

## **Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of Survivors of Human Trafficking and Abuse**

Radia Awal Trisha<sup>1</sup>  
Kazi Robiul Alom<sup>2</sup>

**Abstract:** Human trafficking is a global crisis. Trafficking involves trade, transportation, and recruitment of people with ill motive especially for forced labor, slavery, forced prostitution, or organ extraction. It is not only a serious crime but also a complete violation of human right (Rahman, 2011). Poverty, widespread illiteracy and lack of consciousness make urban and overseas employment lucrative for Bangladeshi people. As a result, Bangladesh is not only an important transit for human trafficking in south Asia but also a potential source country. Trafficked people very often fall victim of some sort of extreme violence during transportation and in the destination country. Some of them able to escape and return with huge trauma as well as health injuries. The main challenge for the survivors become re-integrating in society as an accepted person both socially and physically. In this context, the study has tried to figure out existing knowledge of community people about human trafficking and their attitude towards trafficked people in Jessore-Satkhira region of Bangladesh (one of human trafficked prone region). It also explored the nature and types of obstacles that survivors had to face to cope up with their own society. It was a mixed method study included both quantitative and qualitative research tools. Study finding showed that though local people were well aware about human trafficking and its consequences but their attitude was not always positive regarding reentrance of the trafficked persons in the society. Specially, female survivors had to face more social stigmatization. There were huge lacks in providing psychological and health services and support to trafficked persons who returned. The findings of this study will help to find out the pathways of better policy formulation and associated program planning to help the returned traffic persons to better cope and reintegration in the society.

**Keywords:** Human Trafficking, vulnerability, social stigmatization

### **Introduction:**

Human trafficking is a large and growing crime, in Bangladesh as well as globally. It is a serious crime and at the same time considered as an act of human rights violation. There is no internationally recognized definition of human trafficking. It combines the recruitment, movement and sale of people for an exploitative purpose (Ruhi, 2003). The term “trafficking” is used by

---

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, Rajshahi University, Rajshahi-6205.

<sup>2</sup> Associate Professor, Department of Anthropology, Rajshahi University, Rajshahi-6205.

different actors to describe activities that range from voluntary, facilitated migration, to the exploitation of prostitution, the movement of persons through the threat or use of force, coercion and violence for certain exploitative purposes. The main domains of human trafficking are forced labor, slavery, sex trafficking and organ extraction. About 600,000 to 820,000 men, women, and children are trafficked across international borders each year. Among them approximately 80 percent are female and about 50 percent are minors (Rahman, 2011).

Bangladesh is an important transit for human trafficking in south Asia as well as a source country. Men recruited by fraudulent employers for overseas employment. And a large portion of Bangladeshi trafficked victims are subsequently exploited under the conditions of forced labor or debt bondage. Women and children are primary victims of sex trafficking or organ extraction. Poverty, widespread illiteracy, gender discrimination, lack of awareness, poor governance are the main contributing factor of human trafficking from Bangladesh ( UNODC, 2009). Trafficked persons, regardless of whether trafficked for the purpose of labor, sex or any other form of exploitation, are exposed to a range of health-related problems ( Zimmerman, 2003). Considering their vulnerability, trafficked victims should get priority in receiving comprehensive gender, age and culturally appropriate health and social care and their re-entrance in the community should be in a secure and caring environment. But in reality though community people know the miseries of the survivor of human trafficking, they stigmatized them in several ways.

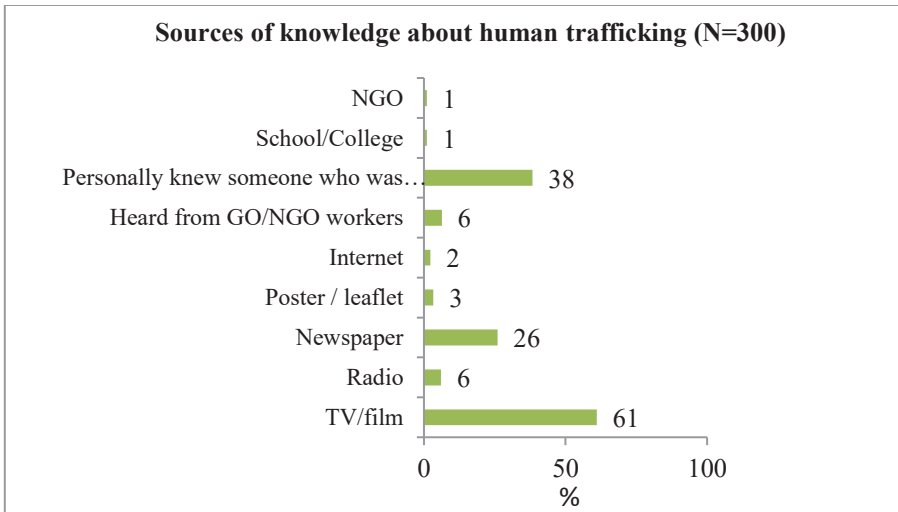
**Objectives:** This research aimed to understand the existing knowledge of community people regarding human trafficking at the same time tried to figure out their attitude, behavior and practices towards the survivors of human trafficking. And finally, it also explored the nature and type of obstacle the survivors have to face to cope up with their own society.

**Methods:** The study was implemented in 6 upazilas (sub-districts) of Jessore and Satkhira districts in Bangladesh. A survey has conducted to assess the knowledge, attitude and practices (KAP) of communities in regards to human trafficking. In-depth interviews were done with the purposively selected victims of human trafficking and key-informant interviews with government officials, NGO personnel, community leaders, representatives of law enforcement agencies, and survivors of human trafficking. A number of total 29 survivors (16 male and 13 female) were interviewed. 15 semi-structured interviews were done with government officials, NGO personnel, community leaders and representatives of law enforcement agencies. Survivors, who were willing to provide information with written consent, were selected for the study. All interviewed survivors were adults between the ages of 19-49 years. Proper steps were taken to maintain the confidentiality of the survivor.

**Findings:** Human trafficking becomes a common problem all over the world. Not only the victims know about it but also the people of all age group know what is human trafficking. At least they hear about human trafficking. As human trafficking does not have any universal definition, the knowledge about human trafficking is not uniform. People hear the word human trafficking frequently in TV, film or other media. Sometimes they learn through the conversation with relatives or with other community members. But only a few people have very clear idea about human trafficking. Most of the survivors came back with physical illness, disabilities and huge mental trauma. But the community people do not always welcome them. In community level there is no special health care system for the survivors as a result they cannot recover easily from their illness and disability. Again survivors do not come back with any kind of financial support from anywhere and most of them have the liabilities to maintain their family. Community people never remain sensible to the huge mental trauma of survivors of the human trafficking. Sometimes they stigmatize the survivors in various ways which makes survivor's situation more critical to re-entrance to the community.

#### **Knowledge about trafficking and the source of knowledge:**

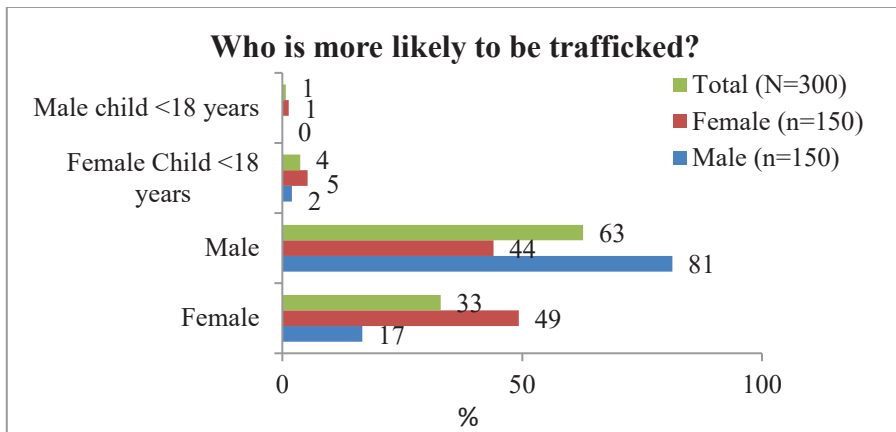
Almost all community people know about human trafficking. But their level of knowledge and perception is not same. They heard about human trafficking from various sources. These sources vary according to individual's circumstance and gender. Friends, neighbors and community people are the major and most common sources of knowledge about human trafficking. About 74% of males and 82.7% of females heard about trafficking from them. Another major source of knowledge about human trafficking is TV, news and films. About 81% of males and about 42% of females knew about it through TV/film. About 45% of males and about 32% of females knew about it from persons who were the victims of trafficking. And these knowledge seems most effective for them. Newspapers come up as another source of information about human trafficking but very few females learned about human trafficking from it; about 44% of males and about 9% of females knew about human trafficking from the newspaper because female has very little access to newspaper. As a part of awareness building GO/NGO workers try to make aware community people about human trafficking but a few respondents (7%) mentioned workers of government and non-government organizations as source of information about human trafficking. Only few community people mentioned about school/ college that means formal education system from where they heard about human trafficking. Poster, leaflet and internet are other sources from where people, though very little in number, at least heard the word human trafficking (Fig. 1).



**Figure 1: Sources of knowledge about human trafficking**

**Persons who is more likely to be trafficked:**

Community people know what is human trafficking but they are divided in their opinion regarding who is more likely to be trafficked. The answers of the male and female respondents were quite dissimilar in this regard. Male people consider male as more likely to be trafficked and female consider female more potential victim of human trafficking. But very few people, both male and female, mention about children as the potential victim of human trafficking. Only about 17% of the males said that females were more likely to be trafficked and about 50% of the females said that females were more likely to be trafficked. On the other hand, more than 80% of the males mentioned that males were more likely to be exposed to trafficking whereas only 44% of the females said that males were more likely to be exposed. However, both the males and females respondents thought regardless of gender individuals less than 18 years of age are less likely to be exposed to human trafficking (Fig. 2).



**Figure 2: People who is more likely to be trafficked:**

Most of the respondents reported that persons between 18 to 40 years of age were most likely to be victims of trafficking. About 39% of the males and 73% of the females said that the age group of 18 – 25 years was mostly affected by human trafficking. In addition, above 55% of the males and 12% of the females said that individuals 26 – 40 years of age were the ones mostly affected by human trafficking but no respondent mentioned the possibility of elderly people to be trafficked (Fig. 2).

**The Common causes of human trafficking:**

There is no universal cause behind human trafficking. A number of causes of human trafficking was identified by the respondent. Traffickers deceive victims by false promises, by offering well-paying jobs, and by tempting hopes for higher standards of living [6]. Among these causes, poverty and lack of awareness are the root causes of human trafficking. Poverty was mostly mentioned by both male (86.7%) and female (91.3%) respondents. About 66% males and about 42% female respondents mentioned unemployment as the cause of human trafficking. Desire to go abroad within a low budget was another major reason of human trafficking as about 58% of the males and about 54% of the females mentioned it. Lack of community awareness and lower level of education were also mentioned by 23% of the total respondents as the cause of human trafficking. More than 20% of total respondents also mentioned both the desire to go abroad without preparation and lack of knowledge as causes of human trafficking. (Fig. 3) Overall higher Life expectation plays as push factor behind human trafficking. Besides, low level of education, gender discrimination, break down of family, early marriage, domestic violence, lack of social security and women’s limited scope to become financially independence etc. are also mentioned as the reasons behind human trafficking. General people of our country have an attraction towards abroad. They think life outside our own country is easier and luxurious compering to the life in our own country. As a result, some

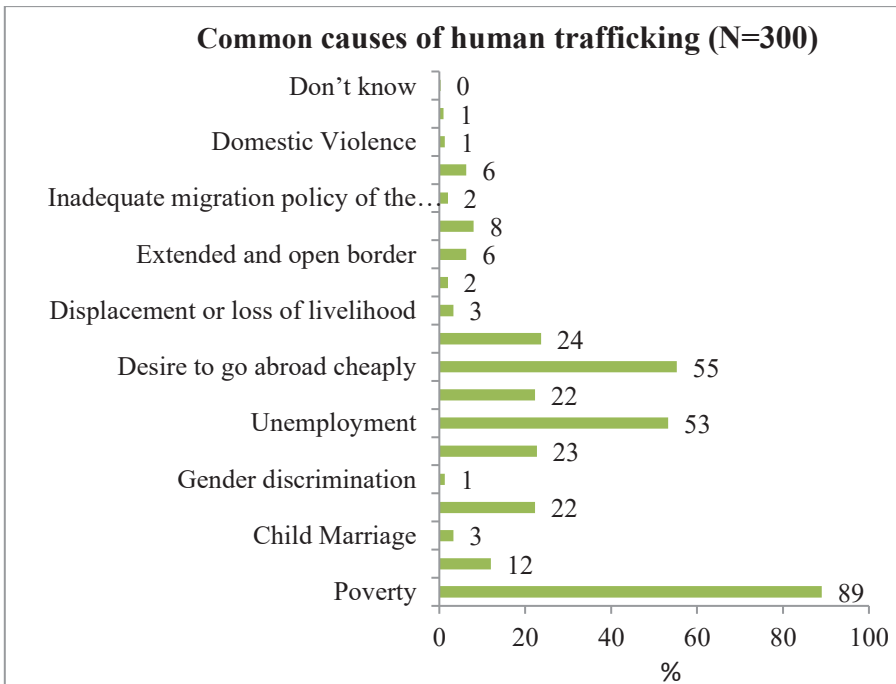
dishonest people take the opportunity and allure people for lucrative job high salary and sell them mostly to abroad and sometime within the country.

**Case:**

“I went abroad with big hopes, but lost everything.”

-Saleha (pseudo name), a 30 years old female survivors

Saleha was divorced by her husband after 7 months of marriage and then she started to live with her parents. One of her aunts promised her a better job in Dhaka so that she could earn more. She then went to Dhaka with one of her aunt’s brothers and took shelter in a house as a house maid. The owner of the house was not a good man and she realized it immediately after her arrival in that house. She was tortured by the owner for at least two months and she was so severely tortured by him that she very often became unconscious. When she arrived at this house, another housekeeper warned her about the owner. Her aunt promised that she could get at least 3000 BDT per month if she would work in that house. But she didn’t get anything.



**Figure 3: The common causes of human trafficking**

### **Common tactics used to force or deceive potential victims**

Community people always have an attraction towards big/mega cities and metropolis. People from rural area and small town want to settle their life in abroad or in big cities. Perpetrators take advantage of these situations. Agents of human trafficking collect people adopting various strategy. In most case they offer job for both male and female in abroad and sometimes within the country. Better job opportunity, fake marriage promise are most common tactics to allure both male and female for human trafficking. More than 97% of the male and 94% of the female respondents mentioned the promise of a better job as one of the main tactics to deceive potential victims of human trafficking. About 12% of the males and 33.7% of the females mentioned that selling by smuggler/unknown person was another tactic to force or deceive the victims. About 20% of total respondents also said that fake marriage/love affair is another way of the perpetrator deceive their victims. (Fig. 4). kidnapped children and women are the worst victims of human trafficking. With the ill motive the middleman/ broker/local agent try to pretend that they have expertise in sending people abroad. Sometimes they offer discount on regular expenses to attract people. Sometimes people themselves got motivated by seeing other people to make money from going abroad. At such case sometimes middleman take half of the money before sending people to allure/motivate people. Sometimes brokers provide visa for one or two months which they keep secret. People after going abroad, spending 3-5 lacks taka, never want to come back after a month or two months of their staying in abroad. Then they become illegal in the destination country and they have to hide from law enforcing authority. In that context, broker force them to do various hazardous work. Sometimes people enter in transit or destination country without any valid visa and being captured by the law enforcing authority. Sometime law enforcing authority send them back to their own country but in most of the case they are sent to jail.

#### **Case:**

A female respondent was being trafficked to India. The traffickers made them unconscious during their journey, After awaking up when she realized that something is wrong she escaped from trafficker, but not having a passport and visa was later caught by law enforcement agency. She had to spend a few months in jail and during this time she could not see her son and husband and the jail authority physically and mentally tortured her.

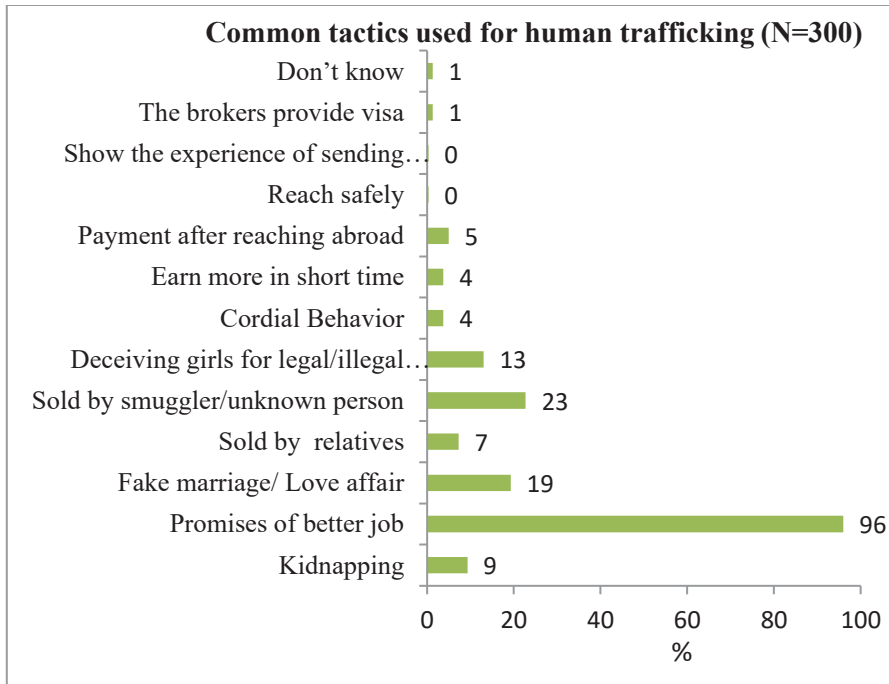
According to survivors because of those shock and torture she was suffering from heart disease and taking treatment for that.

#### **Case:**

“When I heard of travelling by trawler, I realized this would be my death. Again, when I was enforced to ride on pick-up I felt the same. I have returned to life which is Allah’s kindness.”

-A male survivor Shamsuddin (pseudo name) of 28 years old.

Shamsuddin worked in others' land as a day-labourer. Some of his neighbours went abroad and earned huge money. Once he thought about it and went to the broker (middleman) of trafficker. The broker felt interested and he suggested Shamsuddin go to Malaysia through navigation route. He agreed and gave 200,000 BDT to the middleman. At first he went to Chittagong (one of the administrative divisions of Bangladesh where the sea port is located) with four other people from his village. He also kept fifty thousand taka in his own pocket. In Teknaf (sub-district of Cox's Bazaar district), they were being smuggled by another trafficker and they were beaten. The smugglers also took the money from his pocket. The traffickers forced him to go with them into a jungle and then in a coastal area. Shamsuddin requested them not to send him Malaysia through waterway, but they took him on a trawler (big fishing boat) where about 500-600 people were herded together. Before starting the journey, they were given 1 kg dry rice, 1 kg sugar, 2 pieces saline and one bottle of water for each. After 6/7 days, his food was finished and he became very weak. He passed some days when he didn't take any food, even a drop of water. If someone wanted food or water, they hit them with weapons. When the journey by trawler ended, they were kept in a jungle. They stayed in the jungle for a day and the trafficker gave some food to them. After that, they were packed (as goods) in a pick-up to Malaysia. The pick-up contained 25-30 people. Then they had an accident when the pick-up collided with a big tree. After the accident, he could not remember anything. When he became conscious, he discovered himself in a Hospital. After that, police arrested him and he was in jail for 20 days. The police informed the Bangladesh Embassy and then the authorities sent him back to his home country.



**Figure 4: Common tactics used to force or deceive potential victims**

**Common types of exploitation/risks imposed on the trafficked person**

After being trafficked, a victim could face various types of exploitation and risks. These risks includes both physical and mental. Forced work, no or very little leisure time, no or near to no wages are some common types of exploitation that trafficked people have to confront. Any sections of labor law never enforced to these victims. Beside these, abusive behavior, sexual exploitation, forced prostitution for both male and female are seen mostly among the survivors of human trafficking. More than 55% of the total respondents mentioned that forced work in hazardous industries and bonded labor were the major exploitation faced by a trafficked person. However, more than half of the total respondents (52.3%) mentioned forced prostitution as one of the main exploitations. About 44% of total respondents also said that forced domestic labor was a type of exploitation the victims had to experience. (Fig. 5) But these types of risk vary according to gender and age. Children are mostly forced to begging, domestic work or various hazardous industrial labor where as women are sold for prostitution mainly. When women are sent as domestic worker/ maid, they have to face sexual exploitation and abusive behavior by the household owner. A female survivor describing her experience:

*“I was trafficked to Dubai. I had been working there as a housemaid. The brother-in-law of the house owner was living in the same house. The brother-in-law abused me several times in that period. He hugged me or kiss*

*me when he was alone in the house. I could not complain to the owner for fear of losing my job.”*

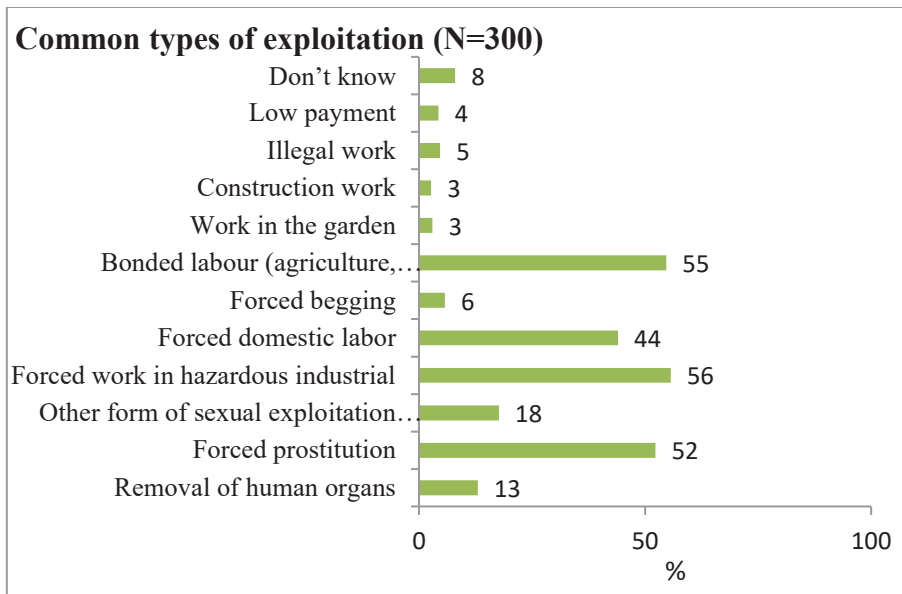
Another female survivor said,

*“The employer gave me a lot of work within a short time. On the other hand, he used to seek physical relation with me. If I would refuse, he would beat up me brutally.”*

Another female survivor said that she kept some money before her departure from her home country. But when the border security force of the foreign country arrested her, they took money from her. She was jailed for several days. In the jail, she was also tortured by other detainees. The jail authority engaged her to clean and wash the clothes. Some of cruel detainees forced her to abuse physically. When she was released from the jail, she didn't get her money back from the jail authority.

On the other side adult male are sent to construction work, industrial work where disability risk is very high. But in all case the common factor is victim never get any proper health care service or health insurance support. Sometimes trafficked people are compelled to take risk and to do illegal activities. And when they face any serious accident that leads them to disability some of them again are resold to organ trafficking racket. As the trafficked person does not have any legal work permit or visa, sometimes their passport even snatched, they cannot able to go to the law enforcing agency to seek legal support. The following table will show the gender desegregation in terms of job and related consequences:

<b>Survivors' Gender</b>	<b>Nature of job</b>	<b>Related sufferings</b>	<b>Common Experiences</b>
Female	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Housemaid</li> <li>• Daily labour at brick factory</li> <li>• Tea plantation worker</li> <li>• Begging</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Frequent biting by employer</li> <li>• Sexual abuse</li> <li>• Injury</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Working for long hours</li> <li>• Beating by employer</li> <li>• Threat to arrest by law enforcement agency because of illegal migration</li> <li>• And paying low wages or no wages</li> </ul>
Male	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Building construction</li> <li>• Road construction</li> <li>• Gardening</li> <li>• Cattle raring</li> <li>• Caretaker</li> <li>• Worker in brick and others factory</li> <li>• Daily wager.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Various types of physical injury</li> <li>• Had to work in extreme weather</li> <li>• Passport seizing</li> <li>• Sexual abuse (rarely)</li> </ul>	



**Figure 5: Common types of exploitation and risks imposed on the trafficked person**

**Attitude towards a victim of trafficking**

Community people have diverse attitude towards the survivors. Mostly the response is very positive. Especially when survivors come back with injury then community people become sympathetic to him/her and try to console them. But this behavior may vary according to situation and gender. by comparison to male survivor female survivors is less welcomed by the community people. Because society is stricter and conservative to the sexuality of female then male. Community people remain very sensitive to the purity of female so in case of sexual abuse or prostitution sometime community people stigmatize the female survivors, whereas sexual behavior or notion of purity never remain in question for male survivors. So, though not in all case, the attitude of community people become different towards male and female victim. More than 60% of them thought that community attitude was neutral to both the male and female victims. However, about 35% of the respondents mentioned that community attitude was more negative towards the female victims compared to their male counterpart. Only 1.7% of total respondents said that community attitude was more negative towards the male survivors. About 85% of male and about 93% of female said that they were sympathetic and willing to help the victim to recover and reintegrate into the society. When they were asked about the reasons behind positive attitude towards the survivors, about 45% respondents mentioned that they were sympathetic to the victims of trafficking because they could realize the sufferings a victim had to experience. About 9% of the males and about 21% of the females said that

they thought survivor needed help to recover and to be reintegrated into the society because as a member of society it was their right.

Community people have positive attitudes towards survivors' rights and health issues. In terms of rights of the survivors, about 72.5% of the male and 73.2% of the female respondents reported that survivors had equal rights to what other people had. More than 99% of respondents agreed with the statement that Society and State should provide all kinds of assistance to survivors. 52% of the males and 56% of the females disagreed with the statement that survivors should be blamed for being trafficked. About 31% of total respondents strongly disagreed with that statement. More than 98% of respondents strongly agreed or agreed with the opinion that trafficking in persons was an important issue and needed attention from all levels including GO, NGO and private sector. Moreover, more than 98% of respondents also strongly agreed or agreed that children should learn about risks and consequences of trafficking. More than 88% of respondents strongly agreed or agreed that stories of a survivor should be published to raise community awareness. About 98% of respondents thought that communities should assist government in undertaking actions against trafficking.

Among the respondents 9% of the males and 20% of the females stated that both men and women faced vulnerable situations due to trafficking and therefore the community's attitude was neutral to them. 47% of the male and 28.2% of the female respondents also stated that both the male and female survivors are human beings and members of society and therefore the community should treat them neutrally. On the other hand, about 15% of total respondents mentioned that society treated the women who went abroad very negatively, so their attitude was more negative towards the female survivors. About 3% of total respondents said that women who became the victims of trafficking had to face sexual harassment; therefore, society treated them negatively.

### **Problems the survivors had to face to be reintegrated within the society**

Survivors had to face several problems to be reintegrated in society. Many survivors mentioned that they were suffering from traumatic situation after returning. They also added that due to this traumatic situation the feeling of loneliness, not being interested in interacting with others and frustrations to do something were common among the survivors. These psychological situations had made the process of integration difficult for them.

The survivors also talked about some social or structural issues regarding reintegration into society. According to many of them, society did not cordially accept the survivors at all time. Since majority of the survivors decided to go abroad by their own will, using huge amounts of money or resources and returning after being the victim of trafficking without money or resources, many of the family and community members blamed them for their own miseries. Therefore, they were not welcome by the family members.

Many female survivors also added that they were thought to be sexually exploited during trafficking which resulted in negative image about them in the family and community.

### **Changed Status:**

Moreover, according to some of the survivors, exposure to trafficking had brought different idea regarding their status in the society. Many of the family and community people thought that since they were in abroad, their status had been changed. Therefore, they did not offer them work with which the survivors were habituated before going abroad. One of survivors said,

*“No one from society helped me to be reintegrated with the society. I expected that community people would help me through their suggestions and they would stand beside me. Rather, they criticized me”.*

Vulnerable economic condition was found to be a main barrier to be integrated into society for the survivors.

### **Physical injury or illness:**

Moreover, many survivors mentioned that they suffered from various health problems after they had returned. Physical weakness, pain in chest and knee, severe headache, trauma, excessive menstrual discharge, STIs, heart related problem, diarrhoea, frustration, vision related problem, weaker memory, fever and gastric ulcer, loneliness and other forms of disability came up as the most common health consequences mentioned by the respondents which hindered them from being fully functional within the society.

**Case:** A male respondent, worked in brick industry, was locked up by chain so that he could not escape. Sometimes he was beaten also. One day he was beaten so severely that one of his legs and hands were broken. Now he can not do anything properly with that hand and leg.

*“I had been trafficked to India and had to work in a brick-lane factory. The employer didn't give any salary for my work and forced me to work for 12 to 14 hours per day. I had to engage in other works also. If I would fail to do any work, the employer beat me. Even the employer sometime fastened my legs with chain.”*

**Case:** Another male respondent, trafficked to Malaysia, whose passport and visa were seized by the trafficker immediately after reaching there, was involved as labor in a under construction building. His wage was very low. One day he slipped and fell down from the building. As a result, one side of his body was paralyzed. Over one and half year he had been admitted in hospital and was not properly cured.

He cannot do anything properly because of that serious injury.

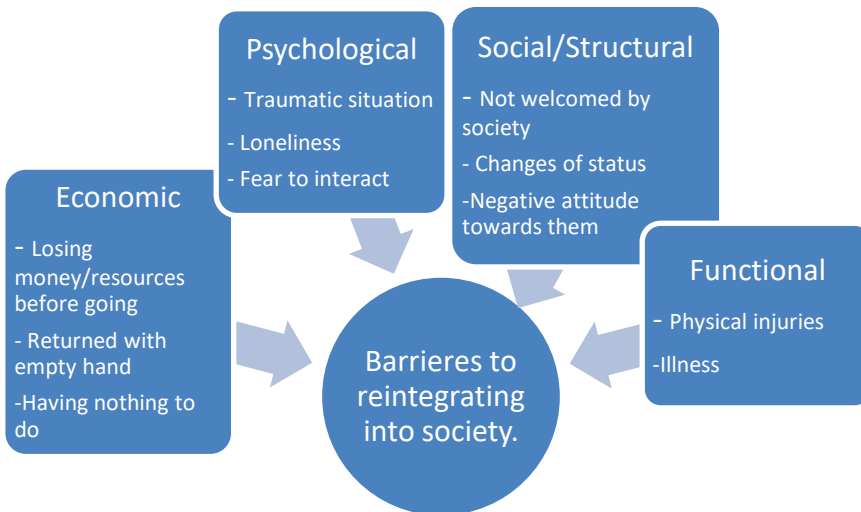
### Traumatic situation:

In most of the cases survivors remain unable to manage their traumatic situation. They can not trust other people which hinder them for new start up. Female survivors who are victim of rape, sometimes stay isolated from other people, sometimes they become unwilling to work as homemade again. As a result, they lose all hopes for future. the situation becomes worsen when the family of victim started to criticized them for their situation. One of survivors said,

*“No one from society helped me to be reintegrated with the society. I expected that community people would help me through their suggestions and they would stand beside me. Rather, they criticized me”.*

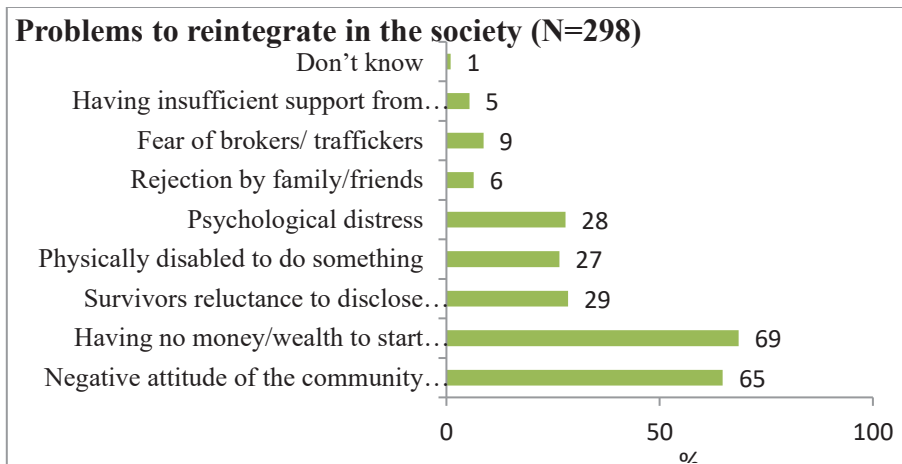
### Lack of capital for new startup:

Majority of the survivors decided to go abroad by their own will, using huge amounts of money or resources and returning after being the victim of trafficking without money or resources, many of the family and community members blamed them for their own miseries. Therefore, they were not welcome by the family members or community.



**Figure 6: Conceptual framework about the barriers faced by the survivors to be integrated with the society**

76% of male and 54% of female respondents said that negative attitude of the community people towards survivors was one of the major barriers to their reintegration into the society. About 68.5% of respondents mentioned that the lack of money and resources to restart the livelihood was another barrier. Some of the respondents (27.9%) mentioned psychological distress of the survivor is another challenge to be reintegrated. About 27% of respondents said that physical disability due to trafficking was another problem. More than 29% of respondents said that reluctance of the victims to disclose their identity was also a barrier for them to be reintegrated with society. (Fig. 7)



**Figure 7: Perceived barriers the survivors had to face to be reintegrated with society**

**Conclusion**

Community people have an average level knowledge about the issues related to human trafficking. Though they hear about human trafficking mainly from the known persons or known victims surrounding them or popular media such as television, which indicated that the formal initiatives from government and non-government organizations to inform the local people in the community about the issues were insufficient. The knowledge of the community people about human trafficking was also very partial. Even though they did not think that other than adult male and female, children of different ages could be victim of trafficking. People also do not aware about organ extraction as a part of human trafficking. Similarly, very few of them thought that beyond poverty or unemployment, others socio-economic factors could be the causes of trafficking. Also, they knew about very few issues regarding the process of trafficking or the nature of exploitation on trafficked persons.

The survivors of trafficking had to face various vulnerable situations and hazardous condition during trafficking period. But the partial knowledge of the community members about these showed their unconsciousness regarding their vulnerabilities. Though, the community people said that they knew about human trafficking from the victims themselves but the partial knowledge of these issues indicated that they had very limited interactions between them. The fear of survivors in disclosing their identity especially for female survivors in the study actually confirmed this scenario. This scenario also indicated that the attitude of the communities were very negative towards survivors, which lead them to be fear disclosing their identity. The study explored that there was challenges to reintegration of survivors in the society, mostly because of negative attitude of community toward the survivors. However, the experiences of social and structural, economical and functional

barriers of the survivors to reintegrate into society also indicated that survivors' issues were not of any major concern to the society.

Finally, it may say that, limited knowledge about human trafficking issues increases the risk of human trafficking among community people. Even in grassroot level people should be properly aware about the issues of human trafficking. The survivors of human trafficking face number of challenges due to the negative attitude of the community against survivors especially against female survivors creates the fear to disclose their identity in society and even in family. Again, in society there is no sufficient psychological, economic, structural and functional support for human trafficking victims to reintegrate in the society.

To avoid or reduce the rate of human trafficking community people should be well aware about the issues of trafficking. The awareness could be raised by using national as well as local media such as local satellite channel, community radio, or some other forms like popular theatre, songs and so on which are familiar to the community people and easily accessible and acceptable. The survivors of human trafficking need to be provided financial support to start any livelihood activities immediately after their return so that they could reintegrate into the society properly.

## References

- Clawson, et. al. (2009). Human Trafficking Into and Within the United States: A Review of the Literature, *This report is part of a larger project: Study of HHS Programs Serving Human Trafficking Victims, Department of Health & Human Services.* <http://aspe.hhs.gov/hsp/07/HumanTrafficking/LitRev/>.
- Rahman, M. M., (2011). Human Trafficking: A security concern for Bangladesh, *A monthly publication of the Bangladesh Institute of Peace and Security Studies*, [www.bipss.org.bd](http://www.bipss.org.bd).
- Ruhi, R. A., (2003). Human Trafficking in Bangladesh: An Overview, *Asian Affairs, Vol. 25, No. 4 :45-56.*
- Rahman, M. M., (2011). Human Trafficking: A security concern for Bangladesh, *A monthly publication of the Bangladesh Institute of Peace and Security Studies*, [www.bipss.org.bd](http://www.bipss.org.bd).
- UNODC (2009). Bangladesh: Interview with Prof. Zakir Hossain on Human Trafficking. Retrieved from [https://www.unodc.org/southasia/frontpage/2009/September/bangladesh\\_-interview-with-prof.-zakir-hossain-on-human-trafficking-.html](https://www.unodc.org/southasia/frontpage/2009/September/bangladesh_-interview-with-prof.-zakir-hossain-on-human-trafficking-.html) on 01/07/2015
- Zimmerman, C., K. Yun, I. Shvab, et al. (2003). Health risks and consequences of trafficking in women and adolescents. Findings from a European study. London: London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. Retrieved from <http://www.lshtm.ac.uk/php/ghd/docs/traffickingfinal.pdf>