

CSR for “Red Light Area Workers”: Psychiatry on Brothel Houses in the Perspective of Bangladesh

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Abstract

The area under discussion “Corporate Social Responsibility” in its present form and content has gained popular attention only in recent years, its origin can be traced back to the evolution of the concept of a welfare state. This gave rise to the idea of a welfare state, which was further strengthened by the growth of democracy and of respect to human dignity during the last 150 years. From that view point our research is conducted on the very sensitive area of any society that means “BROTHEL HOUSE in Bangladesh” The changing image of business in the recent years has lent further support to the idea of social responsibility. The study uses primary (20 respondents from three categories of sex workers (SW) were selected randomly for interview) 51 were floating, 76 were brothel workers and the rest, 94, were hotel sex workers and published secondary data from various relevant sources financial reports, websites, journals, publications and the researcher have used experience regarding the country’s socio economic culture. Corporate Social Responsibility is vital part of every corporate. Historically, business organizations were created as economic entities designed to provide goods and services to societal members as well as BROTHEL members. The profit motive was established as the primary incentive for entrepreneurship. Before it was anything else, business organization was the basic economic unit in our society. As such, its principal role was to produce goods and services that consumers needed and wanted and to make an acceptable profit in the process, for this reason they should provide CSR towards Sex Worker.

Keywords: Corporate Social Responsibility, Sex Worker, Brothel House, Corporate Culture, Stakeholders.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The subject "Corporate Social Responsibility" in its present form and content has gained popular attention only in recent years, its origin can be traced back to the evolution of the concept of a welfare state. This gave rise to the idea of a welfare state, which was further strengthened by the growth of democracy and of respect to human dignity during the last 150 years. From that view point our research is conducted on the very sensitive area of any society that means "BROTHEL HOUSE in Bangladesh" The changing image of business in the recent years has lent further support to the idea of social responsibility. Some public opinion have left businessman disenchanted. It was revealed that the businessman is viewed as an individual who does not cares for others, who ignored social problems, who prey upon the population, who exploits labor, and who is a selfish money grabber. As like many countries in Bangladesh "BROTHEL HOUSE" is also neglected. In Bangladesh there are many companies whose main segment is those "BROTHEL HOUSE". They earn most of share of their income from this segment. From this view point we state our problem statement as "Whether corporation do corporate social responsibility on BROTHEL HOUSE in Bangladesh."

CSR is a concept that frequently overlaps with similar approaches such as corporate sustainability, corporate sustainable development, corporate responsibility, and corporate citizenship. While CSR does not have a universal definition, many see it as the private sector's way of integrating the economic, social, and environmental imperatives of their activities. As such, CSR closely resembles the business pursuit of sustainable development and the triple bottom line. In addition to integration into corporate structures and processes, CSR also frequently involves creating innovative and proactive solutions to societal and environmental challenges, as well as collaborating with both internal and external stakeholders to improve CSR performance. It is generally understood to be the way a company achieves a balance or integration of economic, environmental, and social imperatives while at the same time addressing shareholder and stakeholder expectations. CSR is generally accepted as applying to firms wherever they operate in the domestic and global economy. The way businesses engage or involve the shareholders, employees, customers, suppliers, governments, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and other stakeholders is usually a key feature of the concept. While business compliance with laws and regulations on social, environmental and economic objectives set the official level of CSR performance, CSR is often understood as involving the private sector commitments and activities that extend beyond this foundation of compliance with laws. From a progressive business perspective, CSR usually involves focusing on new opportunities as a way to respond to interrelated economic, societal and environmental demands in the marketplace. Many firms believe that this focus provides a clear competitive advantage and stimulates corporate innovation. This study conducted to understand the CSR motive towards sex workers of Bangladesh.

2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Red light area workers or sex workers or prostitutes refer to that section of women population who are engaged, legally or illegally, part time or full-time, regular or irregular sexual acts for money or for any other material gain. The act of their doing is called prostitution. In the mean time they are also customer of corporate products and corporate gain profit from them but as

viewpoint of corporate philanthropy what the responsibility shows corporate towards them in this study we want to observe this situation on Brothel Houses in Bangladesh.

3. AN OVERVIEW OF PROSTITUTION IN BANGLADESH

Red light area workers or sex workers or prostitutes refer to that section of women population who are engaged, legally or illegally, part time or full-time, regular or irregular sexual acts for money or for any other material gain. The act of their doing is called prostitution. Some of the main reasons why people are put in brothels are growing poverty (families sell the children into prostitution), unemployment (people may become prostitutes if they have no other way to earn money) increasing urbanization (urban areas are where most of the brothels are), industrialization, migration (many of the prostitutes are from out of the area or country), families that have broken up because of abuse, incest, rape, or orphaned children, people with poor education or complete lack thereof, and young people who are lured by big cities and aspirations of work in Bollywood. Poverty is certainly driving rural young women to cities. They take job in the garment factories or work as housemaids or in any other sectors. Their employers sexually abuse and harass them and finally drive them thus losing chastity to the profession of prostitution. Prostitution is not a new phenomenon in Bangladesh. Religion although does not permit prostitution, its law does not prevent a woman from becoming a prostitute if she likes to be. This oldest institution having enrooted deep in the society cannot be abolished overnight. A study revealed that an overwhelming majority of the population in Dhaka city favored the existence of prostitution. Yet, the people engaged in the profession always encounter several dilemmas and vulnerabilities. Harassment by the clients, law enforcing agency under the pretext that this profession is not socially sanctioned has been a common phenomenon. The sex market is expanding at an unprecedented pace and touching every strata of the society. To meet the ever growing and diverse sex demand in the recent years, more and more children and adult women have enrolled in the booming market. Commercial sex takes place in many kinds of ways and involves many different types of people, many of whom are in no way stereotypical. People from various backgrounds and classes sell sex and they do so for a broad range of reasons. In fact, between the educated and resourceful woman who chooses commercial sex from a broad range of possibilities and the poor, uneducated woman who is physically forced to do it, there is a whole continuum of situations.

Most sex workers rely on the support of third parties in their work. Many third parties are crucial to the protection and safety of sex workers and to the provision of sex work itself. However, some third parties can and do exploit sex workers. Sex workers' personal relationships with family, friends, lovers and husbands also vary greatly. Some sex workers are forced to enter or remain in the industry by people with whom they have personal relationships, and others enjoy supportive relationships that can have a crucial role in their well-being and safety. A portion of the hotel and floating sex workers cohabit in Dhaka City with their brokers (*dalal*). Therefore, they could not enjoy complete liberty. They stay together with the brokers under the pretext that they are family members so that neighbors could not guess their profession. They hand over half of the income to their *dalals*. They were either captured from rural areas or other spots such as launch and bus terminals, or were negotiated mutually to initiate into this profession.

The members of the law enforcing agency are well aware of profession and the place of their stay. They more often visit them to collect money and demand sex for free. In some cases, police harass, abuse, and bribe sex workers. Police more often become the main source of violence towards sex workers. Some police officers extort money from sex workers in exchange for not arresting them. Police are also a major client group. These sex workers were usually taken to remote hotels from their stay as there is likelihood to encounter familiar faces. A study indicates that the majorities (58 per cent) of the sex workers are victims of violence during their professional activities and torture inflicted by the police is the highest. Police torture includes extraction of money, demand for free sex, harassment, and arrest without any warrant issue. The study shows that business of over 30% of the sex workers is controlled by policemen, and consequently a major part of their income is taken away by them. Brothel sex workers asked with great grievances 'what sort of torture is this?' They cannot wear sandal or shoes when go out of the walls of brothels and have to wear yashmack. They are not allowed to wear *salwar* and *kamiz*. They have to pay more than usual to watch a film in cinema halls. The dead bodies of sex Workers are not allowed to bury. They are either thrown in rivers or dumped in the sands. They asked whether the visitors received the same award from the society. They demanded the same award for the clients as well.

3.1 Brothels in Mymensingh

We are not sure how to start i.e. read this from a blog. We want to spread out what actually happening to brothels. It is one of most sadist thing that is happening to women's in our world that is responsible to stopped by any kind of organization. Poor thing is we call our nation as she not as he. Human torches females everywhere. Ever she got a he inside her but until unless that he evolves from she. It is difficult to change the world of brothel. Every government involves in this kind of activities whoever comes and goes they never take action against this kind of torching. Every major city got a separate area for brothel known as red light area. Thailand governments get most of its income from this brothel. In one of the 14 official brothels in Bangladesh there are 800 rooms and 900 sex workers are poisoned in against their will and wish. Each worker has to server 20 to 25 customers each day it is a common practice in brothel in Mymensingh. They are forced to take drugs like Oradexon-steroid used by farmers to fatten the cows. It has become a common drug available in every shop in Mymensingh. It actually increases their appetite, making them gain weight rapidly, so they look healthy for their customers. The drug's side effects include headaches, chest pains, and skin rashes, gastric, swelling of the body, stomach aches, high blood sugar and pressure.

3.2 Child Prostitution

Hubs for child prostitution are Bangladesh. Mainly these girls are sod to their clients in the name of bride. They don't know what is happening and when they realize. It becomes too late for them to avoid it. Most of these girls are put into drugs, at one stage they become addicted to those drugs and can't move out of it

3.3 Hell on Earth

In the brothels, the children are tortured, sometimes kept in cages, and are sexually abused or raped. The virgins are kept together, away from the other prostitutes, because of a false and

widely-believed idea that one can cure themselves of sexually transmitted diseases by engaging in intercourse with a virgin. The prostitutes cannot earn any money until their original price has been paid off. They are moved around often to avoid familiarity by police and customers.

3.4 Diseases

Having the most people with AIDS is partially due to the brothels. As mentioned above, many believe that through sex with a virgin, STD's can be cured. The result of this is widespread gonorrhoea and syphilis in the brothels. Other sexually transmitted diseases are tuberculosis, meningitis, scabies, chronic pelvic infections, etc. DGHS (2000).

3.5 Rehabilitation Child Prostitutes from the Brothels

Some of the children or prostitutes in the brothels escape, and go to or are taken to rehabilitation centers. These centers are a whole different problem in and of themselves. While they are meant to help patients get off of the drugs that they were taking in the brothels, or help them reintegrate into society, the conditions of the rehab centers are terrible, due to lack of donations or government funding. Some of the people in the centers say that their lives were better before, when they were living in the brothels. Often, the owner of a brothel will come into the rehab center claiming to be a brother or relative of the prostitute or child, taking the patient with them. Khan MA (2002).

4. LITERATURE REVIEW

According to the study of Hossain (et al, 2010, 39(3)) Dauladia brothel, Rajbari shows their monthly income was Taka 6 thousands to 25 thousands. Majority of them were adolescent or young adult and unmarried. About 51.3% of them had no children and rest had children. The factors induced to adopt sex selling profession were broker's motivation and/or misguide, poverty or financial insolvency, willingly and born in the brothel. Three to fifteen clients visited the sex sellers every day. Nearly 72.0% of them used condom by their clients, 23.9% oral pills and condom, and were 4.4% injections and condom respectively. Knowledge of the sex sellers about STIs including HIV/AIDS was found satisfactory. An alarming finding was that majority of them had poor knowledge about STIs & HIV/AIDS. About 29.2% fathers of them were farmers, 21.3% day labours, 19.4% small businessmen, 10.0% transport driver and 4.4% service holders. Client's occupation was 38.1% business men, 30.9% transport workers, 19.4% service holders, and 11.6% were students. Altering their sexual act and behaviors and substitute rehabilitation may be the applicable way to overcome this social problem.

Floating Sex Workers (FSWs) are the most underprivileged among all the commercial sex workers in Bangladesh. They do not have voices in society and what have are heard always against them. Moreover, they are facing problems, hazards and leading very miserable life, in spite of being a member of the society. It is tried to explore the factors affecting in harassment and rehabilitation of FSWs in Bangladesh. For this, a total of 100 FSWs were interviewed from Rajshahi City Corporation during January to March 2011. Percentage distribution and logistic regression method is used to analyze the data. The results point out that age, education, place of origin and duration in the profession, among other factors have been identified as the factor affecting the harassment and rehabilitation process of FSWs more. This study also identifies that social acceptance, proper opportunity of employment and elimination of various obstacles could reduce

the harassment and indicate the suitable way of their rehabilitation. Therefore, to address the issues of the FSWs in an appropriate manner and to alleviate their sufferings, befitting their rehabilitation, both government and NGOs must come up with some specific programs in relation to social education and awareness. (Ali et al. 2013)

The Constitution of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, under section 18(2), provides that: "the State shall adopt effective measures to prevent prostitution and gambling." Despite that intention, prostitution is legal as long as the prostitute is female and is an adult. Bangladesh does, however, prohibit the prostitution of minor girls under the age of 18. The Bangladeshi Penal Code, under sections 372 and 373 prohibit the selling and buying of minors for the purpose of prostitution, and provide for a penalty of up to ten years imprisonment and a fine. The inducement of a minor girl to go to a place where she may be forced or seduced to engage in illicit intercourse is also explicitly prohibited under section 366A of the Penal Code: Whoever, by any means whatsoever, induces any minor girl under the age of eighteen years to go from any place or to do any act with the intent that such a girl may be or knowing that it is likely that she will be, forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person shall be punishable with imprisonment which may extend to 10 years and shall also be liable to fine. The preamble to the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act of 1933 states: "It is expedient to make better provision for the suppression of brothels and of traffic in women and girls for immoral purposes."

The punishments provided for under this Act seem to be fairly lenient. For example, under this Act if a female girl is detained against her will in a place of prostitution, or in any premises with the intent that she engage in sexual intercourse with a male other than her husband, the punishment for such an offense is "imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine which may extend to one thousand Taka or with both."⁵ Further exposing the leniency of punishment provided for under this Act is the punishment provided for the solicitation of a prostitute: "imprisonment of either description which may extend to one month or with fine which may extend to one hundred Taka or with both."⁶ Some other provisions of this Act make it a punishable offense to keep a brothel or live on the earnings of a prostitute, to name a few. For such offenses, the punishment provided is typically not more than a few years at most. An interesting aspect to this Act is that if the minor girl is removed from such a situation, she may be placed in temporary custody as deemed suitable by the government. As such, it is possible for girls to be placed in the same facilities as criminals, unless a safe house can be provided. The enactment of the Prevention of Oppression against Women and Children Act of 2000 was instrumental in providing legislation that deals directly with the trafficking of women and children. Since trafficking in persons often involves forced prostitution it is important to discuss this Act here.

Under section 5(i) the trafficking of a woman for the purpose of, interlaid, prostitution: Whoever fetches from abroad or dispatches or sends abroad for prostitution . . . for the purpose of torturing her in rent or otherwise or, keeps a woman in his possession, custody or security for such purpose, he shall be punished with death or transportation for life or with rigorous imprisonment of either description which may extend to twenty years but not less than ten years and also with fine. And lastly, under Section 5(iii), "if the caretaker of a brothel or any person engaged in the management of the brothel, keeps in his possession or custody of any woman

through sale, rent or otherwise, he shall be deemed, if not proved otherwise, to have bought or rented or taken in possession or custody of that woman to use that woman as a prostitute and shall be punished under sub-section (i). Before taking any action, police officers will go into brothels and warn the owners of future raids. This is one of the biggest problems that contribute to the continuation of the brothels. In 1956, the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act (SITA) forbade operation in sex-trade in India. It did not technically make sex trafficking illegal- rather it made it "forbidden"- and was greatly problematic because of its lack of enforcement, and it's imitating of prostitution to the female gender. This law was later amended and known as Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (ITPA) of 1986. The amendment called for more strict enforcement, the recognition of both genders in prostitution, as well as a system that identifies prostitution in three categories: children (ages 1-16), minors (ages 16-18), and majors (18+). Violations that involve children or minors would be punished more severely, but even the new law has not proven to be significantly more effective. Today, it is easy for a brothel owner to escape punishment by feigning ignorance.

Bangladesh is a low HIV prevalence country with several well-documented at-risk groups, the most prominent of which is brothel-based sex workers. Using two waves of HIV behavioral surveillance data for a national sample of all operating registered brothels supplemented by historical and observational accounts, this article presents a case study of the changing conditions in the brothels. Between the two waves of surveillance, several brothels were forcibly closed; the number of sex workers dropped; the average number of clients per woman rose; and overall safety, both in terms of violence and protected sex, did not improve. Only treatment-seeking behavior for sexually transmitted diseases was positively changed. Continued surveillance of the possible negative impact of HIV prevention programs is under way. Protective policies are needed to facilitate improved HIV prevention and safety of sex workers, a key to controlling the HIV epidemic. (Jenkins 2002)

5. METHODOLOGY

Population and Sampling

A total of 20 respondents from three categories of sex workers (SW) were selected randomly for interview. Fifty-one were floating, 76 were brothel workers and the rest, 94, were hotel sex workers. To determine the sample a standard method was employed keeping the level of precision at \pm five per cent and 95 per cent confidence interval. Floating sex workers were selected from Dhaka city operating at different parks under open sky (Suhrawardi, Agargaon and Ramna parks); hotel sex workers were selected from the mediocre hotels in Dhaka city from Magh Bazar and Shanti Nagar Area for the study. Sex workers from brothels namely Gangina brothel located in Mymensingh district town were selected. Taking gender sensitivity into consideration, female interviewers were recruited for data collection, while for quality control the author supervised the work. Both close-ended open-ended questionnaires were used to collect data. Three qualitative sessions (focus group discussions-FGD) were conducted. For analyzing data both descriptive and analytical statistics have been applied. For the purpose of this study, the sampling technique used is probability sampling based on simple random sampling. A simple random sample is a subset of individuals (a sample) chosen from a larger set (a population).

6. DATA ANALYSIS

Theories endorse that only economic necessities don't force the women to run this profession or pave the way of prostitution rather sexual desire play role, while study revealed a broad range of reasons. Table.1 shows that all categories of women such as married, unmarried, abandoned or separated (refers to a situation that husband and wife live separately but they were not divorced formally) and divorced who have been initiated into this profession for varied reasons. Data show that the highest percentage (67 per cent) of unmarried sex workers serve in hotels, while the lowest percentage (18 per cent) of unmarried women operates as the floating sex workers. The percentage of married sex workers was the highest (42 per cent) in brothels, but it was the lowest (17 per cent) for hotel sex workers. The percentage of separated or abandoned women was almost the same among all groups. The percentage of divorced women was the highest (12 per cent) among the floating sex workers, while it was the lowest (six per cent) among hotel sex workers. Irrespective of the groups, unmarried girls operate prostitution were the highest (45 per cent) followed by married ones (28 per cent), while the divorced cases were the lowest 10 per cent. The high demand for the unmarried and young girls in the sex market draws them more as compared to married and older and women with kids. A significantly higher percentage of either separated or abandoned women become floating sex workers compared with hotel and floating sex workers. Sudden break in family bondage put them into economic hardship; and initiating into floating sex working is easier than choosing other two options. Analysis further shows that a significantly higher percentage of unmarried women/girls become hotel sex workers than other categories while a significantly higher percentage of married women became brothel sex workers. Another study shows that 64 per cent of the sex workers were previously married and of the married ones, about 84 per cent were deserted due to poverty, the rest being abandoned or separated, divorced, or widowed.

Table 1. Marital status of sex workers

Status	F	%
Unmarried	09	45%
Married	05	25%
Separated and abandoned	03	15%
Divorced	03	15%
Total	20	100%

Source: Taken from primary data.

6.1 Demographic Study of Prostitution:

Age ranges of the SWs have been one of the major concerns in the discourse of child prostitution. Girls/women can initiate themselves into this profession at or above 18 years of age. Data show that about 4 per cent of the HSWs were from the age group of 10-14, while 16 per cent were from the FSWs and 5 per cent of the BSWs from the same age group. From the age group of 15-19 of HSWs constituted 31 per cent, floating 20 per cent, and BSWs 34 per cent. The highest percentage of sex workers of this age group belonged to hotels because of high demand for young girls. They were more expensive compared with the other two categories. Nearly 39 per cent of the hotel sex workers belonged to the 20-24 age group and brothel sex workers totaled 18 per cent. The lowest percentage of sex workers was in the 30-34 age group among all categories while it was highest

among floating ones (18 per cent). About 10 per cent of the sex workers were from the age group of 35-39 among the floating, but no sex worker was found of this age group in other categories. Irrespective of the categories about seven percent of sex workers started their operation from the age of 10 to 14. With the age on increase the percentage of sex workers decreases due to the diminishing demand of the older age women. A significantly higher percentage of children operate as brothel sex workers as compared to floating ones. Another study shows that 44 per cent of the sex workers are of 15-20 years of age and 12 per cent are in the age group of 10-15

Table 2. Age group of sex workers by category

Age Group	F	%
HSWs		
10-14	4	4
15-19	29	31
20-24	37	39
25-29	20	21
30-34	4	4

FWSs	F	%
10-14	8	16
15-19	10	20
20-24	9	18
25-29	10	20
30-34	9	18
35-39	5	10

BSWs	F	%
10-14	4	5
15-19	34	45
20-24	23	30
25-29	13	17
30-34	2	3

Source; Taken from primary data Note; HSWs=Hotel Sex Workers, FSWs=Floating Sex Workers, BSWs=Brothel Sex Workers.

6.2 Empirical application on Brothel house($Y=a+bx$)

Products that are used by prostitutes are taken as independent variable and CSR provided by corporate is dependent variable. According to this study and data sources, the empirical model is applied below:

$$y = a + bx$$

where Y is an independent variable and X is the dependent variable.

Actually in brothel house the prostitute's uses such things that helps them either in making them more attractive or make them physically attractive. We mention underneath the category using products;

1. *Cosmetics*. (Nail Polish, Lipsticks, EyeBrow, Eyeshadow, Perfume, Lux soap)
2. *Medicine*. ORADEXON- steroid used by farmers to fatten the cows, FEMICON-medicine for avoid pregnancy)
3. *Dotted*. (Variety of condoms in Bangladesh such as: Panther, Hero, Raza)

Basically organizations of above products sell products to their main segments on brothel house so the corporate industry get huge amount of revenues from the segments. *But it is a matter of regret that in Bangladesh there is not any Organization which does their CSR on Brothel house. As brothel house members use the above mentioned products, so corporate house or Producer Company has to perform some responsibilities.*

7. CORPORATION'S RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARDS "BROTHEL HOUSE" SEX WORKER:

7.1 Economic Responsibilities

Historically, business organizations were created as economic entities designed to provide goods and services to societal members as well as BROTHEL members. The profit motive was established as the primary incentive for entrepreneurship. Before it was anything else, business organization was the basic economic unit in our society. As such, its principal role was to produce goods and services that consumers needed and wanted and to make an acceptable profit in the process.

At some point the idea of the profit motive got transformed into a notion of maximum profits, and this has been an enduring value ever since. All other business responsibilities are predicated upon the economic responsibility of the firm, because without it the others become moot considerations. But corporation maximizes profit by providing products for them through the third party (retailers) and thus maintains their economic responsibilities for the prostitutes.

7.2 Legal Responsibilities

As a partial fulfillment of the "social contract" between business and society firms are expected to pursue their economic missions within the framework of the law. Legal responsibilities reflect a view of "codified ethics" in the sense that every corporation should follow this.

7.3 Ethical Responsibilities

Although economic and legal responsibilities embody ethical norms about fairness and justice, ethical responsibilities embrace those activities and practices that are expected or prohibited by societal members even though they are not codified into law. Ethical responsibilities embody those standards, norms, or expectations that reflect a concern for what consumers, employees, shareholders, and the community regard as fair, just, or in keeping with the respect or protection of stakeholders' moral rights. Business organization should supply low cost products for the BROTHEL members but must be maintain at least a range of quality.

7.4 Philanthropic Responsibilities

Philanthropy encompasses those corporate actions that are in response to society's expectation that businesses be good corporate citizens. This includes actively engaging in acts or programs to promote human welfare or goodwill. *Every corporation should treat prostitutes as human not only as profit making organ.* In summary, the total corporate social responsibility of business entails the simultaneous fulfillment of the firm's economic, legal, ethical, and philanthropic

responsibilities. Stated in more pragmatic and managerial terms, the CSR firm should strive to make a profit, obey the law, be ethical, and be a good corporate citizen.

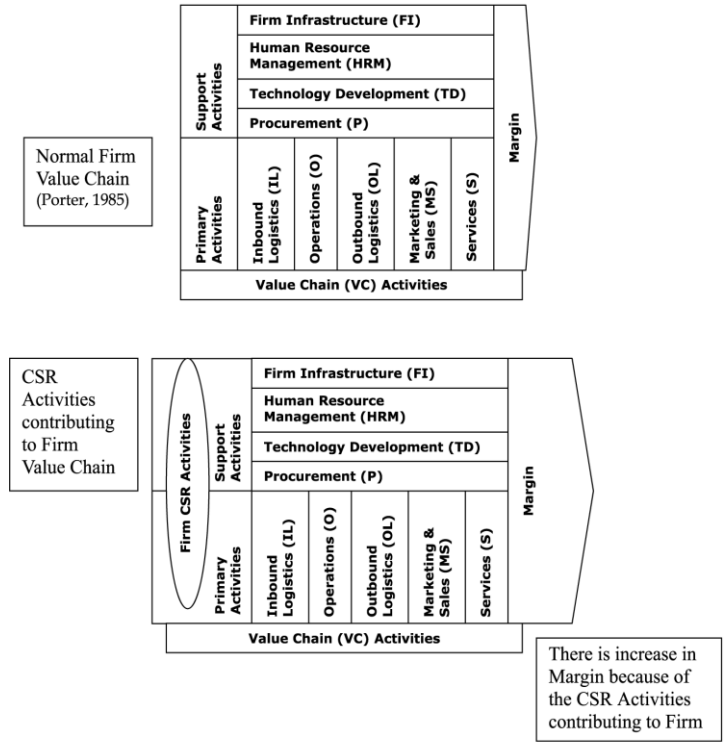
8. CONCLUSION

While there is very little that can be done as far as outside intervention (the sex-trade in Bangladesh is deeply intertwined with the Caste System), the more affluent and respectable sections of Bangladesh's society must protest. The country's people must realize that sex-trafficking and the acts that it involves are not the children's fault, and overlook the past where this was believed to be the case. Better rehabilitation must be paid for by government funding. But Corporate should come to serve this purpose because Sex Worker and Brothel Houses are also the important client of corporate sector and also the stakeholder of corporate sector, so as a CSR perspective Corporate Sector must pay attention towards sex worker in Bangladesh because our country is a developing country and where poverty lies with us and we live with poverty. And in the free market economic CSR is a very important concept and this study shows that sex workers are one of the large purchaser of corporate product so they deserve some special contribution from corporate sector.

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Appendix A: CSR Structure



Source: Porter and Kramer (2006)

Appendix B: CSR Costs & Benefits

	Measures	Examples
CSR Costs	Donations	One-time and continuous cash and in-kind donations (e.g. products, facilities)
	Personnel costs	CSR administration costs e.g. employee hours to create CSR communication materials, volunteering hours
	Material costs	Printing costs for CSR communication materials
	Other costs	CSR consultants
CSR benefits	Additional sales	Sales in new markets in the third world
	Grants	Money from CSR awards
	Tax reduction	Tax reduction for donations
	Cost savings	Through employee productivity

Source: Weber (2008a, p. 245)