

Exploring the Prospects of Community Radio in Bangladesh in Preventing Human Trafficking and Unsafe Migration: a Study on Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM

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Abstract

This study explores the prospects of community radio (CR) in the context of Bangladesh in preventing human trafficking and unsafe migration. Specifically, this study assesses the prospects of Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM in this connection. This study reveals that Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM can be termed as the pioneer of the community radio stations in Bangladesh for fighting against trafficking and unsafe migration. As a part of fighting against trafficking and unsafe migration, Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM regularly broadcasts Public Service Announcements (PSA) and a monthly magazine program titled Swapner Thikhana (Address of Dream). It has been evident that the PSAs and the magazine program related to TIP and unsafe migration regularly appeared on Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM has gained attention of most of the listeners. The listeners also opined that those PSAs and the magazine program can benefit people to make them alert regarding TIP and unsafe migration. As the magazine Swapner Thikhana and the PSAs are considered as useful and effective, the respondents are also feeling the urge for continuation of the programs. They think because of the programs of RM regarding this issue, people can become aware on the TIP and unsafe migration and they can also get available information in this regard.

Key words: community radio, human trafficking, unsafe migration, Bangladesh, Radio Mahananda

Introduction

This study is trying to explore the prospects of community radio in the context of Bangladesh in preventing human trafficking and unsafe migration. As a part of fighting against trafficking and unsafe migration, Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM, a community radio based in Chapainawabganj, regularly broadcasts Public Service Announcements (PSA) and a monthly magazine program titled *Swapner Thikhana* (Address of Dream). This study assesses the prospects of Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM in this connection.

It should be noted that Community Radio (CR) has been introduced in Bangladesh in 2011. Now 16 CR stations are being operated in Bangladesh. Radio Mahananda, a CR station operated from Chapainawabganj, a northern district of Bangladesh, has started its formal operation in February, 2012. This CR station has been initiated by the Proyas Manobik Unnoyan Society (PROYAS), a development organization based in Chapainawabganj.

It can be stated without doubt that this is the first time in the history of action for combating trafficking –in persons (ACT) in Bangladesh, where a mass media, especially a community radio, systematically has taken initiative to promote such kind of program. In fact, Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM has established a landmark in this connection.

Objectives of the study

This study attempts to evaluate the programs on the TIP and unsafe migration aired on Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM. This study also explores the overall performance of RM from the viewpoint of its listeners.

However, this study is designed to explore

- a) The achievements and the impact of the programs on the TIP and unsafe migration aired on Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM;
- b) The performance of RM from the viewpoint of its listeners;
- c) The expectations of the listeners from Radio Mahananda.

Background and Rationale of the Study

Trafficking in persons (TIP) and unsafe migration are a growing major concern in Bangladesh. Bangladesh is a country that faces both the problem of internal trafficking and a huge amount of cross border trafficking every year. Following the UN definition, Bangladesh in the present NPA 2012 (National Action Plan for Combating Human Trafficking) presents the following definition of human trafficking given by the The Human Trafficking Deterrence and Suppression ACT 2012 as:

"The selling, buying, recruitment, receipt, transportation, transfer, or harboring of any person for the purpose of sexual -exploitation, labor - exploitation or any other form of exploitation

Whether in or outside of Bangladesh by means of (a) threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, or (b) abduction, fraud or deception, or of the abuse of any person's socio -economic, environmental or other types of vulnerability, or (c) of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person".(National Action Plan for Combating Human Trafficking 2012: 7)

Bangladesh is one of the most vulnerable countries for trafficking today due to a host of factors. These are the large population of Bangladesh, chronic poverty among large groups of people ongoing natural disasters like cyclones, tornado, river erosion, drought, flood and lack of a shelter in disaster periods. Moreover, rural urban migration in search of work due to unemployment or natural disasters increase violence against women including the risk of being trafficked (Sarker and Panday. 2006). Bangladesh has a 4,222 kilometer long border with India covering 28 districts of Bangladesh and India as the main recipient country receives trafficked women through 20 transit points of the Bangladesh Indian border (Shamim, 2001). It is found in a study that at least 20,000 Bangladeshi women and children are trafficked to India and Pakistan and to Middle East countries every year. Bangladesh country report (2007) showed that 50,000 Bangladeshi girls are trafficked to or through India every year as we have border with India(Huda, 2006).

The concept of Human trafficking is an organized crime that commodifies human lives and violates human rights and dignity. It takes place both within and beyond a national boundary-internal trafficking and transnational/cross-border trafficking. Three ways in which persons are trafficked from Bangladesh: 1) he/she is sold by a family member, friend or neighbour; 2) he/she is tricked into going to another country with the promise of a job or a

marriage proposal; or 3) he/she is kidnapped and forcefully taken away (Dhaka Ahsania Mission, 2012).

Human trafficking, whether within and across borders is inextricably linked with forced or fraudulent or involuntary migration of people and end-object of this crime in sexual, forced labour or any form of exploitation of the persons being trafficked. Therefore irregular migration always runs the risk of human trafficking. A significant number of Bangladeshi trafficked victims consist of men (and women) recruited for overseas work with fraudulent employment offers who are subsequently exploited under conditions of forced labour or debt bondage. The new phenomenon of human trafficking for the purpose of labour exploitation has been on the rise, alongside with trafficking in women and children. (Bangladesh Country Report, 2011)

That is why, likewise trafficking, unsafe migration is also becoming a growing concern of Bangladesh, especially in Chapainawabganj area. It is generally observed that a huge number of people, especially poor people from the area like Chapainawabganj regularly migrate to abroad for bringing betterment in their lives. It is found in a study that found that the underlying cause of migration is mainly economic and social factors, i.e., unemployment, poverty, political and ethnic conflicts, religious, etc (Farhana and Rahman, 2012). Unemployment and poverty are very much evident in the catchment area of the RM that push the people of the area to migrate. It is also observed by the RM team that each and every year a significant number of people of Chapainawabganj are depending on unauthorized sources for their overseas migration that is creating various risks to their lives. It has been shown earlier from the country report 2011 that a significant number of Bangladeshi trafficked victims consist of men (and women) recruited for overseas work with fraudulent employment offers who are subsequently exploited under conditions of forced labour or debt bondage. This reality is clearly evident in Chapainawabganj area.

In fact, Migration and trafficking can be confusing topics. Migration, or movement, is an element of trafficking, as are coercion and exploitation. Because of this connection, many people working on anti-trafficking have been concerned with larger migration issues for a long time (GAATW Working Papers Series, 2010). While the connection exists in practice and some advocates have been working at this intersection, migration and trafficking are often kept separate – as separate concepts, as separate policies, and as separate social movements. Sometimes this specialization is useful so that issues related to trafficked persons, such as compensation and specific actions for justice, can be addressed in a focused way. Other times, the specialization can make advocates less effective or even create collateral damage. (Bangladesh Country Report, 2011)

However, there are 111 Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and 51 enclaves of Bangladesh in India. Bangladesh National Women Lawyers Association (BNWLA) in their report shows that these enclaves are used to collect the survivors and they are trafficked through these enclaves easily by the traffickers (Gazi, R. *et. al.* 2001). Traffickers use routes over land, air and water (BNWLA, 1997).

Twenty-eight districts of Bangladesh have common borders with India and two districts have borders with Myanmar, and those are being used by the traffickers in human trafficking, especially women and children.

According to intelligence sources, the frontier areas of Khulna, Jessore, Satkhira, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Mymensingh, Comilla, Brahmanbaria, and Sylhet are frequently used as land routes for human trafficking.

There are as many as 18 transit points along the India-Bangladesh border through which children and women are smuggled out of the country. The border areas of Khulna, Jessore, Satkhira, Rajshahi, Dinajpur, Rangpur, Mymensingh, Comilla, Brahmanbaria, and Sylhet are frequently used as land routes for trafficking. In the northern region, the districts of Kurigram, Lalmonirhat, Nilphamari, Panchagarh, Thakurgaon, Dinajpur, Naogaon, Chapai Nawabganj, and Rajshahi, and in the south, Jessore and Satkhira are the areas where women and children are most susceptible to trafficking. (Gazi, R. *et. al.* 2001)

However, it is apparent from this discussion that (a) TIP as well as unsafe migration is a growing concern of Bangladesh, (b) Unsafe migration is also an element of the TIP, (c) the catchment area of the RM is familiar as a transit point as shown in the several studies. From this viewpoint, RM cannot ignore such a burning issue. So, RM initiated to design programs regarding this issue to prevent TIP and to create an environment of safe migration in Chapainawabganj.

It can be mentioned that Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM has already aired a number of episodes of monthly (fortnightly from January 2014) magazine entitled *Swapner Thikhana*. RM is also broadcasting PSAs regarding TIP and unsafe migration ten to twelve times every day. This study is planned to assess the achievements of these programs. This study has also attempted to explore the overall performance of RM from the viewpoint of its listeners. And this is considered as the ground of this study.

Community Radio in Bangladesh, Radio Mahananda and TIP

Community radio is a new phenomenon in Bangladesh. Community radio is a type of radio service that caters to the interests of a certain area, broadcasting content that is popular to a local audience but which may often be overlooked by commercial or mass media broadcasters. A community radio station is one that is operated in the community, for the community, about the community and by the community. The community can be territorial or geographical - a township, village, district or island. It can also be a group of people with common interests, who are not necessarily living in one defined territory. Consequently, community radio can be managed or controlled by one group, by combining groups, or of people such as women, children, farmers, fisher folk, ethnic groups, or senior citizens. What distinguishes community radio from other media is the high level of people's participation, both in management and program production aspects. Furthermore, individual community members and local institutions are the principal sources of support for its operation. (UNESCO, 2002)

Proyas Manobik Unnoyan Society (PROYAS), an organization devoted to human rights and development since 1993, since the late 1990s has been advocating with the government and with other organizations for the promotion of Community Radio to address critical social issues at community level, such as poverty and social exclusion, empowerment of marginalized groups and catalyse the democratic process in decision making and ongoing development efforts. As a result of this type of series of advocacy campaign, the Government of Bangladesh has been able to perceive the necessity of community radio in the context of Bangladesh and the Government has adopted Community Radio Installation, Broadcast and Operation Policy in 2008. At the first phase, the Ministry of Information, Government of

People's Republic of Bangladesh has approved 14 Community Radio Initiators for installation and operation of community radio in Bangladesh in May, 2010.

PROYAS's Radio Mahananda (RM) is one of those 14 Community Radio Initiators. RM can be treated as one of the pioneers of CR in Bangladesh. RM has started its formal operation in February, 2012 from Chapainawabganj.

As a community radio station, the main target of Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM is marginalized as well as disadvantaged people of Chapainawabganj. A large number of people are living in Chapainawabganj who are far away from many of the fundamental rights like education, health, human rights, democracy and other social issues and challenges, etc. And that is why; many of them cannot perceive the problems of TIP and unsafe migration properly. In this regard, Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM can play a vital role to make people aware and sensitize about these issues to develop their capacity and reduce the risks. Under this circumstance, Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM has initiated to make magazine programs titled *Swapner Thikhana* (Address of Dream) and the PSAs on these issues as a part of their commitment towards disadvantaged people.

Brief Details of the Community Radio Programs regarding TIP and Unsafe Migration

In order to address the issue of TIP and unsafe migration Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM regularly broadcasts Public Service Announcements (PSA) and a monthly magazine program titled *Swapner Thikhana* (Address of Dream) to aware of and to sensitize people about TIP and unsafe migration.

Each and every *Swapner Thikhana* is based on a particular theme regarding the issue. *Swapner Thikhana* (Address of Dream) is composed of *Gambhira*, discussion, interview, etc. This 30-minutes long program is being appeared on RM once in a month (twice in a month since January 2014.).

RM has assigned a team to make the episodes of *Swapner Thikhana*. The team generally makes plan, design, and produce as well as broadcast the episodes. *Gambhira* for each episode is planned, produced and executed by the PROYAS Folk Theatre Institute, a cultural front of PROYAS.

The public service announcements (PSAs) regarding TIP and unsafe migration are being appeared on RM ten to twelve times every day. The PSAs are composed of statement, dialogue, slogan, music, etc. Those PSAs have been prepared by the Winrock International (An international organization working for combating trafficking) for RM.

Methodology and Methods of Data collection

The methodology consists of Interview, FGD, Observation and Desktop Review. Both qualitative and quantitative approaches have been followed.

Interview:

In this study, interview method has been conducted through a set of pre-designed questionnaires among the sampled community radio listeners from the catchment area of Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM.

However, a pre-test has been conducted among 10 respondents to test the effectiveness of the questionnaire and to find out possible inadequacies, ambiguities, and problems. After the pre-test, necessary correction and modifications were made in the questionnaires.

Focus Group Discussion (FGD)

The FGD has been conducted among the listeners and the programme makers of *Swapner Thikhana* (Address of Dream) of Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM. A pre-designed checklist has been used while conducting the sessions of FGD. The checklist has helped the study team to conduct their sessions on the right track.

Observation

Observation method has been used without asking and informing the respondents directly in order to get more reliable and authentic information that they did not inform while conducting the sessions of FGD and Interview. The expression, attitude, mood, style of speaking, etc. of the respondents has been trying to observe with due attention to get an overall evaluation.

Desktop Review

Desktop Review method has been applied to get the secondary source of data which supplemented to write this report.

Sources of Data

Necessary data have been collected both from primary and secondary sources. Primary data have been collected from the key informants through using the methods of FGD, Interview and Observation. On the other hand, secondary data have been collected from the various sources such as published books, leaflets, research reports and documents. The secondary sources of data have been used to the supplement of the primary data.

Definition of Population

All of the listeners as well as the program makers and employees of Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM have been considered as the population of the study.

Sampling for Interview Survey

Category of Respondents	Sample Size	Sampling procedure
Listeners of Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM	200	Random

Sampling for FGD

Category of Respondents	Sample Size
Listeners of Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM	30
Program makers of <i>Swapner Thikhana</i> (Address of Dream) of Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM	6

Data Processing and Analysis

After completing the data collection, all the collected have been edited and errors have been detected and corrected accordingly.

Tabulation, coding and simple statistical treatment with graphical presentation have been used to analyse the data of the study.

Result and Discussion

It should be noted here that the incorporation of community radio has created a new dimension in the field of action for combating trafficking –in persons (ACT). There are 1.8 million people are living in the catchment area of Radio Mahananda (RM) 98.8 FM and according to the survey RM authority 0.35 million people regularly tune the radio that created a great opportunity to run action for combating trafficking –in persons (ACT) through CR. It is found in several studies that as CR is committed to work for grass roots' people, it has become an important institution to deal the issues related to grass roots' people. It has been evident from the available data that most of the listeners of the RM see TIP and unsafe migration as a problem of their locality. Table 1 indicates that according to the listeners of RM, TIP and unsafe migration are creating the problems like socioeconomic loss, cheating, familial crisis, physical and mental loss, loss of lives and social disorder.

Table 1
Why TIP and unsafe migration is felt as a problem by the
listeners of Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM (Multiple response)

	Frequency	Percent
Socioeconomic loss	87	43.5%
People are cheated	46	23%
Physical and mental loss	57	28.5%
Familial crisis	68	34%
Loss of lives	33	16.5%
Social disorder	28	14%
No answer	18	9%
Total	200	100%

Table 2 shows that the PSAs related to TIP and unsafe migration (prepared by the WI for RM) regularly appeared on Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM has gained attention of most (92%) of the listeners (table 10). That means a huge number of listeners listen those PSAs regularly and that is why they can learn about the adverse effects and other necessary concerns of TIP and unsafe migration.

Table 2

Is there any program or message on the TIP and unsafe migration is heard by the listeners of Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	184	92%
No	16	8%
Total	200	100%

Only 8% (shown in the table 10) of the respondents mentioned that they did not listen any program on the TIP and unsafe migration on Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM. But whenever they were asked to offer comments about the PSAs aired on Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM, all of them mentioned that they listened the PSAs (as shown in table 3). It means that actually all of the respondents listen program or messages on the TIP and unsafe migration aired on Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM.

The PSAs (prepared by the WI for RM) related to aware people about TIP and unsafe migration appeared on Radio mahananda ten to twelve times in a day seemed interesting to most (92%) of the listeners., According to the listeners the PSAs are presented in an interesting and effective way and that is why they termed the PSAs as interesting. So they can easily perceive the theme of the PSAs. This opinion was expressed in the FGD session.

Table 3

Is the PSAs aired on Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM on TIP and unsafe migration seemed to interesting to the listeners?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	184	92%
No	16	8%
Total	200	100%

The listeners also opined that those PSAs can benefit people (table 4) as those PSAs are contributing to (i) to make people aware, (ii) to inform people about TIP and

Table 4

Can the PSAs aired on Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM on TIP and unsafe migration benefit people?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	199	99.5%
No	1	0.5%
Total	200	100%

unsafe migration, (iii) people can know the causes of the problem, (iv) to make the people free from TIP etc. (table 5)

Table 5

How do the PSAs aired on Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM on TIP and unsafe migration benefit people? (Multiple response)

	Frequency	Percent
To make people aware	132	66.33%
To inform people	58	29.15%
People can know the causes of TIP	89	44.72%
To make people free from TIP	36	18.09%
Program on TIP help people	63	31.66%
Total	199	100%

It is also revealed in the interview survey that 89% (table 6-7) of the listeners listen the magazine program *Swapner Thikhana* related to TIP and unsafe migration that appeared on RM once in a month (twice in a month since last six months) as a part CMPPHT project activities.

Table 6

Do the listeners of Radio Mahananda 98.8 FM listen the program *Swapner Thikhana* related to TIP and unsafe migration?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	178	89%
No	22	11%
Total	200	100%

Although that 89% of the listeners listen the magazine program *Swapner Thikhana*, table 7 shows that among them 47.19% regularly and 52.81% irregularly listen *Swapner Thikhana*. It should be noted here that *Swapner Thikhana* is appearing on RM only once in a month (twice since January 2014). So this is such a type of program which is not listened regularly by a majority portion of listeners.

Table 7

Listening pattern of the listeners of the program *Swapner Thikhana*.

	Frequency	Percent
Regular	84	47.19%
Irregular	94	52.81%
Total	178	100%

And table 8 indicates that due to lack of time and hurriedness of the listeners, a number of them are becoming irregular listeners.

Table 8

Causes of irregular listening pattern of the listeners of the program *Swapner Thikhana*.

	Frequency	Percent
Lack of time	67	71.28%
Hurriedness	40	42.55%
Problem in signal	1	1.06%
Total	94	100%

Although this program is treated as well (table 9) by most (85.96%) of the listeners, if a listener fails to tune RM on the very day and also misses to tune during rebroadcasting the program, he/she becomes an irregular listener. That is why many of the listeners are becoming irregular listeners that has been discussed during FGD. And that is why some of the listeners want to get this magazine program as a weekly event.

Table 9

Remarks of the listeners on *Swapner Thikhana*

	Frequency	Percent
Good	153	85.96%
Usual standard	25	14.04%
Bad	0	0%
Total	178	100%

It is apparent in the table 10 that listeners think *Swapner Thikhana* is informative, it creates awareness, it tells about the bad effect of TIP and unsafe migration and people can be more watchful during migration. For these reasons this magazine is treated as well by them.

Table 10

Why do the listeners treat the program *Swapner Thikhana* as good? (Multiple response)

	Frequency	Percent
It is informative	63	41.18%
It creates awareness	79	51.63%
It tells about the bad effect of TIP and unsafe migration	56	36.60%
People can be more watchful during migration	83	54.25%
Total	153	100%

The magazine titled *Swapner Thikhana* is made of various infotainment radio formats like *Gambhira*, discussion, interview, expert opinions, experiences of the trafficked victims, etc. Table 11 reveals most of the listeners (74.71%) treated *Gambhira* as their most favourite part of the program. In fact, it is also revealed during FGD that most people of Chapainawabganj prefer to enjoy *Gambhira*.

Table 11

Which part of the program *Swapner Thikhana* is liked most by the listeners?

	Frequency	Percent
<i>Gambhira</i>	133	74.71%
Discussion	42	23.60%
Other	3	1.69%
Total	178	100%

All of the respondents (table 12) opined for continuation of the magazine program *Swapner Thikhana* as they are being benefitted to be aware of the issue.

Table 12

Should the program *Swapner Thikhana* be continued: respondents' feedback?

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	178	100%
No	0	0%
Total	178	100%

The listeners opined for continuation of the magazine program *Swapner Thikhana* as people can become aware on the TIP and unsafe migration this program and get necessary information in this connection (table 13). They also opine in the FGD that this magazine should be appeared as a weekly program.

Table 13

Why should the program *Swapner Thikhana* be continued: respondents' feedback?

	Frequency	Percent
People can become aware on the TIP and unsafe migration	123	69.10%
People can get information on the TIP and unsafe migration regularly	55	30.90%
Total	178	100%

It is apparent in the previous discussion of this chapter that inclusion of community radio for this project has opened a new door to fight against ACT in the context of Bangladesh. It has been revealed from this chapter that listeners of Radio Mahananda are feeling interest to listen this type of program as TIP and unsafe migration is becoming a growing concern in their locality. This type of program can help them to be aware and alert in this regard which has been apparent from this discussion based on available data. In fact, some changes in awareness level have already been seen in Chapainawabganj. According to the survey of the Radio Mahananda team, a number of migration seekers regularly come to District Employment and Manpower Office (DEMO) to seek necessary information. Many of them admit that they are feeling the urgency of this type of initiative because of being motivated by the relevant programs of Radio Mahananda. After starting the programs, a

number of migration seekers regularly knock the program makers over cell phones or in RM office. In addition, listeners of the programs frequently write to RM through the postal service and send SMS to express their queries, opinions, suggestions or criticisms in this connection. Moreover, as the common people are becoming alert from the programs aired on Radio Mahananda, it is observed by the RM team that the racketeers are becoming frightened as they are facing complications to conduct their misdeeds.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The introduction of Radio Mahananda has created a new dimension in the social and development arena of Chapainawabganj. This venture of RM is being widely appreciated by the people of this area. Radio Mahananda is contributing to create awareness, to prevent TIP, to fight against child marriage, to aware people of education and to get proper information on various issues. Through these ways RM is bringing changes in its catchment area. It has been observed that the use of CR in ACT has been widely appreciated by the listeners. According to the survey RM authority, there are 0.35 million people of the RM catchment area regularly tune the radio that created a great opportunity to run ACT through CR. Available data also reveals that listeners of community radio showed their interests towards programs on the TIP and unsafe migration. Some changes in awareness level have already been seen in Chapainawabganj. According to the survey of the Radio Mahananda team, a number of migration seekers regularly come to District Employment and Manpower Office (DEMO) to seek necessary information. Many of them admit that they are feeling the urgency of this type of initiative because of being motivated by the relevant programs of Radio Mahananda.

Recommendations

Some important recommendations can be drawn on the basis of available data and observations from this study. These are as follows:

- 89% (table 6-7) of the listeners listen the magazine program *Swapner Thikhana* related to TIP and unsafe migration that appeared on RM once in a month (twice in a month since last six months). Hence, 47.19% regularly and 52.81% irregularly listen *Swapner Thikhana* (table 7). Although this program is treated as well by most (85.96%) of the listeners, if a listener fails to tune RM on the very day and also misses to tune during rebroadcasting the program, he/she becomes an irregular listener. That is why many of the listeners are becoming irregular listeners that has been discussed during FGD. That is why the listeners interested in the issues want this magazine as a weekly program so that they can get enough chances to tune the program.
- All of the respondents (table 14) opined for continuation of the magazine program *Swapner Thikhana* as they are being benefitted to be aware of the issue. It means community radio has become an important tool to make people aware of TIP and unsafe migration.
- It is apparent both from interview survey and FGD that most of the listeners (74.71%) treated *Gambhira* as their most favourite part of the program. So use of *Gambhira* can be fostered to disseminate messages about TIP and unsafe migration as an effective tool.
- Available data and observations portray the potentials of community radio to combat ACT. Various types of programs should be designed to aware and to motivate people about the issues.

- Despite the commitment and eagerness of the programme makers of RM to come forward to making various types of programs related TIP and unsafe migration, scarcity of financial supports is creating a barrier in this connection. As a community radio, RM is a non-profit organization. This is becoming difficult for RM to make such type of programs without the financial supports of relevant donor organizations. So, donor organizations should think about the situation and they should come forward to utilize the prospects of CR in preventing TIP and unsafe migration.

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