become normal. Her parents also co-operate her to come in normal situation.



## Case Study – 5

<p><b>Jonaki Khatun</b> Age: 15 Religion: Islam Vill: Vaatkota, Up: Chakbarkat, UZ: Joypurhat Sadar, Dist: Joypurhat Date: 26-11-2016</p>
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Jonaki Khatun (15) from Vaatkota village in Joypurhat Sadar comes from a poor family. Her old and sick father was unable to work. For survival, she started to work as a housemaid in Joypurhat. Town where she met a hotel boy and fell in love. The young man suggested that if she went to India with him they would get married after finding a good job. She is a member of nuclear family. She can only read write her name. Zonaki's family member is 4. She has only a brother name Babul (10). Her father lives in a katcha house. He has owned only 5 decimal land. Her family has a scope of recreation. They have television and radio. Her father's monthly income is about 4000/- (four thousand) taka.

She is a member of nu family. She can only read write her name. Zonaki's family member is 4. She has only a brother name Babul (10). Her father lives in a katcha house. He has owned only 5 decimal land. Her family has a scope of recreation. They have television and radio, then father's monthly income is about 4000/- (four thousand) taka.

They first went to Maldah in India after crossing the border through Joypurhat. Then they travelled to Darjeeling and got married. They stayed there for three and a half months. She was later brought to Kolkata to visit the city. They stayed in a hotel where some strangers came to see her husband. He introduced them as friends, talked with them for some time, and left the hotel saying that something had come up suddenly. After some time, the strangers came back and informed Jonaki that her husband had sent them to collect her. When she inquired about her husband they informed her that he had gone to buy tickets as they are going to travel to another city by train. Unfortunately, she did not find her husband on the train, and in the evening she was told that he was in a different carriage. After a long time when her husband did not come, she became suspicious of their company and ultimately realized that she

was trapped. At about midnight when they were asleep, she escaped from their clutches. Later, she learnt that the train was bound for Bombay. Somehow, she managed to return to Bangladesh via Kolkata (1). Now she is living with her parents home. She got training from local NGO on tailoring. She earned a little amount of money every month. She help her father, mother and younger brother for his education. She want to make herself independent and also has a dream to start new family. She has negative experience of trafficking. This accident was very harmful for her life. She advice the parents to keep their children safe and look after them every moment carefully. Now her monthly income is about 2500/-(two thousand and five hundred) taka. Her mental condition was decreased. She also lost her social status. Now she feel economical and social insecurity. When Zonaki stayed in abroad her family were got assistance from their relatives, neighbors and from local union parishad.

Zonaka thinks that the present situation of child trafficking in her area is not alarming. Because Government is very conscious about child trafficking and the existing laws are also strong to protect it. She thinks, it is possible to remove this curse from our society by building social awareness.

## Case Study – 6

**Surma Khatun**

Age: 13

Religion: Islam

Vill: Hazipur,

Up: 2No Dharanzi

UZ: Panchbibi,

Dist: Joypurhat

Date: 25-11-2016

Surma Khatun is the daughter of Ibrahim Paramanik and Saleha Begum. She is about an 13 years old. Her parents lives in the village Rashidpur of Balighata Union under Panchbibi upazila. Surma has two elder brother. Towhid (20) and Sadek (16) her two brother. Surma was a student of class V in their village primary school. Her father is a farmer and has approximate 30 decimal of lands. Surma was unmarried and a member of nuclear family. She lives with her parents in a semi brick built house. Her parents economic condition is medium and yearly savings is about 24000/- (twenty four thousand) taka. Her father's monthly income is 3000/-(three thousand) taka. Surma was serving job at a garments factory in Ashulia, Dhaka. In October 2012, in the Panchbibi Rail station mass people caught a trafficker accompanying a young girl named Surma Khatun aged 11 years. She had studied up to class V. Surma is she is the youngest of two brothers and sisters. She proceeded toward Dhaka when she was wandering aimlessly at Joypurhat railway station. A woman took her home, assured her work, and told her not to flee away from the place of work. In search of work. She took her to in Dhaka and give job at a garments factory. There she meet a man name Samad. Samad of Dianjpur allured her with the promise of marriage. So, she came to Dianjpur with him hoping that her fate would change. But she soon found out that his intention was to traffic her to India and sell her to a brothel. She was allowed to go and visit her parents after seven months on the condition that she would return to the brothel. When she returned home, her parents and others in the village suspected that all was not well but she had no alternative but to return to her work in Dhaka. She then told her story to the villagers who got hold of Samad and sent Surma back to their father's home in Panchbibi. In addition to the strategy of alluring girls from poor families with love affairs, promises of marriage and a better future, Samad also take full advantage of the cultural practice of arranged marriages by parents. Sometimes he gain the confidence of parents, and manage to develop a close relationship with them

before offering to marry their daughters. The poor parents agree, a good opportunity for the family because of low or no demand of dowry. Thus, some parents innocently hand over the girls to the traffickers and find out their real motives too late. Samad was one of the member of this event. He usually marry a large number of girl. Once Samad met with Surma. He went their home and met her mother inquired of her daughter. She was assured that Surma will do good if they arrange a marry with him. Now Surma is the wife of Samad. She works at a local NGO. Samad do a small business. She want to dilite her past accident from her minds. Trafficking incidents affected her mind seriously. But this occurred only for lack of consciousness. Surma is trying herself for getting normality in her life.

## Case Study – 7

<p><b>Sanaullah</b> Age: 11 Religion: Islam Vill: Masterpara, Up: Khetlal Punsava Dist: Joypurhat Date: 19-05-2017</p>
--

Sanaullah is at the age of 9 was trafficked by his father's known people. The people was not his father's friend but know little. His father Foyezullah is a small trader. Mother Jahanara Begum also a small trader involve in pitha making. His family owned only 5 decimal land. He can only read and write. Sanaullah's father and mother both are illiterate. Sanaullah has one elder sister name Afroza (19) and one elder brother name Joynul (16). His sister Afroza is a student of SSC class and brother Joynul reads in class nine. Sanaullah was drop out from school. From that time he was engaged in his father's trade. His father's monthly income is about 6000/- (Six thousand) taka. Last year his father saved approximately 9000/- (Nine thousand) taka. They lived in a tinshed house. His parents permanetly lives in this place. He lives in a nuclear family. His household expends their earnings various sector like educational expenses, medicine, clothing, food etc. Basically Sanaullah is a poor family children. He did not get any better opportunity for education. He said that it is a curse of his family to born as a poor.

He did not know about the term trafficking. His father's known man often comes to their home. As a result the man got easily entrance to their home. One day he asked Sanaullah's father that if he agree, he can manage a job at residential hotel for Sanaullah at Bagura. His father agreed and then sent Sanaullah with him at Bogura. There he stayed at about 6 months. He got monthly 1500/- (One thousand and five hundred) taka. After six month that man name Jabbar told him that if he go with him he will manage a better job at a Luxurious hotel where he would get better Salary, Sanaullah was agree and one day he leave Bogura with Jabbar.

Travelling 3 hours he reached Panchbibi upazilla Joypurhat at night. Jabber change bus and took him another transpont. In this moment he was sleeping but when he awakened, he made himself at a new place. Some strangers were present there. He

was always keeps in a room. He got frightened and tearing. The unknown people beat him. They told him that he was sold to them by Jabbar. They engage him at a factory where he accompanied with several same aged boys. Among them a few number were Bangladeshi boys. That place he was beaten often by them and not got enough food. Once he got a chance and flew from that place and moving to and fro in the street. At one stage people caught him and handover to police. Residing on police custody he was sent Bangladesh by govt.'s negotiation. Now he is in his own home. His parents are very happy for his return. They tanks govt. for rescuing their children and demand exemplary punishment of Jabbar. This culprit destroy their children's' life. Now Sanaullah is under treatment. He needs sound environment to overcome his physical and mental condition.

## **Appendix 2**

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## **Appendix 3**

### **Questionnaire**

## **Appendix-3**

**(Confidential-Only for the purpose of Research)**

### **Questionnaire**

**On**

### **Child Trafficking in the Border Area of Joypurhat District with a Focus on Counter Measures: A Sociological Study**

#### **Researcher**

**Md. Robiwl Hossain**

M.Phil Researcher

Dept. of Sociology

University of Dhaka

Dhaka-1000

#### **Supervisor**

**Dr. Md. Jahangir Alam**

Professor

Dept. of Sociology

University of Dhaka

Dhaka-1000

## Profile of the Respondent

### 1. Name :.....

1.1 Father's Name :.....

1.2 Mother's Name :.....

2. Age :.....

### 3. Address :

3.1 Village:.....

3.2 Union:.....

3.3 Upazilla:.....

3.4 Zilla:.....

### 4. Gender :

4.1 Male

4.2 Female

### 5. Religion:

5.1 Islam

5.2 Hinduism

5.3 Buddhist

5.4 Christianity , and

5.5 Others Mention

### 6. Marital Status:

6.1 Single

6.2 Married

6.3 Widowed

6.4 Divorced

### 7. Family Pattern :

7.1 Joint

7.2 Nuclear

7.3 Extended

**8. Educational Status:**

- 8.1 Illiterate
- 8.2 Sign Only
- 8.3 Read and Write
- 8.4 Class V
- 8.5 Class V to VIII
- 8.4 Class VIII to X
- 8.5 Above Class X

**9. Total Family Members :**

- 9.1 Total
- 9.2 Male
- 9.3 Female

**10. Family Data (Total Member in the Household)**

		a	b	c	d	e	f
SL No	Name	Relation with the Respondent	Marital status	Age	Education	Occupation	Average Monthly Income

Footnote: Income maybe calculated on the basis of daily, monthly or according to specific business cycle depending or nature of the occupation. Calculate the monthly average income, of wages are in kind convert it into cash.

**11. Types of Housing pattern:**

- 11.1 Brick Built
- 11.2 Semi Brick built
- 11.3 Tinshed

- 11.4 Katcha
- 11.5 Jhupri
- 11.4 Others (Mention)

**12. Expenditure of family in last one year:**

Serial No.	Modes of Expenditure	Amount (in taka)
1.	House built	
2.	Food	
3.	Clothing	
4.	Education	
5.	Agriculture	
6.	Medical Expenses	
7.	Tax	
8.	Dowry	
9.	Others (mention)	

**13. Saving of family of last one year:**

.....taka

**14. Receiving loan of family in last one year:**

.....taka

**15. Sources of receiving loan of family in last one year:**

.....

**16. Occupation of the Respondents:**

Occupation	Put		Daily working hour	Average Monthly Income
	Major occupation	Secondary Occupation		
1. Student				
2. Agricultural labor				
3. Non Farm labor				
4. Pitha Making				
5. Hawkery				
6. Tailoring				
7. Servicing NGO				
8. Live stock				

9. Fishing				
10. Vegetable garening				
11. Tea stall operating				
12. Grocery shop				
13. Income from land				
14. Others (Specify)				

Footnote:

If children cannot articulate exact daily working hour, consider day time i.e. since morning to sunset.

**17. How long have you been involved in this occupation?**

year.....

**18. Is there any wage of discrimination?**

i) Yes

ii) No

ii) NA

**19. If yes what is the reason?**

i) Age limitation

ii) Low education

ii) Lack of ability to do hard work

iii) Gender Discrimination

**20. Briefly explain the causes of discrimination.**

i) Employer believe choice

ii) Not enough courage for bargaining of higher wages

iii) Fear of losing job

iv) others



**21. Size of land ownership**

- i) 0 decimal
- ii) 0-5 decimal
- iii) 5-10 decimal
- iv) 10-20 decimal
- v) 20-30 decimal

**22. Have you any scope of Recreation**

- i) Yes
- ii) No

**23. How you get recreation**

- i) Television
- ii) Radio
- iii) Cinema
- iv) VCD
- v) Adda
- vi) Others

**24. Health facilities**

- i) Visit doctor
- ii) Use sanitary latrine
- iii) Tube well/clean water
- iv) Purchase Medicine
- v) Others

**Research Related Information**

**25. Have you know the term trafficking:**

- i) Yes
- ii) No

**26. By whom you were trafficked?**

- i) Agents
- ii) Law enforcing groups
- iii) Broker
- iv) Travel agents
- v) Others

**27. Do you know the Trafficker?**

- i) Yes
- ii) No

**28. What types of proposal allure you?**

- i) Employment opportunity
- ii) Marriage without dowry
- iii) Food and Healthcare
- iv) Better Quality of Life

**29. Why you accept Broker's proposal?**

- i) Through Motivational Proposal
- ii) Lack of consciousness
- iii) Showing fear
- iv) Due to poverty

**30. Do your father/mother know about Trafficker?**

- i) Yes
- ii) No

**31. What transport use to cross the border?**

- i) Bus
- ii) Train
- iii) Boat
- iv) Air

**32. How long have you been stayed in abroad India:....**

- i) 0-6 month
- ii) 6 month 1 year
- iii) 1 year 2 year
- iv) 2 year above
- v) Not Returned

**33. Have you got any kinds of help?**

- i) Yes
- ii) No

**34. Have you got any kinds of help from Media?**

- i) Yes
- ii) No

**35. How the victim used, have any information to you?**

- i) Forced Begging
- ii) Forced Labour
- iii) Forced Marriage
- iv) Forced Prostitution
- v) Slavery Practices
- vi) Conel Jokeying
- vii) Harmful Industrial work
- viii) Adoption trade
- ix) Others (specify)

**36. Who were come forward to rescue you from abroad?**

- i) Govt. of Bangladesh
- ii) NGO's
- iii) INGO's
- iv) Civil Society Organization

**37. Have you any information of you sufferings of other victims in abroad.**

i) Yes

ii) No

**38. Did the traffickers torture you?**

i) Yes

ii) No

**39. What are the levels of torture?**

i) Ill treatment

ii) Offensive behavior

iii) Rape

iv) Substandard food and living

**40. Have they supply you sufficient food?**

i) Yes

ii) No

**41. Have you got any medical facilities?**

i) Yes

ii) No

**42. What types of work did you do in abroad?**

i) Sex work

ii) Domestic work

iii) Labourer

iv) Other types of exploitative work

**43. Did they always keep you in close watch?**

i) Yes

ii) No

**44. When you/your household member know about you?**

i) At once

ii) After Long time

iii) After few days

**45. Have you/your household member take any initiatives for returning you to home?**

i) Yes

ii) No

**46. How was the moment when you return to your family?....**

i) Excited

ii) Joyous

**47. Did you get any co-operation from BSF?**

i) Yes

ii) No

**48. Did you get any kinds of help from BGB?**

i) Yes

ii) No

**49. What is Present situation of child trafficking in the border area?**

i) Alarming

ii) Normal

**50. Have your family/household migrated from other place?**

i) Yes

ii) No

**51. What was/were the main reason (s) to migrate him /her/them?**

i) Lack of work

ii) Seeking employment opportunities

iii) Better Business opportunities

i) Better Livelihood

ii) Escape flood

iii) Escape Drought

ii) Escape River bank erosion

iii) others (specify)

**52. Where have you migrated did you know that migrated place in before?**

i) Yes

ii) No

**53. Who migrated from your families/household**

i) Self

ii) Brother

iii) Sister

iv) Wife

v) Son

vi) Daughter

vii) All Members

**54. When your family member migrated, then has he/she taken away your familiar member?**

If yes, Who are those persons?

i) Parents

ii) Siblings

iii) Children

iv) Spouse

v) Other relatives

vi) Someone from the same village

vii) Someone from the same union

viii) Others (specify)

**55. For through which people one your family/ household member migrated in that place?**

i) Parents

ii) Siblings

iii) Children

iv) Spouse

v) Other relatives

vi) Someone from the same village

vii) Someone from the same union

viii) Neighbours

ix) Unknowns

ix) Others (specify)

**56. What happen the negative impact of trafficking on your mental health?**

i) Decrease the mental condition

ii) Drop out me from primary school

iii) Drop out me from secondary school

iv) Decrease my social status

v) Drop out me from earning sector

**57. Would you say that has any development compared to the situation before occurred?**

i) Developed a little

ii) Did not Developed

iii) Developed Moderately

**58. Which steps may helpful to local poor people mitigate the child trafficking in border area ?**

i) To take for solving problem

ii) Local administration should more careful

iii) Increase assistance for poor family

ii) Increase new employment

iii) Increase recreations of children

**59. Do you feel any types of Insecurity?**

i) Yes

ii) No

**60. What types of insecurity you feel?**

i) Economical Insecurity

ii) Social Insecurity

iii) Familial Insecurity

iv) Private and Physical Insecurity

v) Others

**61. Did your household get any assistance from your relatives?**

i) Yes

ii) No

**62. Did your household get any help from your neighbors?**

i) Yes

ii) No

**63. Did your household get any assistance from local union parished?**

i) Yes

ii) No

**64. Did your household benefited from local upazilla parished?**

i) Yes

ii) No

ii) A little amount

**65. Is govt's step enough to protet child trafficking ?**

i) Yes

ii) No

**66. Is it possible for the govt. alone to address the child trafficking ?**

i) Yes

ii) No

**67. Do you think that laws exist in Bangladesh enough to prosecute traffickers ?**

i) Yes

ii) No

**68. What measures cane rehabilitate victims in normal life in the society ?**

i) Skill Development training

ii) Creating Employment

iii) Others (Specify)

**69. How the Govt. eliminate this curse from the society, you think ?**

i) Pass strict laws

ii) Ensure punishment of the traffickers



iii) Buildings awareness among the mass

iv) Forming watch committee

**70. Does anybody in your family dislike you?**

i) Yes

ii) No

**71. If yes?**

Who dislikes	Reasons for disliking
1. Father	1. People criticize ....
2. Mother	2. Caring of family member..
3. Husband	3. Security concern
4. Brother	4. Others (specify)
5. Sister	
6. other relatives (specify)	

**Signature of Interviewers & Date**

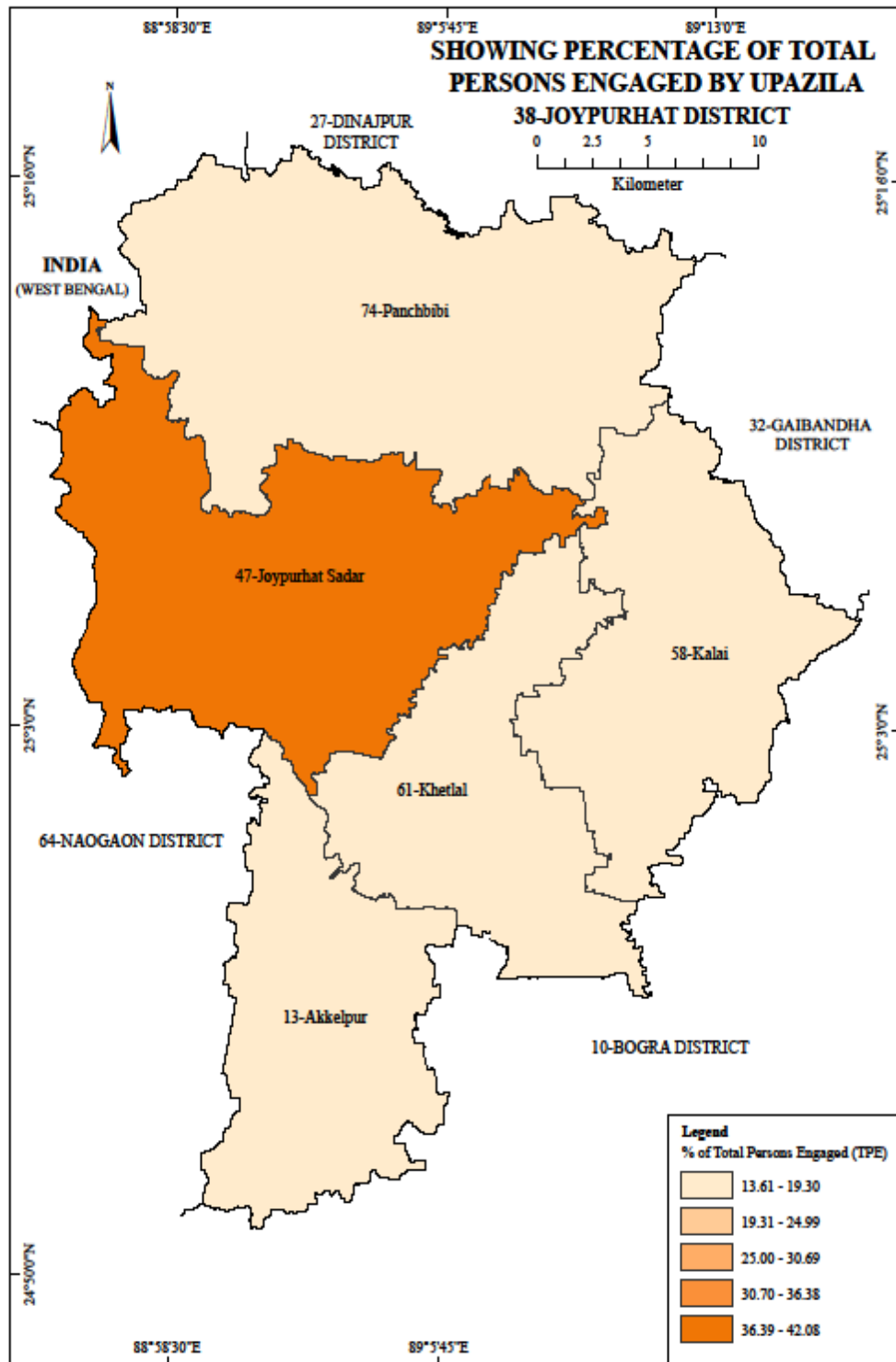
(A lot of thanks for giving time)

**Appendix 4**  
**Map of the Study Area**

## Map of Bangladesh



## Map of Joypurhat



GIS Project, BBS 2016