

A Summary of Recent Studies Published by DIU Researchers



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The researchers of Daffodil International University (Faculty, Students, Alumni) have conducted a number of research projects related to SDG 16 (Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions) and results of the projects have also been published as research papers in various international reputed peer reviewed and Scopus indexed journals. The summary of the research publications related to SDG 16 are given below:

1. Human rights violations and associated factors of the Hijras in Bangladesh-A cross-sectional study

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Abstract

Background: Hijras in Bangladesh face considerable discrimination, stigma, and violence despite the 2013 legislation that recognized Hijras as a third gender. There is a dearth of published literature describing the extent of human rights violations among this population and their associated factors.

Methods: A questionnaire was administered to 346 study participants aged 15 years and older, living in five urban cities of Bangladesh who self-identified as Hijra, in 2019. The six human rights violation indicators (Economic, Employment, Health, Education, Social and Civic and Political Right) assessed were categorized as binary. Associations between sociodemographic characteristics and the six human rights violations were tested using univariate and multivariate logistic regression.

Results: Human right violations including economic, educational, political, employment, health and social/civil right violations were reported in 73.3%, 59.3%, 58.5%, 46.4%, 42.7%, and 34.4% of the participants, respectively. Economic rights violations were associated with bisexuality (Adjusted odds ratios [AOR] 3.60, 95%CI: 1.57, 8.26) and not living with family (AOR 2.71, 95%CI: 1.21, 6.09), while Hijras who earned more than 10,000 Bangladesh Taka experienced higher odds of educational (AOR 2.77, 95%CI: 1.06, 7.19) and political rights violations (AOR 4.30, 95%CI: 1.06, 7.44). Living in Dhaka city was associated with a reduced odds for economic and political rights violation while experiencing violations of one human right could lead to violation of another in the Hijra community.

Conclusion: Human rights violations were common in Bangladesh Hijras, particularly the Bisexual Hijras. Media and educational awareness campaigns are needed to address the underlying roots of a violation. Programs focused on the families, young people and high-income earners of this community are needed in Bangladesh.

2. E-commerce Merchant Fraud Detection using Machine Learning Approach

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Published in: [2022 7th International Conference on Communication and Electronics Systems \(ICCES\)](#)

Abstract:

At present, e-commerce has become a global phenomenon. With the great achievement of ecommerce, many are cruel Promotional services are also increasing: with the aim of growing sales, spiteful marketers try to improve their target spectators by improving the outcomes of an illegal search using false travel, shopping, etc. In this report, we read about the problem of deception in major commerce platforms. First, we want to list the merchant fraud, the names of those who have previously committed fraud in the business will be marked on the list. And will train machines using machine learning approach. So that, if a merchant id is given in the system, it can detect whether the id is fraud or not. Our lesson here paper is predictable to hut light on the defense in contradiction of e-commerce fraud of active commerce platforms. In this research report, we proposed a machine learning model to analyze and identify merchant fraud. As a machine learning model, we choose the Random forests, decision tree and logistic regression algorithm for our model.

Keywords

- [Random Forest](#) ,

- [Decision tree](#) ,
- [Confusion matrix](#) ,
- [Logistic regression](#) ,
- [Ip-bound](#) ,
- [Machine learning \(ML\)](#) ,
- [Merchant registration date](#) ,
- [Internet banking](#) ,
- [Cash on delivery](#)

3. **Co-FIND: LSTM Based Adaptive Recurrent Neural Network for CoVID-19 Fraud Index Detection**

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Part of the [Lecture Notes in Networks and Systems](#) book series (LNNS, volume 514)

Abstract

On March 8, 2020, the IEDCR reported three cases of the first corona infection in Bangladesh, and there was a lot of fake news surrounding the virus, which the WHO Director-General called “infodemic”. Infodemic, additional

information about any problem that is usually unbelievable, spreads quickly and makes that problem difficult to solve and it is even more dangerous than the Corona epidemic. The misinformation provided by the media, false information, religious discrimination, miraculous remedies, and vague instructions of the government have created panic among the people of Bangladesh. Many news portals are intentionally or accidentally publishing fake news about the covid vaccine, the rate of infection and survival, the situation in other countries, the symptoms, and what to do after being infected. The most widely reported controversy is China's involvement in the creation and spread of the coronavirus. This article has been proposed in the context of identifying, sorting most of the fake news and misinformation about coronal infodemics in Bangladesh so that the people can take necessary steps accordingly. LSTM-Recurrent Neural Networks have been applied for classification and detection of fake news because RNN can easily detect complex sentences from textual data and LSTM is called a memory network that can easily perform detection work by remembering the sequence of the sentences. RNN has provided the most accuracy between LSTM and RNN models but LSTM has been able to perform the prediction work more accurately than RNN.

Keywords

- Fraud detection
- Deep learning
- Covid-19
- LSTM
- RNN
- Fake news
- NLP

Workshop on “Engaging University Students with UNODC Educational Materials TIP & SOM Modules” to Familiarize UNODC education for justice

The Department of Law, Daffodil International University in collaboration with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) with the support of its GLO.ACT-Bangladesh Project, organized a Workshop titled “Engaging

University Students with UNODC Educational Materials TIP & SOM Modules” on 11 June 2022 at Professor Aminul Islam Seminar Hall, Daffodil Smart City, Ashulia.

The program was arranged to familiarize the UNODC education for justice TIP and SOM university level modules with the students of the Law Department of Daffodil International University, and also to explore the opportunity to engage them in awareness raising about human trafficking and migrant smuggling.

The welcome remarks were given by Professor Dr. Kudrat E Khuda Babu, Head, Department of Law on behalf of the Department and Mr. Mahdy Hassan, National Project Coordinator-GLO.ACT Bangladesh, UNODC Programme Office in Bangladesh on behalf of the UNODC Regional Office for South Asia.

