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Trafficking in India and The World



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Abstract

Society is a joint format of man and woman. They both play essential and fundamental role in the formulation of society. Equal to man Woman is also a basic unit of the society. 'Becoming', which is a fundamental task for the existence and sustainability of the human society, can only be performed by woman through the reproduction. The creation of the human race is dependent upon woman but it is also true that they are not safe in this Patriarchal society. Among a lot of sufferings and problems with the women in our hypocrite and businesslike society, we have selected exploitation of women and girls as the study of this paper.

The subject matter of human trafficking, or the use of force, fraud or coercion to transport persons across, international borders or within the country to exploit them for labor or sex, has received renewed attention within the last two decades. Trafficking for forced labor or sexual exploitation is believed to be one of the fastest growing areas of criminal activity. A study by the International Labor Organization (ILO) estimates that the criminal profits of human trafficking could exceed \$ 31 billion dollars, which would make it the second largest source of illegal income worldwide after drug trafficking. Combating trafficking has become an important priority for many governments around the world.

Objective of this research paper is to highlight the human trafficking specially women trafficking in India as well as in the World. The study aims to make an attention to acknowledge and understand the trafficking of women and child. It aims to add the body of research by presenting a glimpse of human trafficking: the victims, the abuses they suffer, and the deceptions used by traffickers. The good purpose of the research paper is to analyze the current scenario of trafficking in with the help of the secondary data. This research paper is based on the analysis of cases of trafficking.

Keywords: Trafficking, ILO. Labor, UN.GIFT, Exploitation, UNTOC, Trafficker, Profit.

Introduction

Trafficking in human is a revived form of slavery affecting virtually all regions of the world, which has grown steadily since the 1980s to become one of the most lucrative businesses of international criminal organizations. A recent estimate indicates that trafficking engulfs between one and two million people each year worldwide, especially women and children, generating billions of dollars in profits to the criminal networks that control it.

Trafficking is defined as a trade in something that should not be traded in for various social, economic or political reasons. Thus we have terms like drug trafficking, arms trafficking and human trafficking. The concept of human trafficking refers to the criminal practice of exploiting human beings by treating them like commodities for profit. Even after being trafficked victims are subjected to long term exploitation, according to the Japan trafficking research paper of Mitsuko Horiuchi

In general sense women trafficking is consider as prostitution. But in prostitution and women trafficking there is some differences. Trafficking does not mean prostitution. According to the Immoral Traffic (prevention) Act 1965 (ITPA)

A governing body of united nations UNODC work as a guardian of the UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME (UNTOC) with the help of persons protocol, assists states in their efforts to implement the protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons (Trafficking in Persons Protocol or also referred to as trafficking protocol). In the report of UNODC trafficking is defined in such a manner- 'Article 3,paragraph (a) of the protocol to prevent, suppress and punish Trafficking in Persons defines Trafficking in persons as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion,

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of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.' With the help of this definition we can understand that trafficking happens with 3 meanings-

1. What is done
2. How it is done
3. Why it is done

In all three questions we summaries trafficking according to UNODC.

In the survey report of Azad India Foundation trafficking is defined as a 'trade in something that should not be traded in for various social, economic and political reasons. Thus we have term like drug trafficking, arm trafficking, and human trafficking. The concept of human trafficking refers to the criminal practice of exploiting human beings by treating them like commodities for profit. Even after being trafficked victims are subjected to long term exploitation.

In SAARC convention limited definition of trafficking was proposed in 2002 as –“trafficking is defined as moving, selling or buying of women and children for prostitution within and outside a country for monetary or the considerations with, or without, the consent of the person subjected to trafficking.

Concerns of Trafficking in India

Trafficking is prohibited by the constitution of India. Yet India is a source, destination and transit country for human trafficking primarily for commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor, and with the falling sex ratio, trafficking for marriage is becoming another pull factor for trafficking of women and girls.

Within the country, a number of factors operate as factors influencing trafficking of Indian men, women and children. Women and girls in India may be trafficked due to cultural practices such as the devadasi system though banned or due to poverty.

The 2010 trafficking in persons report also points out that ninety percent of those trafficked belong to the most disadvantaged groups. It also carried evidences of NGO reports on duping of girls from North East India with promises of job and then forcing them into prostitution as well as forced marriages. Brides are in high demand in the state of Haryana and other low sex ratio caused by sex selective abortions.

There are also victims of labor trafficking among the thousands of Indians who migrate willingly every year to the Middle East, Europe, and the United States for work as domestic servants and low-skilled laborers. In some cases, such workers are the victims of fraudulent recruitment practices committed in India that lead them directly into situations of forced labor, including debt bondage.

According to the report of Ministry of Women and child development, government of India on the topic of Trafficking for Women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation is an India face both In-country and Cross Border trafficking

1. Estimate place number of sex workers in country at 3 million of which 40 percent are children.
2. 90% or more estimated as in-country and 5 to 10% to cross-border trafficking, reported mainly from Bangladesh and Nepal.
3. Also, there are reports that people from India are being trafficked to Middle Eastern countries for domestic help, manual labor, child marriages etc.
4. Trafficking in Human Beings or Persons is prohibited under the Constitution of India. The specific provisions relates to Article 23 (1) of the Constitution which is as follows:-
5. 'Traffic in human beings and beggar and other similar forms of forced labor are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law'.

Provisions on Trafficking in the Constitution of India

1. ARTICLE 23 Fundamental Right prohibiting trafficking in human beings and forms of forced labour.
2. ARTICLE 39(e) Directive Principle of State Policy directed at ensuring the health and strength of individual are not abused and that no one is forced by economic necessity to do work unsuited to their age or strength.
3. ARTICLE 39(f) Directive Principle of State Policy stating that childhood and youth should be protected against exploitation.

India has a written Constitution, and though the above provisions make India's mandate on trafficking clear, penalizing and tackling trafficking is dealt with by legislation. The Constitution specifically mentions trafficking in human beings as well as forced labour and also indicates the special protection to be provided to vulnerable groups in society.

The Facts: Human Trafficking

According to the UN.GIFT report:-

On the year of 2006-2007

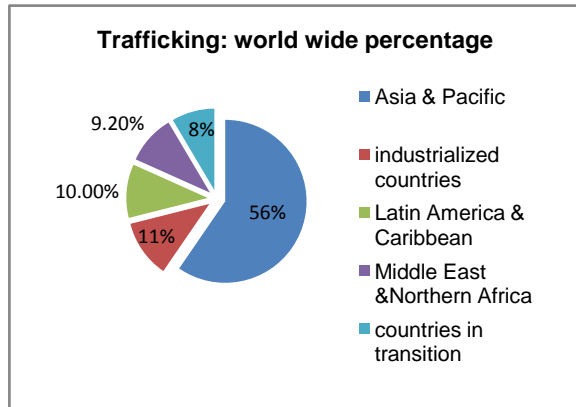
In this year approximately 2.5 million people were engaged in forced labor in which sexual exploitation was included.

According to the report of this year in all over the world-

1. 161 countries were affected by human trafficking by being a source, transit or destination count.
2. Peoples who trafficked from 127 countries of the world, exploited in 137 countries, affecting every continent and every type of economy.

Region	Total Number of Cases in whole world	% (100)
Asia & the Pacific	1.4 million	56%
industrialized countries	270,000	10.8%
Latin America & Caribbean	250,000	10%
Middle East & Northern Africa	230,000	9.2%
countries in transition	200,000	8%
sub-Saharan countries	130,000	5.2%

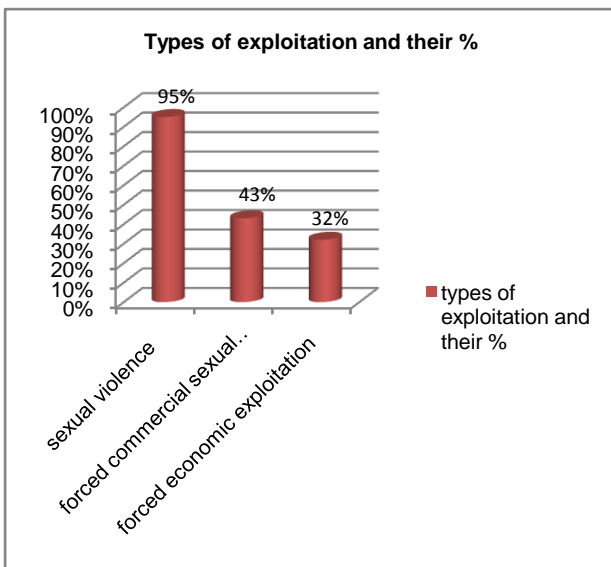
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The Victims

The persons who trafficked per year are mostly between 18 and 24 years of age. If we calculate approx number of people who trafficked per year then this number were estimated 1.2 million. This number shows that 1.2 million children are trafficked each year. In this total number 95% of victims experienced physical or sexual violence during trafficking (based on data from selected European countries). The people who trafficked were at least middle-level educated, and they trafficked on the name of job.

Types of victims	Approx	Gender
Sexual & physical violence	95%	Mainly Females, male members are in less number
commercial sexual exploitation	43%	Female and girls, % of males are less
forced economic exploitation	32%	Both



Traffickers:-

Trafficking is a crime which has been acquired high ratio in India. It is a long process of trapping, kidnapping, sailing and exploitation. All these tasks are performed by well trained groups of traffickers which are called 'gangs'. In this gang men and women, both work together. To complete this kind

of task one needs goodwill and harmony among the targeted people so that one could make them fool easily and for this purpose these gangs use women and girls as they have attached with the society sympathetically. These women become the members of these kinds of gangs and help these gangs for the sake of money. Women can interact with other women and girls very easily. They took them in their confidence very quickly. People who done this work mostly known for victims and some were strangers also. We can estimate approx percentage of both members:-

Recruiter	% (100)
Men	52
Women	42
Both	6

Recruiter	% (100)
Known	54
Unknown	46

The majority of suspects involved in the trafficking process are nationals of the country where the trafficking process is occurring.

The Profits

People engaged in this work mainly with the purpose of money. Economic growth and profit of trafficking industry in the different countries is higher. In this business mainly profit comes from trafficked forced labour and amount is estimated 31.6 billion. If we estimated profit of this industry is given below in the table:-

Country	Profit in US\$	%
Industrialized country	15.5 billion	49%
Asia & Pacific	9.7 billion	30.6%
sub-Saharan Africa	1.6 billion	5%
Middle East & North Africa	1.5 billion	4.7%
Latin America & Caribbean	1.3 billion	4.1%

Cases and Solutions

According to combined report of International Labour Organization, Forced Labour Statistics Factsheet (2007) and United Nations Offices on Drugs and Crime, Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns (Vienna, 2006) in 2006 there were only 5,808 prosecutions and 3,160 convictions throughout the world. These report analyses that every 800 people trafficked; only one person was convicted in 2006.

In India West Bengal and Maharashtra register large number of cases but convictions have only been about 4% & 5%, respectively and Uttar Pradesh, Delhi have the best conviction rates of people arrested for sex trafficking; Assam, Goa have the worst conviction rates

Methodology

The task has been completed with the help of secondary data, News, data available on internet and different websites. As we have collected data from different sources and it is not a kind of survey based study so the methodology of the work is descriptive and analytical. It is a kind of diagnostic study where we have tried to explore the problem and we are trying to provide suitable suggestions to solve it.

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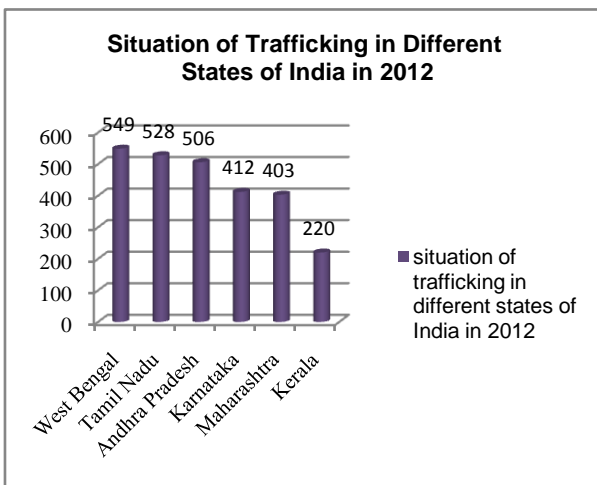
List of Trafficking Cases in India

1. According to NDTV news, on December 25, 2011 lucknow police claim to have busted a human organ trafficking gang with the arrest of four people.
2. On 02, 2012 Times of India posted that Lucknow police busted a gang of miscreants involving in arranging kidneys.
3. According to India spend news, 3,554 cases of human trafficking were reported in 2012, an increase of 17% from 3,029 cases reported in 2008.
4. According to the 22-11-2014 episode of Sawdhan India Satark, from 2011-2013, 23000 reports of human trafficking registered in Uttar Pradesh.
5. According to the 13 September 2014 report of times of India that one 17 year old girl caught from Assam.
6. According to the 22 September 2014 report of times of India that for the last three years, Tamil Nadu has been among the five states that registered the highest number of cases of human trafficking.
7. According to November 27, 2014 report of times of India said that, NGO Guria's report was that 100 cases of human trafficking and abduction of women and girls for forced prostitution reported from Varanasi, Meerut, Mau, Ghazipur, Allahabad and other parts of Uttar Pradesh.

All India 2012 Trafficking Data-

- 1 West Bengal- 549
- 2 Tamil Nadu- 528
- 3 Andhra Pradesh- 506
- 4 Karnataka- 412
- 5 Maharashtra- 403
- 6 Kerala- 220

This is the total number of cases registered from different states of India. This data shows what the situation of trafficking in India, 2012 was.



Conclusion

So as the concluding remarks we can observe easily that trafficking has become a vital social evil which is being spreading its legs to the remote areas of the worldwide societies. At present in India trafficking has become a major problem among

the women, girls and children of our country and cities. Girls and children are kidnapped from all over the country and sold within or out of the country where they live life of prostitutes, forced labour, domestic labour etc. When these victims were released from their work and place, they are neglected by the society and they are forced to live isolated life. It is a kind of extreme attack upon the human freedom and rights, especially women freedom and rights. The reason behind its development is the lack of awareness among the people about this social evil. Secondly the lack of attention by the central and state governments, other social organizations and social reformer as well as media, are also responsible for the development of trafficking industry. It is not so that the problem has not been concerned among the literate people, students and urban societies in India but unawareness about the problem is there in rural areas and small towns of the country and also among the uneducated, Semi educated and unemployed people of the cities. Sometimes the young boys and girls of the society who are struggling for their career involved themselves in this business. Thus anyhow in the country like India where the basic needs of life i.e. bread, clothes and shelter is still a big problem for a common man, this kind of social evil easily finds its ways, atmosphere and conditions for the nourishment.

With the help of these few data and reports of different agency we are trying to pull the attention that, trafficking practice mainly for sex and organ along with the forced and domestic labor. From different parts of country males and females were sold within country and outside the country. U.P. was the most convicted place for sex trafficking as it is said in the India spend report. From every parts of country cases were reported which shows trafficking has clasped our society at grass root level. We should make a best policy to eradicate this problem. Thus while closing the discussion we would like to give some suggestions which may be productive to make a better policy against this evil:-

- 1 Firstly as it has been said above that the unawareness about the trafficking among the affected areas is the major cause which has made room for this problem. By providing the awareness all over the country especially in the rural areas, small towns and undeveloped areas of the metro cities, we can break these trafficking cases. Issue of trafficking should also be included in the syllabus at higher education because the immature and unemployed young generation is the soft target for the trafficking mafia.
- 2 Secondly the state and central governments should take strong steps against the trafficking mafia. They should concern the trafficking cases and make a strict policy regarding this problem. It is not only a social or moral problem which can be left upon the people but it is a deliberate crime against the constitution of any country whether it is America or India. So steps to stop this crime should be taken widely all over the world. The so called social reformer organizations should also provide attention towards this slowly but strongly spreading evil. The celebrities who run non government organizations, social reformers and

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writers should also pull the attention of the people and the government towards this problem.

- 3 Thirdly the victims whose lives have been ruined in the trafficking should also be marked and they should be rehabilitated. They can be presented before the society as a social message so that the people should be alert. This work can be done through organizations easily.

Thus we can say any crime which can be used as business one day becomes a big social evil as in the case of trafficking. The problem is still in our hands to be solved if the strong steps are taken deliberately and policies are made and implemented strictly. Trafficking is that kind of crime which has made its routes in India and now it is ready to develop. If timely steps are not taken then in very short time it will remain late but too late.

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