

# INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF RESEARCH IN COMMERCE, IT & MANAGEMENT

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**WOMEN AND CHILD TRAFFICKING**

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**ABSTRACT**

*Human Trafficking is the most heinous crime where a person is treated as commodity and sold in the market. It is shame on humanity. Traffickers deceive women, men and children from all corners of the world and force them into exploitative situations every day. While the best-known form of human trafficking is for the purpose of sexual exploitation, hundreds of thousands of victims are trafficked for the purposes of forced labor, domestic servitude, child begging or the removal of their organs. The major victims of human trafficking are women and children. The most common form of human trafficking detected by national authorities is trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Women make up two thirds of the world's human trafficking victims. The vast majority of these female victims are young women who are lured with false promises of employment and then raped, drugged, imprisoned, beaten or threatened with violence, have debt imposed on them, have their passport confiscated and/or are blackmailed. Children are exploited for the purposes of forced begging, child pornography or sex. Children are sometimes favored as laborers. Terrorists are also using them as human shield. Poverty is a major driver of the human trafficking industry. Those trapped in poverty are keen to obtain a better life for themselves and their families, and these vulnerable people are preyed on by unscrupulous people offering jobs, training, opportunities, remuneration and better life prospects. Recently youth is showing keen interest in profession in television and movies. Glamour, money and fame attract them. Traffickers are now using the intense desire as their trap. The other reason which is responsible for trafficking is deteriorating standards of morality and ethics in the society. Now people care for money and prosperity and ignore the moral aspects of earning it. The paper shall try to explore the determinants of human trafficking and try to find out the ways of creating awareness in order to save people from it.*

**KEYWORDS**

Human trafficking, forced labor, domestic servitude, child begging, sexual exploitation, child pornography, human trafficking industry.

**1. INTRODUCTION**

**H**uman Trafficking is the most heinous crime where a person is treated as commodity and sold in the market. It is shame on humanity. Traffickers deceive women, men and children from all corners of the world and force them into exploitative situations every day. While the best-known form of human trafficking is for the purpose of sexual exploitation, hundreds of thousands of victims are trafficked for the purposes of forced labor, domestic servitude, child begging or the removal of their organs. The major victims of human trafficking are women and children. The most common form of human trafficking detected by national authorities is trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation.

Women make up two thirds of the world's human trafficking victims. The vast majority of these female victims are young women who are lured with false promises of employment and then raped, drugged, imprisoned, beaten or threatened with violence, have debt imposed on them, have their passport confiscated and/or are blackmailed.

Children are exploited for the purposes of forced begging, child pornography or sex. Children are sometimes favored as laborers. Terrorists are also using them as human shield.

Poverty is a major driver of the human trafficking industry. Those trapped in poverty are keen to obtain a better life for themselves and their families, and these vulnerable people are preyed on by unscrupulous people offering jobs, training, opportunities, remuneration and better life prospects.

Recently youth is showing keen interest in profession in television and movies. Glamour, money and fame attract them. Traffickers are now using the intense desire as their trap. The other reason which is responsible for trafficking is deteriorating standards of morality and ethics in the society. Now people care for money and prosperity and ignore the moral aspects of earning it.

Gorakhpur district is a place which shares its border with Nepal and Bihar. Both the places are facing problems related to poverty, education and unemployment and that makes the places easy target for traffickers. The migration rate is high in these areas. People of such areas are less prepared and more vulnerable to deceiving schemes by traffickers. The wish for a better life puts millions of people at risk of exploitation. Trafficking when carried out from one place to another involves transit places. The major hubs of such transit are railway junctions, bus stops, ports, borders entry posts etc.

**2. CURRENT SCENARIO**

After more than six decades of independence the nation is still facing the heinous crime of human trafficking. Despite of adequate legal provisions it continues to thrive. Human trafficking has been defined as the commercial trade of human beings, who are subjected to involuntary acts such as begging, prostitution or forced labor. On the one hand poverty and hunger and on the other hand fast wealth and fast fame make the society highly vulnerable to human trafficking. Article 23 under Part -3 (Fundamental Rights) of the Indian constitution prohibits trafficking of human beings in the territory of India. There are also more than 20 provisions in the Indian Penal Code, 1860 which deal with various aspects of human trafficking. But despite all this, there is an inexplicable apathy in the approach of law enforcement agencies when it comes to dealing with human trafficking. To combat human trafficking, several short-term and long-term measures are needed to be taken up at all levels. There is an urgent need to create awareness among the public about human trafficking. Institutionalized system of co-ordination between the law enforcement agencies and nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and greater coordination between different states could be an effective measure for combating the naked truth of society.

Gorakhpur is one of the most sensitive transit hubs for human trafficking in the country. Social activist, Jatashankar, Manav Seva Sansthan, says, "Human trafficking is the world's third largest illegal activity after smuggling of drugs and weapons. In India there are five major transit hubs, Muzaffarpur, Katihar, Gorakhpur, Lucknow and Tanakpur. Gorakhpur is sensitive place as it is not only connected to Bihar and Nepal but also connecting point for most of the areas of Porvanchal. According to our study 93% human trafficking is interstate and only 7% is cross border. We rescued 25 people belonging to Gorakhpur Mandal with the help of then district magistrate Aseem Arun. They were being sent to Malaysia. Counseling of victims is not easy as smugglers very aptly mould them with

the greed of money and better life. We have a set questionnaire for them that we make them fill and our counselors try to make them aware of the truth. We call their parents and family members on the spot and hand them over. I'm happy that after a decade of struggle we are able to create some awareness but we require more awareness and more coordination and support of the police and administration. We received Star award from Star foundation, UK, for our work in the area of human trafficking."

Human Trafficking is a well organized illegal trade which has a vast network. In the name of employment and career traders lure young people. Dharendra Mishra, victim's brother shares, "my brother is in Saudi Arabia in a very pathetic condition. He is deprived of basic necessities. He took training from an institute at Khajanchi Chauraha in the city. After the training the institute asked him Rs. 1 lakh and 60 thousand as they were sending him to Saudi Arabia on the job of a fitter for a salary of 800 Riyal with food and lodging free but his dreams are shattered as he was forced to work without salary for nine months. 72 people are there from the same institute praying to come back to their country. I asked help from the administration and praying for his safe and secure comeback but I know these people have very strong network."

Illiteracy, poverty, ignorance and globalization are the causes of flourishing monstrous trade in our country. Rajeshmani, social activist and director of a world renowned NGO explains, "Children, women of 15 to 25 years in age and young lads are mostly smuggled. In the era of globalization, more connected world has helped indirectly in organizing criminal groups and networks as they are better equipped with new information and communications technologies, and are becoming diversified and connected in their illicit operations. Fast money and desire of fame and glamour push young people towards unfortunate destinations. We found four boys of well-off families as victims. They were ready to move in the hope of acting in TV serial. We try to tell these kinds of people that mobility for career is good but it should be safe and secure. In 2002 when I started working in this area I was shocked that even police men were not aware of the term 'human trafficking'. We organized various awareness workshops. I'm happy that since 2002 the case of human trafficking has reduced to 4-5 from 10-12 cases per month. But still we have a long way to eradicate noxious practice from our society. In 2009 as per Govt. of India every district should have anti-trafficking cell but we require more effective cell."

### 3. PRE-ANTI HUMAN TRAFFICKING CELL ESTABLISHMENT PERIOD

In the pre anti human trafficking cell period NGO's were active to curb the social menace in Gorakhpur district and the places adjoining the borders including Nepal and Bihar. According to the data provided by a major NGO working in the area, Manav Seva Sansthan, from the year 2002 to 2012, total 167900 people were counseled by the NGO as they were victims of human trafficking.

TABLE 1.0: SOUNAULI – BHAIRAWAN- 2002- AUGUST 2012

Details	Male	Female	Total
<b>1. Total Number of Persons Counseled</b>			
1.1 Number of person less than 16 years of age	1310	1264	2574
1.2 Numbers of person 16-18 years of age	1762	1361	3123
1.3 Number of persons above 18 years of age	2378	2460	4838
1.4 Numbers of person counseled	60000	86000	146000
<b>2. Total Number of persons returned to Nepal</b>			
2.1 Number of persons less than 18 years of age	103	117	220
2.2 Numbers above 18 years of age	131	149	280
2.3 Numbers of persons returned to Nepal	234	266	500
<b>3. Break-Up of the Returned persons with respect to their relationships</b>			
3.1 Number of Victims returned		65	65
3.2 Number of suspects (suspected traffickers) returned	35		35
3.3 Number of trafficking cases/ITPA	3	4	7

TABLE- 1.1: THUTIBARI – MAHESHPUR-2002- AUGUST 2012

Details	Male	Female	Total
<b>1. Total Number of Persons Counseled</b>			
1.1 Number of person less than 16 years of age	328	316	644
1.2 Numbers of person 16-18 years of age	441	340	781
1.3 Number of persons above 18 years of age	595	615	1210
1.4 Numbers of person counseled	15000	21500	36500
<b>2. Total Number of persons returned to Nepal</b>			
2.1 Number of persons less than 18 years of age	26	29	55
2.2 Numbers above 18 years of age	33	37	70
2.3 Numbers of persons returned to Nepal	59	67	126
<b>3. Break-Up of the Returned persons with respect to their relationships</b>			
3.1 Number of Victims returned		16	16
3.2 Number of suspects (suspected traffickers) returned	9		9
3.3 Number of trafficking cases/ITPA	3	0	3

TABLE- 1.2: GORAKHPUR- 2002- AUGUST 2012

Details	Male	Female	Total
<b>1. Total Number of Persons Counseled</b>			
1.1 Number of person less than 16 years of age	1507	1454	2961
1.2 Numbers of person 16-18 years of age	2026	1565	3591
1.3 Number of persons above 18 years of age	2735	2829	5564
1.4 Numbers of person counseled	69000	98900	167900
<b>2. Total Number of persons returned to Nepal</b>			
2.1 Number of persons less than 18 years of age	118	135	253
2.2 Numbers above 18 years of age	151	171	322
2.3 Numbers of persons returned to Nepal	269	306	575
<b>3. Break-Up of the Returned persons with respect to their relationships</b>			
3.1 Number of Victims returned		75	75
3.2 Number of suspects (suspected traffickers) returned	40		40
3.3 Number of trafficking cases/ITPA	9	3	12



TABLE-1.3: RAXAUL – BIRGANJ- 2002-AUGUST 2012

Details	Male	Female	Total
<b>1. Total Number of Persons Counseled</b>			
1.1 Number of person less than 16 years of age	917	885	1802
1.2 Numbers of person 16-18 years of age	1233	953	2186
1.3 Number of persons above 18 years of age	1665	1722	3387
1.4 Numbers of person counseled	146700	32000	46670
<b>2. Total Number of persons returned to Nepal</b>			
2.1 Number of persons less than 18 years of age	72	82	154
2.2 Numbers above 18 years of age	92	104	196
2.3 Numbers of persons returned to Nepal	164	186	350
<b>3. Break-Up of the Returned persons with respect to their relationships</b>			
3.1 Number of Victims returned		46	46
3.2 Number of suspects (suspected traffickers) returned	25		25
3.3 Number of trafficking cases/ITPA	10	16	26

**4. POST-ANTI HUMAN TRAFFICKING CELL ESTABLISHMENT PERIOD**

On 9<sup>th</sup> September 2012, Anti Trafficking Cell was established in Gorakhpur district. Surprisingly only two human trafficking cases are registered in the cell till date and the cell authorities are not able to tell about the number of cases counseled in the cell. In both of the cases the victims belong to Jhangha in Gorakhpur district. In Thoonthibari the total number of cases registered is 19 whereas in Sonauli the registered cases are 38. In Raxaul the cases registered are 52.

The data concerned with pre establishment period from 2002 to August 2012, attained from various NGO's the average number of cases per year in Gorakhpur was 16790, in Thoonthibari 3650, in Birganj- Raxaul 4667 and in Sonauli 14600.

The cases per year in post establishment period are comparatively very less in number. It shows that either the anti trafficking cell is very effective or the actual number of cases is not registered in the cell. But the flip side of the picture became clear when various NGO's were contacted for the data in post anti cell trafficking cell period.

**5. DETERMINANTS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

After viewing the seriousness of the matter a study is conducted with empirical approach in which through exhaustive questionnaire and personal interview of victims, an attempt of finding out the major causes of human trafficking. For this purpose 50 victims were interviewed from Gorakhpur district, Maharajganj and Birganj.

The major findings concerned with human trafficking could be understood by the table given below:

**ADULT AND MINOR VICTIMS**

Adult victims	55%
Minor victims	45%

PIE CHART-A



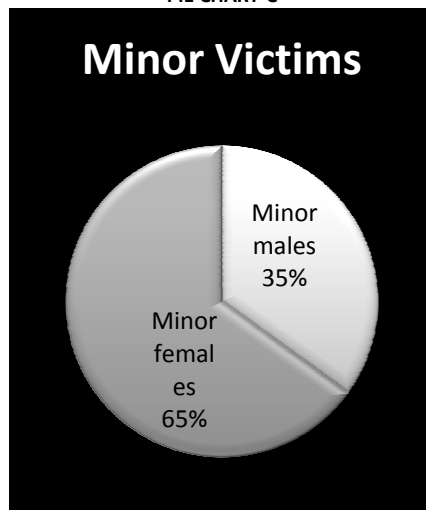
Adult male victims	2%
Adult female victims	98%

PIE CHART-B



Minor males	35%
Minor females	65%

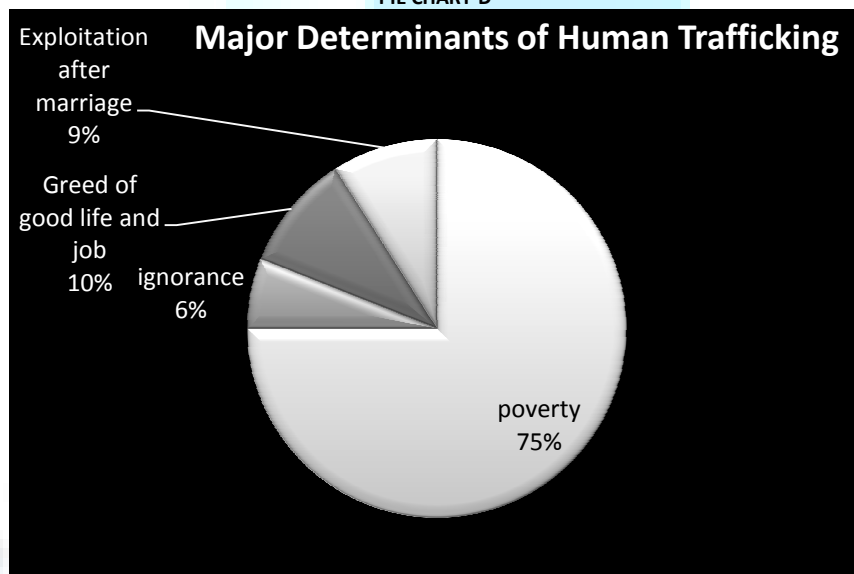
PIE CHART-C



**MAJOR DETERMINANTS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

Particulars	Percentage
poverty	75%
Greed of good life and job	10%
Exploitation after marriage	9%
ignorance	6%

PIE CHART-D



**6. CONCLUSION**

Human Trafficking is social evil which is expanding its tentacles all over the world and in the last fifty years it has grown up into a well structured and synchronized trade. The story of human trafficking is very old as from centuries people were used as bonded labor and women were exploited for sex but the irony is that the trade is still continuing in stronger and more organized way in the so-called civilized society. The areas which are hit by poverty, problems of immigration and natural calamity becomes the most sort out spot for traffickers as they get easy prey from such places.

In Poorvanchal especially the area around Gorakhpur district faces Interstate and cross border trafficking as the place shares borders with Nepal and also with Bihar. The entire area is hit by poverty, unemployment, low literacy level and ignorance. The major victims are women and children. Approximately 79% of trafficking is done for sexual exploitation and 18% is for labour exploitation.

In this Paper we investigate the major determinants of human trafficking and also tried to find out the structure of victims. In our analysis we found out that 55% are adult victims and 45% are minor victims. Among adult victims only women are found whereas among minor victims 35% were males and 65% were females.

It is seen that poverty is the major determinant for trafficking and unemployment is other major reason that provide easy prey to traffickers. In the hope of good job and good life people get trapped in the net of traffickers. Clever traffickers use marriage for trafficking. with beautiful and fairy tale dreams parents and girls get trapped in net of marriage and their so-called husbands exploit them for sex trade and use them as bonded labour. Ignorance is the other reason of trafficking as people unknowingly become victim of trafficking.

It is important to create and spread awareness about the facts of human trafficking for saving people from the malice trap of traffickers. The efforts of creating awareness should start from school level as children constitute a big portion among the victims of human trafficking. Similarly workshops, seminars, lectures and nukkad natak should be organized in the villages to create awareness against the world's heinous crime, human trafficking.

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