

Research Monograph
on
International Human Trafficking from Bangladesh



LL.M. THESIS

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Subject: Submission of Research Monograph

Sir,

With due regard, I mean to cause you kind to notice the way that I am a student of LL.M (1 year) bearing Batch: 41th, Roll: ID: 0242320008133005. I am presenting the Research Monograph as a piece of the finishing of the LL.M (1 year) program. I am asking your benevolent absolution for certain slip- ups and blunders of which I was not completely concerned.

Sincerely,

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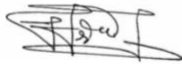
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Sincerely,



Professor Dr. Kudrat-E-Khuda Babu

Associate Dean

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Declaration

I, in this way truly declare that the work presented in an endeavor paper " International Human Trafficking from Bangladesh " has been finished by me and has not been as of late submitted to another College/School/Association for an educational capacity or a specialist degree. I accordingly ensure that the work that has been presented here breaks no ongoing copyright.

I further hug to repay the College against any disaster or mischief rising up out of enter of the past responsibility.

Sincerely,

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**Dedicated My Parents and all the
teachers in my education life**

Acknowledgement

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Abstract

In Bangladesh, human trafficking persists as a serious violation of human rights, in spite of extensive legal frameworks and global accords designed to eradicate it. This paper examines the legal framework in Bangladesh for the fight against human trafficking, identifies important implementation issues, and makes recommendations for improvements. Resource constraints, judicial and law enforcement corruption, a lack of victim support, poor coordination, sluggish court proceedings, and neglected socioeconomic issues are the key challenges. The report makes several recommendations, including strengthening the capacities of the legal system and law enforcement, promoting international collaboration, bettering victim services, better coordination, and changing laws and policies. Bangladesh can enhance its anti-trafficking endeavors, safeguard its populace, and preserve their entitlements by implementing these approaches. This report emphasizes the necessity for a coordinated and all-encompassing strategy to end human trafficking, providing insightful information for legislators, law enforcement, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders.

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Chapter: 1

Introduction

1.1. Introduction:

What is the situation of human trafficking in Bangladesh right now? How can they be trafficked? What are the repercussions of human trafficking, and how may it be lessened in Bangladesh? By looking at cases of trafficking in Bangladesh's rural areas, the current study aims to investigate solutions to these issues.

In research and practice, human trafficking is becoming increasingly important on a national, regional, and worldwide scale. Due to their illegal status, thousands of women and children are particularly vulnerable to abuse and lack of protection from the law as they are trafficked to India, Pakistan, and the Middle East in pursuit of employment. Many of them are compelled to labor for pitiful pay, while others are sold for forced marriage, which is frequently a kind of slavery, or sex work to promote tourism.

Although traffickers are prosecuted in Bangladesh, measures to safeguard women and children are rarely well implemented. In addition to serving as the trafficking victims' final destination, nations like India and Pakistan are also utilized as transit hubs for international travel. The illegal, extremely profitable recruitment, transportation, or sale of people with the intention of abusing their labor is known as human trafficking. Examining the extent to which rural women's and children's socioeconomic and cultural backgrounds have impacted their involvement in sex trade, domestic work, hazardous industrial labor, forced marriage, forced begging, camel jacking, adoption trade, organ harvesting, marriage without a dowry, and sex trade in the false hope of finding work is the paper's primary goal.

1.2. Statement of the Problem:

Trafficking of persons is a global issue. This issue affects the majority of nations on a regular basis. I want to know the causes of human trafficking, particularly in Bangladesh, and how to solve this metabolic issue. Additionally, I learn about the remedies and legal safeguards offered by both domestic and international laws. How to prevent it and raise

awareness among the general public about human trafficking is another important issue. Analyzing trafficking's current conditions and processes, network relationships among traffickers, and effects on social systems like Bangladesh is the study's second main goal.

This study also suggests an anti trafficking intervention strategy to prevent human trafficking and reintegrate victims into society. I also analyze the present situation of human trafficking in the world as well as Bangladesh. Present reports, states will be showed. Special concentration will be given to the women and children why they are trafficked alarmingly.

Finally, I must find out the duties and responsibilities of government and law enforcing agencies to protect the people from being trafficked.

1.3. Objectives of the Study:

My main purpose of this study is to analyze the present situations of human trafficking in the world as well as Bangladesh. Except this main objective there are some specific objectives. They are hereunder:

1. To analyze the reasons why human trafficking held in Bangladesh? And how it will be minimized or stopped.
2. To analyze the laws relating to human trafficking.
3. To evaluate the role of Human Trafficking Suppression Tribunal in Bangladesh.
4. To explore the international instruments relating to human trafficking.
5. To focus on the ways how can the victims of trafficked will reintegrate with the main stream of population and how consciousness will be increased to the general people against Human Trafficking.

1.4. Literature Review:

Bangladesh is mostly potential country for human trafficking. Many reasons behind them, from them most of the people in Bangladesh are poor. So for their better life they are trafficked by the traffickers in various countries of the world. Specially Bangladeshi woman are trafficked concernly. 'Bangladesh shares 4222 kilometers border with India

and 288 kilometers with Myanmar'¹. It is one of those reasons. Border areas of Khulna, Jessore, Satkhira, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Mymensingh, Cumilla, Brahmanbaria and Shylhet are frequently used by traffickers to carry on Indo-Bangladesh trafficking. According to UNIFEM about 300000 Bangladeshi children have been trafficked to brothel in India in last 5 years. According to the report of UNHCR about 25000 People have been trafficked from Bangladesh in the first three months of 2018. The smugglers earned 2/3 lakh US dollars per year, roughly 100 million US dollars collected from each trafficked family by taking them in the boat by mobile. If they failed to collect money, they throw the trafficked human in the sea water. Or some of them shelter in the jungle of Thailand, Malaysian etc. Some times they will find in a mass grave to the Thailand jungle. Recent years we are the witness of this picture frequently.

According to UNICEF 400 children and women are trafficked in each month. Another report states that 3 lacs women and children in a year. So, present states about trafficking will be showed by my study. Relating previous years also may be included for the comparison idea of the human trafficking.

1.5. Research Methodology:

A major challenge in trafficking related research is how to obtain reliable and comparable data. Country specific studies which link a specific country context with a particular form trafficking is the main approach. Specific research in areas where trafficking is known to take place such as markets and reception countries for migrants is another alternative.

With regard to multi method ways of collecting data, it is generally agreed that in order to have good quantitative estimates, systematic studies are prepared in order to collect opinions from the households of that area with a systematic approach. These includes increasing and diversifying sources of information and considering sources that already exist such as law enforcement data and victim service provider data, bearing in mind that this may present issues of definitional variation across sources and possible double

¹ Md. Shahnewaz Hossain (2017), MP3, at P638

country which can impact the level of accuracy. After all assist from primary and secondary sources of data collection.

1.6. Importance of the Study:

The importance of my study is untold considering the horrible situation of present time. Because in recent time, the states, the society face the indomitable problem frequently. In my study I showed why the people are trafficked. Which region is very prone to human trafficking? Specially, I showed the picture why the rural women are being trafficked. Why the demand of child to the middle-east skyscrapers. I also showed the solutions, how can human trafficking will be stopped.

In my study, I showed the legal mechanism how can victims get remedies, how can play the rule of human trafficking tribunal. So, we can know many thing from my study to how can we get legal remedy in case being trafficked.

My study shows the international instruments relating to human trafficking. How the international authority deals with the issue I showed. I mention my study the roles of government, law enforcing agencies, NGOs and the other national and international organization to remove it from the world.

Besides, there are some statistics from different authorities, per year how many people are trafficked and where is the destination of them. I also showed the international network who are engaged in human trafficking. So, from my study we can find a overall situation of human trafficking in the world, as well as Bangladesh. It brings a true picture of human trafficking in the society.

1.7. Chapter Outline.

Chapter-1 Introduction, Statement of the Problem, Objectives of the Study, Literature Review, Research Methodology, Importance of the Study, Conclusion.

Chapter-2 Introduction, Concept of Human Trafficking, Elements for Human Trafficking, Reasons for Human Trafficking, Steps for Checking Human Trafficking Conclusion

Chapter-3: Introduction, Constitutional provisions relating to Human Trafficking, The Penal Code 1860, The Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression Act 2012, The Woman and Children Repression Act 2000, Conclusion.

Chapter-4: Introduction, Formation and Power of the Tribunal, Remedies and Punishments Given by the Tribunal, Conclusion.

Chapter-5: Introduction, Role of NGOs, Role of international organizations, Role of Media and Social Networks, Conclusion.

Chapter-6: Introduction, Main Findings of the Study, Recommendations, Conclusion:

Bibliography

1.8. Conclusion:

It is not new to traffic people. People have been doing this for thousands of years. As the world's population continues to grow, so does the potential for human trafficking. Since its inception, it has pursued its objectives in a variety of ways, never becoming complacent in the process. From the time being the people being informed about the dangerous influence of the human trafficking. Many life were destroyed, many family were destroyed.

As human trafficking is a curse of the society. As it brings sufferings to the society, so it should be checked. The greediness should be controlled. The people who dream that they would lead better life in another country, they should know about the reality. It should be known that , only changing the place can't bring any better life, they should to do better something to their mother land. In this regard, the society, the concern authority should be conscious and take steps to know the people it is horrible situations and eradicate it from the world.

Chapter: 02

Reasons for Human Trafficking

2.1. Introduction:

In this chapter I basically clear the concept of Human Trafficking and how can it will be checked? Not only remove any person one place to another place is human trafficking, but also there must be some elements for Human Trafficking. As there are some controversies whether certain act is Human Trafficking or not? I will give clear concept about this matter.

As Bangladesh is very risk country for Human Trafficking, so I will show different grounds for Human Trafficking in Bangladesh. The grounds are social status, economic conditions, condition of leading life and helpless of the women for various reasons. Specially, a group of people like women and children are trafficked frequently. Bangladesh government cannot able to check this problem for the strongest network and the trafficker influence over the government.

As Bangladesh is a over populated country and under developed country the situation of Human Trafficking in Bangladesh is very horrifying. There are some sameness among India and Pakistan in regard of Human Trafficking. So the importance of this chapter is to find out the reasons for Human Trafficking and probable steps will be taken for checking this grisly that problem

2.2. Concept of Human Trafficking:

In general, human trafficking refers to the act of unlawfully moving someone from one nation or location to another, usually with the intention of engaging in forced labor or sexual exploitation.

In another sense, Human Trafficking is transporting of the people one place to another place or one country to another country without any legal authorization. It is illegal method of migrating people. The people who are migrated in this way their miseries cannot be explain by words.

As per the Protocol to Prevent Suppression and Punish Trafficking in Persons, trafficking in persons is defined as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of an individual through the use of force, threats, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power, or a position of vulnerability, or the giving or receiving of payments or benefits in order to obtain the consent of an individual for the purpose of exploitation. At the very least, exploitation must include the prostitution of other or other forms of exploitation, forced labor or services slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the removal of an organs..²

According to the definition of Human Trafficking as adopted at the In 1994 the United Nations General Assembly defined 'human trafficking as illegal or clandestine crossing of national borders by people from developing countries or countries with economic transition'.³

The Human Trafficking Protection and Suppression Act 2012 provides the meaning of Human Trafficking. According to this Act 'Human Trafficking, means to any person by displaying

1.
 - a. threat, fear or coercion.
 - b. deception or by using such persons socio-economic or environmental or any other vulnerability
 - c. any other means or by receiving consent of such person who has control over that person by transaction of any kind buying or selling, collecting or receiving, exiling or transporting, exporting or detaining or hiding or harboring from inside or outside of Bangladesh for the purpose of sexual torture or exploiting or labor exploiting or any other exploiting .

In case of child trafficking, the means for committing offence prescribed in sub section-1

In clause (a) to (c) whether followed or not is not to be considered'.⁴

² Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons. Art-03, Pargraph-a.

³ General Assembly, 1994

⁴ Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression Act, 2012. Sec. 3

‘For purpose of this section if any person inside or outside of Bangladesh through fraud, dishonest purpose and forced labor or servitude or induce or aid any other person to work or immigrate or departure knowingly that such person may be victimized to torture or exploitation under section-2(15), hence such persons such work shall be included in definition human trafficking under sub section-1’.⁵

So, now it is very clear to us what means by Human Trafficking.

According to these definitions there will be found various kinds of human trafficking. They are

1. Sexual exploitation. This is when someone is deceived, coerced or forced to take part in sexual activity.
2. labor exploitation.
3. domestic servitude.
4. forced marriage.
5. forced criminality.
6. child soldiers.
7. organ harvesting.

‘Justice Siddikur Rahman Miah says that [for the purpose of this section , if any person in Bangladesh or outside Bangladesh being fraud , illegal intention and compulsorily servitude or labor , the sending people will be exploited, knew by the sender, if any person sends for work, immigrate by inducing or assistance that also will be Human Trafficking’.⁶

Elements for Human Trafficking

There are some essential elements which are constituted Human Trafficking. These elements are needed for certain acts to be Human Trafficking. According to the Manob Pachar Pratirod Damon Ain 2012”, there are three essential elements for Human

⁵ *Ibid.*, Sec.-3, Explanation

⁶ Justice Siddiqur Rahman Miah, Manob Pachar Protirid O Daman Ain, Dhaka, 2015, P.-II.

Trafficking. The elements are

1. 'by displaying threat, fear or coercion/force, or
2. deception or by using such persons socio-economic or environmental or any other vulnerability, or
3. by any other means or by receiving consent of such person who has control over that person by transaction of kind'.⁷

On the basis of the definition given in the Trafficking in Person Protocol, it is evident that Trafficking in persons has three constituent elements.

They are,

1. 'the act(what is done?)
2. the means(how it is done?)
3. the purpose(why it is done?').⁸

Acts means recruiting, transportation, transfer, housing or receiving of individuals. The means that threat, or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deceit, abuse of authority or weakness, or offering rewards or advantages to a person in control of the victim. "For the purpose of exploiting" refers to the removal of organs, forced labor, slavery, or similar acts, as well as the prostitution of others and sexual exploitation.

So to ascertain whether a particular acts are trafficking must be satisfied the elements of Human Trafficking. These elements are generally accepted. Particular countries can define the Human Trafficking, elements, by their own legislations. We should bear in mind that for constituting human trafficking there must be needed acts, means and purpose,. Without the 3 elements one act cannot be a trafficking. If a particular acts fulfill any two conditions, that would be not trafficking. There must be satisfied 3 elements to be Human Trafficking.

2.3. Reasons for Human Trafficking

⁷ Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression Act, 2012, Sec. 3

⁸ United Nations Protocol Act. 3

Human trafficking has long existed. Thousands of years have passed since this began. The number of people in the world is increasing day by day and the range of human trafficking will increase. Now I will discuss the most probable reasons for Human Trafficking in the world as well as Bangladesh.

2.3.1. Poverty is one of the causes of Human Trafficking

Because everyone wants to lead a better life as a result the poor people want to move their lot wheel by any means. So when they are induced or showed that like other people he can lead a happy life by immigration then the people are induced and they will hunt for trafficking. But reality is that in the most of the time they will fail to meet with their desire life.

2.3.2. War is another most recognizable reasons for Human Trafficking

Because it is a hazardous situation created by the people in this situation no one can be survived. Their residence, life, food will be destroyed. As a result for escaping from such havoc situation the people will migrate or the being trafficked by the traffickers. If we see in the history we see some examples of this situation. In 1971 1crore Bangaldeshi people were gone to India saving the life from war. War is such situation which highly force to departure the country by any means for saving life.

2.3.3. Natural disaster is another reason for Human Trafficking

In the present world the natural disaster like flood, cyclone, side, tsunami, earthquake, thunder will increase day by day. For this reason people want to escape those disasters. As the natural disaster no one can be avoided their life, residence, socio-economic condition will be hampered. There are some prone places in Bangladesh where most of the years natural disasters are attacked these place people are very helpless. For escaping from this situation they will be the victimized of trafficking. If we think the reason in world context the picture will be same.

2.3.4. 'Search for better life is another ground for Human Trafficking

Now a days it is one of the major reasons for human trafficking. Those who are leading miserable life want to improve their life .In capitalist countries the rich people lead a wonderful life, the poor people see that and they watch dream that they would lead such

life. As a result they were trafficked from poor countries developed countries. But their life could not change at all. Beside they will exploit by many ways. In present time we see that from Panama, Honduras, Mexico the people come to USA for better life. It was happening from time immemorial. The sub-continent people were going to Rangoon for searching of work and better life'.⁹

2.3.5. Demand for cheap labor is another reason

We see that most of the development countries need outsider labor for constructing their land. So they bring people from other countries especially from the poor countries. But the countries which are poor, their people will agree for working by a little payment, as they were unemployed in their home. The countries which are over populated and economically under developed their people will be trafficked easily. As Bangladesh is an over populated country as it is underdeveloped, so there is a strong possibility to trafficking people from here.

2.3.6. 'Profite of Human Trafficking is another strong ground for trafficking

It is most profitable illegal business in the world. As it earns a lot of money, the offender will engage this crime easily. According to the estimate of ILO Human Trafficking generates 150.2 billion US dollar in illegal profits each year'.¹⁰ The following is a breakdown of profits by sector: 99 billion from commercial sexual exploitation and 34 billion from construction, manufacturing, mining and utilities.

2.3.7. 'Political condition, it effects to the people life directly

If any country's politics is stable, the people of these countries lead a safe life. But when it is unstable then it will hamper the people's natural way of life. It causes many clashes and destroys many wealth. To escape from this vulnerable situation people think seriously, by any means they want to save from this danger. So the rate of trafficking will be increased.'¹¹

⁹ Md. Abdul Manan, Human Trafficking in Bangladesh, Chittagong, 2008, p. 36

¹⁰ The New Nation, Dhaka (Bangladesh), 5 May, 2019

Daffodil International University

¹¹ *Ibid.*

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2.3.8. ‘Social and cultural practice

Because women and girls are undervalued, mistreated, and exploited in many nations and cultures, they face dangerous living circumstances, limited prospects for upward mobility, and a high risk of human trafficking. The Bracken world acknowledges the necessity of Jesus stepping in to change the lives of countless people. We at CGI pray and hope for a time when everyone we assist will know the freedom, dignity, and fullness of life that come from a connection with Jesus.

Crist’.¹²

2.3.9. Particular group like woman and children are trafficked most

Because they are vulnerable in nature. They will engage in sex works easily. Many people like to force marriage to the women. Child are used for camel jocking, organ transplantation, domestic works, pornography and beginning. So in natural context they are in very risk to trafficking. Most of the woman in Bangladesh who are trafficked the traffickers show a dream that they will be lead a very comfortable life as the wish but most of the time they will hunt for sexual exploitation. The children are also prone to trafficking because they have very demand to the Middle East countries for various purposes. Special concentration should be given to this issue so that the rate of child and women trafficking will be decreased mentionable.

2.3.10. ‘Internal disturbance is another salient ground for Human Trafficking

It will fall certain group of people in a risk to life. As a result particular group want escape from this persecution . Then some how they save their life. Those people who are persecuted they are the easiest prey of the traffickers. If we see the present situation in the world we see that the countries where internal disturbance is existed, the people of those countries are trafficking noteworthy. The Syrian people, Yemen people, Myanmar

¹² *Ibid.*

people who are known as rohingya are trafficking alarmingly. Most of the people will die in the sea by sinking boat when they want to go Asia to Europe.’¹³.

2.3.11. In most of the time to determine the causes of Human Trafficking is not discoverable

Some challenges in identify victims are well hidden or highly traumatized. Those people that are traumatized are unlikely to divulge information to investigation, either because they are scared to confront law enforce or because they are too trouble to respond. Consumer of Human Trafficking also contribute to the crimes hidden nature according to a report by Urban Institute. Both traffickers and consumers are awared of the huge risk , they take by participation in this illegal behaviors and will do their best to cover up any illicit activity. Lacking of consciousness is another reason. Feelings of insecurity is also increasing the number of Human Trafficking.

So, it is undoubted that there are a lot of reason for human trafficking. Most of the reasons cannot be discovered, because the victims are not willing to tell anything about the trafficking. AS though there are some draw backs to determine the reasons the mentioning reasons for human trafficking will not be ignorable, because they cover most of the reasons of human trafficking.

2.3.12 Challenges in Combating Trafficking:

People are more susceptible to traffickers in Bangladesh since there is a lack of knowledge about rights and the risks associated with it in rural areas. The effectiveness of legislation intended to prevent human trafficking is hampered by uneven enforcement, a lackluster legal system, and light fines. More attempts are hampered and public confidence in the legal system is diminished by law enforcement corruption and cooperation. Due to a lack of international collaboration and the country's permeable borders, cross-border trafficking is made easier. Further, victims lack critical support and protection due to a lack of funding for victim care, rehabilitation, and reintegration.

2.4. Steps for Checking Human Trafficking

¹³ www.dhakatribune.com> Accessed on 24 April, 2019

It's difficult to prevent human trafficking, much less eradicate it entirely. Actually, we have a better understanding of its hidden causes. Therefore, closing might take a while. However, we must act immediately rather than wait. Above all, we need to keep up our unrelenting efforts to prevent human trafficking. I firmly think that the people's unity with the administration and their joint endeavors will be crucial in achieving the intended outcomes. Based on the study and the general scenario, I believe the following points are evident.

2.4.1. "It is most important to create awareness among the people of Bangladesh against the menace of human trafficking".¹⁴ There are steps that may be made to spread the word about the problem in all local or national media. Furthermore, grassroots initiatives can produce superior outcomes. It is necessary to arrange conferences and seminars to raise awareness about human trafficking. For this administrative issue, an Upazila administration official may travel to each village. It won't be a hard task, I believe. A police officer, a teacher from a school or madrasa, and a local public official may also be involved in the work.

2.4.2. "The adoption and implementation of a fair and secure immigration system will have positive outcomes if the costs of migration are reduced to the lowest possible level" [1]. The cost of illegal immigration or smuggling is generally lower than the cost of legal immigration. In that case, different rules have to be followed. When a person wants to move to another country legally he has to pay 3 lakh to 4 lakh, but when he immigrates illegally he has to pay only 30 thousand. There is no patch for invalid paths. Some of them even leave the country without a passport. Reducing the cost of legal immigration will gradually reduce the flow of human trafficking.

2.4.1. Human trafficking can be reduced by creating local income opportunities or providing employment opportunities to the poor, socially insecure and vulnerable to economic inequality. But if they are given priority over legal immigration, I believe that human trafficking will definitely decrease significantly. Moreover, it will reduce poverty.

¹⁴ Md. Abdul Manan, *Ibid.*

2.4.2. It is widely recognized that our law enforcement authorities have an important role to play in combating human trafficking. Only they can control it with the cooperation of our people, although it has often been observed that many Bangladeshi migrants fall victim to trafficking due to weak law enforcement authorities or lack of necessary law enforcement. But it will decrease if our law enforcement authorities are vigilant.

2.4.3. “Regulations should be put in place to ensure that overseas recruiting agents and sub-agents employed by them are not involved in human trafficking. We should also keep our eyes open so that no bogus organization or broker is involved in human trafficking including sending abroad. Necessary action should be taken as soon as the incident of human trafficking is known¹⁵.

2.4.4. Government officials and employees engaged in the prevention of human trafficking need to be provided with necessary training for their capacity building and development. It is also important to ensure the cooperation of other authorities if necessary. Indeed it is a coordinated effort, so all concerned have to work together. Our only aim is not to let any Bangladeshi become a victim of traffickers.

2.4.5. Victims of human trafficking are not cared for in Bangladesh. They should be rescued and brought back to the society through various rehabilitation programs. Efforts to establish them in a normal way of life should continue. Apart from the government authorities, private organizations or individuals can come forward to provide the necessary assistance to these victims.

2.4.6. As reported over the past five years, traffickers exploit domestic and foreign victims in Bangladesh and traffickers exploit Bangladeshi victims abroad. The impact of the pandemic has increased the risk of trafficking to a broad segment of Bangladeshi society. The most vulnerable populations include victims of child marriage and genderbased violence; Poor and marginalized communities; Those who lost their jobs due to the pandemic; India-bound seasonal workers recruited from North-West districts, less educated and unemployed youth and students; People affected by natural disasters

¹⁵ www.refworld.org/docid/, Accessed on 24th April, 2019

and climate change; Rohingya refugees; and people trying to reach other countries through irregular migration processes. Pandemic restrictions and revenue losses caused catastrophic economic losses for Bangladesh's most vulnerable households. As poverty increased in rural areas and urban slums, some families sent their children to beg or risk commercial sexual exploitation.

2.5. Conclusion

We hope that the heinous activity of human trafficking from Bangladesh will be stopped soon. But it cannot be stopped overnight, it will take time to root out. But we must set a goal to end human trafficking and start working toward that goal. We should think of forming a common platform in this regard with our neighboring countries and at the same time ensure the implementation of the relevant laws including creating awareness among the people.

Chapter-03

Laws Relating to Human Trafficking in Bangladesh.

3.1.Introduction:

Human Trafficking is a curse for Bangladesh. In every years she facing this problem. A lots of the people will be victimized such kind of heinous crime. They lost their last wealth for this problem. The traffickers will show the victim of traffickers a dream to better life, as a result the will fall the trap of the traffickers. There one more laws relating to human trafficking in Bangladesh. Some were enacted in British period and some were enacted immediately after liberation war. Even in present time some laws are enacted for checking such kind of metabolise problem.

As Bangladesh is the most risky country for human trafficking so Bangladesh government concentrates the matter importantly. So the government enacted various laws for eradicating Human Trafficking. The most recent enactment is the Human Trafficking Protection and Suppression Act 2012. And the most ancient enactment is The Penal Code 1860. However in my discussion a lots of enactments will come which are working for checking human trafficking from Bangladesh.

Only the enactments cannot eradicate Human Trafficking but the enactments will apply to the field level accordingly. The traffickers also should respectful to the enactments of the country. Then it can be possible to apply the laws and check the human trafficking.

3.2. Constitutional provisions relating to Human Trafficking

The Constitution of Bangladesh enshrines respect for human rights and human dignity. However, this type of provision does not directly address human trafficking, and a proper interpretation would recognize trafficking as a violation of both principles. The Constitution also serves as a powerful anti-trafficking tool through its definition of prostitution – often resulting in trafficking as an antisocial act. Article 18(2) states that 'the State shall take effective measures to prevent prostitution and gambling'. The constitution of Bangladesh aims to build a just society through respect for human rights and human dignity. Various articles of the Constitution contain direct and indirect provisions to prevent human trafficking. These are as follows :

1. Article 18(2): This Article of the Constitution states, "The State shall take effective measures to prevent prostitution and gambling." This proves that the responsibility of the state is to stop such anti-social activities, which are one of the main consequences of human trafficking.
2. Article 27: This Article states, "All citizens are equal before the law and are entitled to equal protection of the law." It affirms that it is the responsibility of the state to ensure the protection of the law for every citizen, which plays an important role in preventing human trafficking.
3. Article 31: It guarantees the right of every person to security of life, liberty and property and mandates preventive measures against any illegal activities, such as trafficking.
4. Article 32: "No person shall be deprived of life or personal liberty, except in accordance with law." This article serves as a foundation to protect the fundamental rights of victims of trafficking.

Among other subsidiary provisions are certain paragraphs. Now I will mention them here. 'All citizens are equal before the law and are entitled to the equal protection of the law.'^[2] This article mandates the government to ensure equal protection of the law to all citizens. If the state ensures the protection of all citizens, no one will be trafficked.

Thus, the Constitution indirectly protects people from trafficking.

Exploitation also contested. The constitution provides that 'All forms of forced labor are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be punishable in accordance with law'.¹⁶ In this article the constitution directly prohibited Human Trafficking. Because we know that most of the victims are using for forced labor. So, this article can be used as a safeguard against trafficking for labor exploitation.

Constitution also provide that 'No person shall be subjected to torture or cruel , inhumane or degrading treatment'.¹⁷ It also provides safeguard to the people being trafficked. Because, the victims of trafficking are used to torture and inhuman treatment frequently. So, this article also gives protection to the victims of trafficking.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*, Article-34(1) Daffodil international University

¹⁷ *Ibid.*, Article-35

Constitution also provides that ‘Every citizens shall have the right to move freely throughout Bangladesh, to reside and settle in any place within the country, and to leave and re-enter the country’.¹⁸ This article also provides the protection the people from being trafficked. Because the person who are trafficked they are not allow to move everywhere. They have no any freedom to move, as they are gone there by illegal means. So, this article can also be interpreted to criminalize human traffickers.

The constitution also has a provision concerning the establishing of special laws in favor of women and children.

3.3. The Penal Code 1860

Human trafficking is included in various sections of the Penal Code 1860. Now I'll go over the relevant Penal Code laws dealing with human trafficking. The Code defines offenses in terms of several forms of abuse. The Code has been amended numerous times over the years. The Penal Code does not directly identify human trafficking as a serious act, although it does cover similar offenses such :

- kidnapping and abduction (sections 360-3690)
- procurement of female minors (sections 366A, 366B)
- slavery (sections 370, 371)
- sale or purchase of minors for immoral purpose (sections 372,373)
- force labor (section 374)
- rape (section 375-376)
- mock or invalid marriage (sections 496, 496)
- wrongful confinement and wrongful restrain (sections 342-346)

All these sections are somehow related with human trafficking. Because the victims are trafficked by way of abduction, kidnapping, procurement of the female minors, sale or purchasing. The victims are used for raping, forcing labor, mock or invalid marriage and they are confined in a certain place. We find a close relation of these sections with Human Trafficking.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*, Article-36

The Penal Code of 1860 handles some of the offenses associated with human trafficking, although it makes no mention of child pornography, incest, sex tourism, or organ sale.

3.4. The Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression Act 2012

The present government is thinking about the demerits of the trafficking. As a result in 2012 she enacted an Act which addresses the issue of Human Trafficking. Now I will introduce the Act here under. Section 02 defines the various terms which are discussed under this act. Some of them are ‘shelter-center, harboring, bondage slavery, brothel, forced labor and, person, exploitation etc’.¹⁹ In section 03 there was given a complete definition of human trafficking. If we study the section we will find three elements of human trafficking.

The Act provides that ‘if any person committed any offense under this Act against any Bangladeshi citizen outside state border of the Bangladesh, or any ship by air the provisions of this Act shall come into force. If any person committed any offence from outside to inside Bangladesh or from inside to outside Bangladesh under this Act , hence such offence and procedures of committing it shall be considered to be committed in Bangladesh and the provisions of this Act shall come into force in respect of such person and offence.’²⁰

There are some sections of the Act which provide the punishment to the traffickers. Sections 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, of this Act deal with the punishment who is engaged with trafficking.

There is a section which provides the provision relating to false allegation. According to this section ‘if any person lodges any false case or misuse the law or enforce to another person to do so , he shall be considered to be committed offence and punished with rigorous imprisonment not more than five years, which not less than 2 years and 20 thousand taka for committing such offence’.²¹

¹⁹ Human Trafficking Protection and Suppression, 2012, Sec. 2

²⁰ *Ibid.*, Sec. 5

²¹ *Ibid.*, Sec.-15

The Act also provides the procedures how can lodge the case?²² How can conduct the investigation?²³ Formation of the tribunal.²⁴ Power of the tribunal,²⁵ time limit for trial.²⁶ It also works for reintegrate the victims with the mainstream of the society.

3.5. The Woman and Children Repression Act 2000

This Act was enacted for protection woman and children from being tortured, raped and other inhuman dignity. As woman and children are more victimized of trafficking so this Act is so relevant. Section 07 of this Act is directly dealt with the issue of Human Trafficking. It provides that ‘if any person abducts any woman and child other than the purpose of committing any offence as mentioned in section 5, of this Act he shall be punished with imprisonment for life or not less than 14 years and shall also liable for fine.’²⁷

We know that the traffickers will claim ransom from the relatives of the victims, and the give hope that if they pay the payment the victim will be freed. To check this bandalism this Act provides the penal sanction. Section 08 of this Act deals with the provision of ransom. According to this section ‘if any person detains any woman or child for purpose of realizing ransom, he shall be punished with death or rigorous imprisonment of life and shall also liable for fine’.²⁸

This Act also provides penal sanction for rape, sexual assault, mutilation of organ and begging under sections 9, 10, 12.

3.6. Conclusion:

Bangladesh's legal framework does not consider the clandestine nature of the crime of human trafficking. Many legal and administrative measures have been adopted and a formal commitment has been made to comply with several international instruments, but

²² *Ibid.*, Sec.-17

²³ *Ibid.*, Sec.-19

²⁴ *Ibid.*, Sec.-21

²⁵ *Ibid.*, Sec.-22

²⁶ *Ibid.*, Sec.-24

²⁷ Nari O Shishu Nirjatan Daman Ain, 2000, Sec.-07

²⁸ *Ibid.*, Sec.-8

the lack of a comprehensive legal framework that covers all forms of human trafficking, lack of will and lack of proper enforcement of existing laws due to corruption and laws and policies. The problem of human trafficking still persists due to lack of legal clarity due to several inconsistencies and ambiguities. On the one hand criminal justice system in Bangladesh aims to deter human trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation through fierce penalties. On the other hand the justice system finds and prosecutes only a fraction of estimate cases that apply to the Women and Children Repression Act and it fails to provide adequate protection for victims and witnesses. So, I think the government will give emphasis the issue and if the existing laws are failed to redress the issue it must take other steps and if necessary will enact other enactments. If there is adequate law and the law will be enforced properly then it will be possible to uproot the crime from the society or state.

Chapter-4

Role of Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression Tribunal Regarding Human Trafficking.

4.1. Introduction:

Human Trafficking is a global problem. Most of the countries in the world are struggled with this problem. Like other countries Bangladesh also faces this problem strongly. To address this issue Bangladesh parliament has enacted an Act against Human Trafficking in 2012. Under this Act there will be established a distinctive tribunal to handle human trafficking issue. It is one of the achievements of Bangladesh that Bangladesh laws permit to establish special tribunal for addressing the trafficking issues. But it is true that the tribunal is not established under this Act till now. The session judge court, handles the trafficking issues.

4.2. Formation and Power of the Tribunal:

Under this Act a tribunal will be established. This tribunal has specific formation and power under this Act. Now I will discuss the formation and power of the tribunal accordingly by mentioning relevant provisions under this Act.

According to this Act any offence or any part of it committed within the territorial jurisdiction or any victim of human trafficking offence has been rescued from any area or he resides in which area the tribunal having jurisdiction of such area shall try the offence.’^[1] In this section it is cleared to us that the offence is where committed partly or wholly that jurisdictional tribunal shall try the case. On the other hand the victims from where rescued, and where he resides that jurisdictional tribunal shall try the case.

[1] Sec.-21(4)

4.3. Remedies and Punishments Given by the Tribunal:

The Tribunal has the power to give punishments and remedies under the Human Trafficking Prevention and Suppression Act 2012. There are some specific sections which under the tribunal will give punishments and remedies. First of all I have to mention the punishments and remedies under this Act and subsequently under the relevant Acts.

If any person committed offense mentioned in section 3 deemed to be a Human Trafficking offence. ‘If any person committed a human trafficking offence shall be punished with imprisonment for life or rigorous imprisonment not exceeding five years and with fine not exceeding 50 thousand taka.’⁶⁷

‘Any person imports another by force or deceive for the purpose of prostitution or for appointing in any other sexual torture or exploitation, he shall be considered to be committed offence and punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term not more than 7 years and not less than 5 years and with fine not more than fifty thousand taka for committing such offence.’⁷²

‘If any person established or manages any brothel or actively abets or participates in establishment or management of it, he shall be considered to be committed offence and punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term not more than 5 years and not less than 3 years and with fine not less than 20 thousand taka for committing such offence.’⁷³ ‘Any person calls another for the purpose of prostitution by vocal language or indecent attitude in the street or public place or inside or outside the house, he shall be considered to be committed offence and punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term not more than 3 years and with fine not more than 20 thousand taka for committing such offence.’⁷⁴

‘Any person threatens the victims of human trafficking or witness of the case or any member of his family, creates serious obstacles in the investigation or trial of the case lodged under this Act by threat or force, he shall be considered to be committed offence and punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term not more than 7 years and not less than 3 years and with fine not less than 20 thousand taka for committing such offence.

4.4. Conclusion:

We live in modern era, Present time the beckon of trafficking human call more easier than the past. By using modern technology the network of human trafficking will approach with new dimension. So check this inhuman problem the tribunal can play a vital role, Specially the Act of 2012 against Human Trafficking empower the tribunal to do give punishments and remedies. The Act also responses to the government, to establish rehabilitation center and human trafficking suppression committee in the every corner of Bangladesh.

The tribunal can play a vital role to eradicate Human Trafficking from Bangladesh by ensuring gives punishments to the traffickers. If the tribunal gives Punishment under this Act according to the offense, I think most of the traffickers will be deterred from trafficking and other future traffickers cannot dare to involve in trafficking. So, I think it is the most significant way to eradicate trafficking from Bangladesh.

Chapter-5

Role of Different Organizations to Redress the Issue of Human Trafficking.

5.1. Introduction:

We have already known that there are a lot of domestic laws and international laws to check the inhuman offense human trafficking. But for lacking of proper utilization and enforcing the laws will be failed. Even most of the victims of trafficking do not know that for assisting them there are a lot of national and international laws. They are not conscious about legal assistance. They are unwilling to take legal assistance, most probably, they have fear about the law, law enforcing agencies etc. As a result, although thousands of people are trafficked the legal assistance taking by them is very little.

There are several national, international, social, religious organizations in Bangladesh. All those organizations can play a vital role by creating consciousness among the people against human trafficking. First of all, They have to make people that it is an international crime and it carries suffering for them. So, no one should attract to the sweet talk of traffickers. Secondly, they have to make people that there are several national and international laws to provide legal remedies to them if they are sufferer of trafficking. They have to realize that the government works for the victims of the trafficking.

There are some organizations in Bangladesh which are specially worked for the victim of trafficking. They provide shelter to them and economic assistance. They also provide legal assistance to the victims. especially they work for reintegrate the victims to the mainstream of the society. When a victim trafficked outside the border than his sorrow and suffering will be untold, Then it is the first challenge to return the victim to home. Because the procedures of law to return one country to another country, while some one arrests for illegal trespass or illegal entry. The NGOs and other international organizations will fight for them and many times they were success. They also provide every kind of assistances to the victims who are not accepted by their family, especially to the women victims.

Now I will mention some of the national and international which are working for combating the human trafficking. Hagar, Liberty Asia, Polaris, sales force, the Code, destiny rescue, unseen. In Bangladesh perspective the INCIDIN, BNWLA, CPD, Nari Maitree, Rights Jessore and Seep etc.

5.2. Role of NGOs:

‘Human Trafficking is a complex phenomenon, resulting from the involvement of diverse national and transnational factors. Although trafficking persons is often identified as a part of organized crime it also occurs within national boundaries to the international transit. Bangladesh is both a source and transit country for men, women, and children who fall prey to human trafficking. These individuals face forced labor, abuse and sexual exploitation. A significant percentage of this group is comprised of male migrant workers who were offered false job opportunities in the Middle-East.

Now I will discuss the roles of NGOs regarding the issue of human trafficking’.²⁹

5.2.1. Create awareness:

‘The NGOs whether national or international they have played a vital role by creating awareness to the people against human trafficking. As most of the NGOs work in the root level, they have the acceptance to the general people. Not only that the root people will find them beside them in any kind of hazards. As a result the people have belief in the tasks of NGOs, then if they reveal out the odd situation of human trafficking they can be conscious about the travelling of one country to another country. No one can induce them to trafficking. Especially, the NGOs can make aware to the rural women and children about the danger of trafficking’.³⁰

²⁹ AKM. Atiqur Rahman, Prevention of Women and Children Trafficking, Dhaka, 2018

³⁰ Profulla Sarker, Trafficking in Women and Children in Bangladesh: A National Issue in Global

Perspective, Zhuhai China, 2006

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5.2.2. Protect the Victims:

NGOs can protect the victims of human trafficking. The people who are the victims of trafficking are mostly general and rural people. They have no any impression about human trafficking. They have to suffer a lot. When the victims are women their situation

of vulnerability cannot be described in words. The husband, family, society are very unwilling to accept them. As a result they have to fall in a great danger and their extra danger situation about to start. The NGOs will rescue the victims and do them rehabilitation. They have to give shelter in the shelter house and make them self-employment by learn them various small and cottage works. By this processing they have to reintegrate with the society.

5.2.3. Provide Legal Aid:

The NGOs can play role to eradicate human trafficking by providing legal assistance. There are several NGOs in Bangladesh who are provided legal assistance to the helpless people. We know that most of the victims of trafficking are economically under developed, as a result, they cannot start prosecute against the traffickers. So, traffickers do not care about the legal proceeding of the victims. If the NGOs come ahead in this regard the traffickers will not be escaped from legal proceeding and they have to face the legal proceeding and ensure the punishment to the traffickers. If the NGOs will prosecute the case on behalf of victims the trafficking will be decreased notably in because of the fear of the punishments.

5.2.4: Development of Partnership:

‘The NGOs can contribute to decrease the human trafficking by development of partnership, participation, co-ordination, and cross-country mutual legal assistance. If all the governmental agencies and non-governmental agencies work within a platform it can be easy to eradicate human trafficking from the society’.³¹

³¹ Metthew Herber, *The Present Situation of Human Trafficking in the World*, 2018, New York
Daffodil international University

5.2.5. Development of Monitoring:

it is one of the majors step taken by the NGOs. If they development monitoring, evaluation and reporting system it will be decreased remarkably. Because for their monitoring vigilance the traffickers could not dare to do human trafficking openly. Evaluation and reporting system is another conducive major for checking human trafficking. Because in this system government can know that what kind of people will trafficking, which place will be used frequently and government can take steps to check those issues. By this process the NGOs can reduce the offense relating to human trafficking.³²

5.2.6. Media Coverage:

‘To prevent human trafficking the media coverage will contribute to decrease the offense. The media can play vital role in this regard. Most of the trafficking cases are behind the scene. If the cases will reveal before the society, the people of the society will abhor the traffickers. The traffickers will face the obstacles of the society. This will remove the traffickers from trafficking. Another subject that then the real traffickers cannot escape from prosecution. Then they will be punished and examplation will be created to the society. As the NGOs are working in the root level they know the real thing and they can claim for media coverage which mostly contributes to decrease human trafficking.’³³

5.2.7. ‘Co-ordination with Government:

the NGOs can decrease human trafficking by co-ordination with government. They can report to the government about the situation of human trafficking and give suggestions for restraining these issues. They can work with the governmental agencies and other international organizations to prevent it. As it is an international crime and different states are engaged with the crime without the combining cooperation it cannot be checked. So the NGOs play the role to build up relation with governmental agencies and international organizations to prevent this crime.’³⁴

³² AKM. Atizur Rahman, *Ibid*.

³³ www.unodc.org> 02.06.2019

³⁴ www.unodc.org> 02.06.2019

5.3. Role of international organizations:

Trafficking in human beings is the modern- day form of slavery. It commonly affects countries undergoing significant economic and political transition or conflict. Links have been found between criminal networks involved in the trafficking of human beings and those trafficking drugs and weapons. Individuals facing economic or social problems and thus keen to seek a better life, oftentimes satisfy the existing demand for cheap labor and sexual services in more affluent regions or countries. Traffickers use threats, force, and another forms of coercion, Including fraud and deception to manipulate their victims. Victims are exploited for the profit of the traffickers and are often forced to perform work to which they do not agree due to inhumane and humiliating conditions. Now I will discuss the contribution of international organizations and regional organizations for preventing human trafficking.

5.3.1. Role of United Nations (UN):

We know that UN is the highest platform in the international level. It actively handles various issues other than political issue. As human trafficking is the international problem UN take various initiatives to combat it. Now I will explain the role of UN how can it contribute to prevent human trafficking. The UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking is a multi-stakeholder initiative providing global fight on human trafficking, on the basis of international agreements reached at the UN. To date, 167 countries are parties to the Protocol to Prevent, Suppression and Punish Trafficking in

Persons especially Women and Children, which supplements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.³⁵

UN.GIFT was launched in March 2007 by the UN office on Drugs and Crime with a grant made on behalf of the United Arab Emirates. It is managed in cooperation with the ILO, the IOM, the UNICEF, the OHCHR, and OSCE UN. GIFT works with all stakeholders- governments, business, academia, civil societies and the media- to support each other work, create new partnerships and develop effective tools to fight human trafficking.

³⁵ www.unodc.org> Accessed on 4th May, 2019

5.3.2. International Organization for Migration (IOM):

IOM operates from the outset that trafficking in persons needs to be approached within the overall context of managing migration. Its broad range of activities is implemented in partnership with the governmental institutions, NGOs and international organizations. The approach is based on three principles that govern all its counter trafficking activities:

- Respect for human rights.
- Physical, mental and social well-being of the individual and his/her community
- Sustainable through institutional capacity building of governments and civil society

IMO Minsk reintegrate activity is based on the Protocol to Prevent, Suppression and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime. Victims are identified and referred to IOM by various organizations.

5.3.3. Role of UNHCR:

UNHCR has a particular role to play in relation to preventing asylum-seeker, refugees, other persons in need of international protection, internally displaced people and stateless people from becoming victims of trafficking, and addressing the protection and assistance needs of those who do, ensuring that potential international protection needs of victims of trafficking are properly identified and that they are afforded corresponding rights and, assisting states in ensuring that victims who are without identity documents are able to establish their nationality status in order to prevent them from being rendered stateless. UNHCR works in close partnership with several organizations-including UNODC, UNICEF, OHCHR, UNFPA, ILO and IOM- in order to achieve these objectives, as well as to develop joint global initiatives to address trafficking in persons at large. Several areas of joint work are featured below.³⁶

³⁶ www.unodc.org> Accessed on 4th May, 2019 ¹⁰³

www.unodc.org> File last accessed.

5.3.4. Role of UNICEF:

UNICEF works with government non-government organization and development development partners on all aspects o efforts, including prevention, protection, and prosecution. UNICEF also supports evidence based research to support interventions .

In order to reduce the vulnerabilities that make children susceptible to human trafficking, UNICEF assists governments by providing social services such as legislation review and modifications, minimum labor requirements, and education promotion.

UNICEF also works with communities to change practices and habits that make children more vulnerable to human trafficking.¹⁰³

UNICEF helps governments set standards in dealing with child trafficking, such as developing and training responsible personnel on child-friendly interviewing techniques. Timely victim identification, placement in a safe environment, provision of social services, health care, psychosomatic support, and reintegration with family and community, if it is determined to be in their best interest, are all necessary for protecting trafficked children.

5.3.5. SAARC Contributions:

Presently, certain international and regional conventions are being invoked to address the rights of children and their labor in hazardous sectors within the region: many of these sectors include sites to which girls and children are trafficked. Heads of states of South Asian countries have committed to addressing the problem of trafficking with the objective of eliminating it within the near future. This commitment was first reflected in the 1997 SAARC summit in Male, Maldives through a declaration which stated SAARC summit 1997. The SAARC Convention directs states to use criminal law to deal with the problem of trafficking and places trafficking as a crime against the state and a law and order problem. Parties to the Convention required to provide for the punishment of any person who keeps, maintains, manages or knowingly finances or takes part in the financing of a place used for the purpose of trafficking and knowingly lets or rents a building or other place for the purpose of trafficking. If a person is kept against his or her

will in any place, this can continue abduction and kidnapping. Laws against such forceful confinement already exist in the criminal codes of all SAARC countries.³⁷ The SAARC Convention sets out important provisions recognizing the need to support the human rights of those vulnerable to trafficking. Article 8(7) calls on preventive and development efforts on areas which are known to be source areas for trafficking.

5.4. Role of Media and Social Networks:

The International Labor Organization (ILO) estimates that 21 million people are exploited in all manners of human trafficking globally. Since a large percentage of human trafficking occurs online, the main reason why people fighting it through the media are so tech-savvy is because of this. What can the media do, then, to stop human trafficking?

5.4.1. Enabling Public Visibility:

The media outlets have a great responsibility to use images as a powerful tool to assist viewers visualize the crime; they should be aware of and cautious about the symbolism and sensitivity they convey. Including images in reports on human trafficking should promote the idea of uncommon deification in the public sphere.

5.4.2. Responsible Advertising:

Sometimes advertisement for jobs or services in print or online media can result in human trafficking victims being exploited.

To help prevent media outlets from acting as a conduit for human trafficking, nonprofits should allow them to maybe follow certain rules:

- Offer trafficking hotlines in addition to adult classified advertisements;
- Help police with investigations whenever you can.
- Adult services providers should be aware that they may encounter victims of human trafficking. Furthermore, they must be aware of the proper channels for reporting any concerns of this nature.

³⁷ www.catwinternational.org Article last accessed

5.4.3. Promoting Discretion:

The media has a duty to protect the victims' privacy and give priority to their anonymity, especially in light of their challenges reintegrating into society and the ongoing danger of re-victimization. The problem with recording these stories is that they are unreported since there is no concrete proof of these occurrences. However, the media not only calls on governments and consumers, but also aids in holding the offenders accountable by drawing attention to the connection between slavery in the modern world and our daily lives.

5.4.4. Using Technology:

The following is a list of some of the most pertinent technological tactics in the fight against slavery: Among them are the Spotlight, the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, and the National Human Trafficking Resource Center. The media is a powerful tool for social change, and as such, it has a big role to play in mobilizing the public's support and participation in the fight against human trafficking. Maintaining awareness, promoting visibility, ensuring responsible and discreet reporting, and preventing via independent inquiry are a few instances of this.

5.5. Conclusion:

The present era is the era of modern technology. Within a moment a news will reach to the people. For the advantage of the technology the world seems like a village. Because of the people know every matters of the world in details. It can be possible only for the modern technology. We can use the modern technology for preventing human trafficking from the world. Social network is one of the strongest medium for creating awareness against human trafficking. We can know the situation of the world in a moment about human trafficking. In present world, especially in the third world countries NGOs play a vital role for improving economic sectors, education sector, health sector etc. They provide the service without payment to the general people who are truly helpless. In present time some NGOs also work for preventing human trafficking. Some are working

in a particular country and some are all over the world. As they work with the root level people, they can contribute a lot to prevent human trafficking.

After all the law enforcing agencies, the international organizations, regional organizations will contribute a lot to prevent human trafficking by assist legal mechanism or logistic support. As it is well spread and international offense without the combining effort it cannot be eradicated, if all these mentioned authorities come and work with one another, we can watch dream that one day this inhuman crime will not be existed in the world as well as in Bangladesh.

Chapter-6

General Conclusion

6.1. Introduction:

People are extremely busy generating more and more money, and they want to become capitalists quickly using both legal and illicit ways. Some individuals in this capitalist period view trafficked women and children as making money via forced labor in the sex industries, despite the fact that human trafficking is regarded as inhumane, unlawful, and a deviant culture of society. Human trafficking is not only a contemporary form of slavery, but it also results in unspeakable physical and psychological torture, a loss of human dignity, and abuses of several fundamental rights.

As my study is about Prevention of Human Trafficking in Bangladesh, I have already showed the causes of it. If the disease is known to doctor, it can be easily recovered. So, as we know the reasons behind it, if we check this reasons it will be eradicated Human Trafficking from Bangladesh. Basically, in this chapter I discuss the findings of the study and recommendation to do some tasks for preventing it from Bangladesh. The findings and the recommendations will help to prevent Human Trafficking from Bangladesh.

6.2. Major Findings of the Study:

1. The goal of this study is to clarify the meaning of the term "trafficking" and the current state of reaction. It distinguished trafficking issues from commercial sexual exploitation and investigated them.
2. Research indicates that human trafficking victims are exploited not just before to, but also during, and following, trafficking. Gender inequality and other social vulnerabilities not only support and enable human trafficking, but also sustain it.
3. Trafficked individuals' rights are routinely infringed without consequence. From sexual abuse to economic hardship and human dignity violations, they experience bodily and psychological trauma.

4. One of the numerous strategies they use to maintain the victim in a state of continuous servitude is debt enslavement, which is guaranteed by the close relationship of vested interests.

5. The study's assessment of replies from many agencies, including the Department of Justice, makes it unusual. Understanding the judicial perspective was made easier by the National Human Rights Commission's focus groups with judicial officers, interactive sessions with judges and jurists, and training programs for participating judicial officers. This illustrates how trafficking victims are frequently found guilty and subject to fines.

6. The research shows that even women are involved in trafficking. The child is held by many hands. There is a chain of traffickers who exploit the women along the way and instill fear in them through threats and punishments so that the women submit and obey all orders.

7. We find various national and international laws, organizations on human trafficking, reports, networks of human trafficking, regional cooperation on the matter, and the most frequently used states and routes for trafficking.

6.3. Recommendations:

The recommendations have given under the following heads:

6.3.1. Creating regulations under ITPA: The State Government ought to obtain the regulations from the SITA (Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act, 1956) and establish new regulations under ITPA. Maintaining the best interests of the victims, these regulations should also outline the steps and procedures that must be followed throughout rescue and post-rescue operations.

6.3.2. National Coordination: NGOs now operate differently rather than together. Nongovernmental organizations must coordinate within all states as well as across borders.

6.3.3. Partnership between Government and NGO: In order to effectively combat human trafficking, collaboration between government agencies and non-governmental organizations.

6.3.4. Regional Initiatives: In view of the research's findings about the issues of cross-border trafficking, women need to be cared for and protected by appropriate law enforcement and coordinated efforts. A regional victim-witness protection plan can be created and shared with all parties involved for advice.

6.3.5. Cause Area Risk Mapping: This is crucial to stopping child and women trafficking. According to the study, there are many source areas around the nation.

6.3.6. Campaign for Public Awareness: Exploiters are motivated by a lack of knowledge about victims' human rights. Therefore, more public awareness initiatives had to be launched.

6.3.7. Media Role: In order to increase public support and engagement in the prevention and fight against human trafficking, the media must play a significant role.

6.3.8. Rescue Operation Urgency: According to the study, rescue operations are urgently needed. Rescue and rehabilitation are highly desired by many victims and survivors.

6.3.9. Volunteer: Each state ought to establish a volunteer organization to investigate the act and provide assistance while seeking to rescue the victims.

6.3.10. School curriculum: Since kids can prevent themselves from being victims of human trafficking and comprehend the horrible circumstances of human trafficking, the government of Bangladesh must to incorporate the topic into the normal curriculum.

6.4. Conclusion:

In recent years, the volume of human trafficking has been alarming. It is a problem that has attained global proportions. For South Asian countries, this problem is already considered a serious problem that requires a coordinated response. Accordingly, trafficking was high on the agenda of the 9th SAARC Heads of Government Summit held in the Maldives in 1997. Trafficking is closely related to human rights issues and has important implications for health, law enforcement and socio-economic development in general. Poverty, attitude towards victims of trafficking, gender inequality, unemployment, cultural norms about marriage, deliberate national and international networks of traffickers and weak law enforcement agencies are some of the important factors associated with trafficking of women and children in Bangladesh. It is not

possible to deal with this criminal activity together with the law. Several laws already provide for penalties for violence against women and children, including trafficking and kidnapping. However, implementation of these laws is still a formidable challenge. Although more research needs to be conducted to shed light on the antecedents of trafficking, there are already several reports on the problems of trafficking in Bangladesh. There is a need for research that can generate direct information about the social, economic, political and health implications of this problem. It is also crucial to identify the current and potential roles of governments and NGOs and how civil society is contributing to these unethical practices.

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