

Periodic Research

Human Trafficking in India a special reference to Madhya Pradesh

Abstract

Man, though born free, is always in chains. These chains are the social customs imposed by others. India is a vast country. Each state not only has its own periphery but its own problems also. Human trafficking is a big human rights issue for the 21st century.

It is known as modern slavery, This commodification of human life began in ancient times and continued all along different periods of history. It continues in many parts of the world even today

In India where human trafficking is an acute problem with an estimated 60 million people influenced by it. India's trafficking pattern indicates that 90% trafficking is domestic with only 10% taking place across international borders. Since Independence in 1947, nation has faced multiple social and economic issues. Human trafficking is concerned with the social and economic issues of the Indian society. Poverty is a crucial contributing factor alongwith unequal gender ratio for the rise in human trafficking in Madhya Pradesh. At the heart of the problem lies underdevelopment and unemployment. It needs no reiteration that a vast majority of trafficked men and women are from poor, landless families or belonging to dalit, adivasi and low caste communities. The Present study focusses on the trafficking incidents in Madhya Pradesh. The study is based on secondary data.

Keywords: Trafficking, Commodity, Abduction.

Introduction

The illumination of freedom and democracy, the robust safeguards of the constitution, strict prohibitions of law, an activist judiciary and committed human rights movements, International covenants and the transformations of capitalist growth have been powerless to end human trafficking in the Indian Republic. As per the women and child development estimates, 3 million women in India fall prey to trafficking annually in the country and 40% of these are minors. "Whatever makes a man a slave takes half his worth away." Pope said. Indeed, human trafficking is modern slavery.



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Human trafficking is a crime against humanity that violates the fundamental principles of our society. It is defined as the commercial trade of human beings who are subjected to involuntary acts such as begging, prostitution, or forced labour. Every year thousands of men women and children fall into the hands of traffickers in their own country and abroad. A lack of social and economic stability, poverty, absence of education are

the root causes of trafficking in India. It has become a burning problem in the world.

India is a country where on the one hand women are loved, respected and even worshipped in the form of Goddesses but sadly there is another less bright side to this aspect where women are treated as a commodity.

Increasing incidents of female feticide have greatly disturbed the male-female ratio in many states, giving rise to incidents of women trafficking. There are villages where not a single wedding has taken place since many years as there are no women. So, women from another states are smuggled into these areas and forced into different forms of labour including prostitution.

Madhya Pradesh is a state in central India and home to a large tribal population which has been largely cut off from the mainstream development. In Madhya Pradesh poor and backward infrastructure, poor education and incompetent health facilities and poor industrial and land base have made the people vulnerable to poverty. The population of Madhya Pradesh is more than that of many countries like Thailand, France, United Kingdom, Italy, Myanmar & South Africa. The population of Madhya Pradesh is higher than the combined population of Australia, Sri Lanka and Afghanistan as per the 2011 census-more than 1/3rd population of MP is poor.

Indicators	MP(2011-12)	India(2011-12)
Total Population(Millions)	72.6	1210.2
Poor population	23.4(31.65 % of population)	269.3(21.9 % of population)
Per capita income	771(Rural),891(urban)	
Population Growth Rate	20.3 %	17.6 %

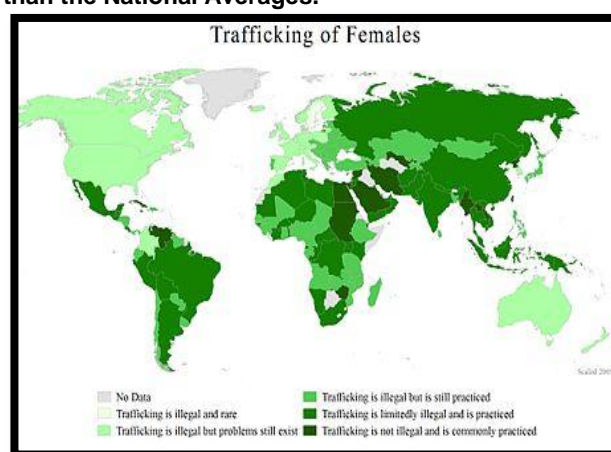
District Name	Proportional Population	No of Sample Households	MPCE (Rs)	RSE of MPCE	% Poor	Lorenz Ratio(S)	Proportional Population	No of Sample Households	MPCE (Rs)	RSE of MPCE	% Poor	Lorenz Ratio(S)
Morena	2.8	120	469	4.27	20.8	0.184	1.6	40	645	10.56	42.1	0.203
Bhind	2.3	80	567	12.16	16.4	0.238	3.5	40	596	23.37	69.1	0.302
Gwalior	1.4	40	502	18.16	20.5	0.190	5.4	80	941	28.71	46.8	0.408
Datia	1.2	40	542	18.10	14.7	0.210	0.6	40	698	6.49	64.0	0.296
Shivpuri	2.3	120	361	5.14	38.7	0.156	1.7	40	479	15.50	77.4	0.273
Guna	2.6	120	444	6.03	16.6	0.170	2.5	40	665	19.84	58.4	0.307
Tikamgarh	2.4	80	358	4.75	44.1	0.174	0.8	40	653	14.89	58.4	0.221
Chhatarpur	2.8	80	354	6.85	52.8	0.169	1.2	40	496	5.17	62.2	0.210
Panna	1.6	80	376	8.21	49.6	0.250	0.7	40	589	13.81	48.2	0.233
Sagar	3.1	120	377	6.43	55.7	0.274	4.1	40	551	11.21	67.5	0.288
Damoh	2.4	80	378	3.73	49.0	0.264	1.2	40	486	25.19	70.2	0.358
Satna	3.6	120	508	10.01	19.8	0.234	3.2	40	646	13.56	45.0	0.251
Rewa	3.7	120	405	7.15	43.1	0.269	1.4	40	773	23.82	46.5	0.352
Umaria	1.1	40	289	1.09	76.4	0.187	0.4	40	972	23.52	20.9	0.287
Shahdol	2.7	120	333	2.98	64.4	0.221	3.1	40	961	14.50	12.6	0.253
Sidhi	4.0	120	366	8.86	57.6	0.274	2.4	40	1,121	26.85	19.4	0.285
Neemuch	1.0	40	668	12.35	0.2	0.180	0.9	40	933	11.62	32.7	0.292
Mandsaur	1.9	79	566	10.09	15.5	0.226	1.0	40	1,043	4.32	18.0	0.262
Ratlam	2.2	80	416	3.54	17.1	0.162	4.2	40	565	16.03	61.7	0.260
Ujjain	2.1	80	566	8.85	28.9	0.304	4.8	79	1,542	24.58	25.5	0.470
Shajapur	2.4	80	483	11.69	29.0	0.289	1.4	39	725	21.76	48.0	0.332
Dewas	2.1	80	749	15.98	17.7	0.335	2.4	40	577	6.65	53.4	0.258
Jhabua	3.3	120	350	7.29	56.9	0.195	0.8	40	778	10.20	42.3	0.321
Dhar	3.4	119	589	8.46	23.9	0.301	0.6	39	654	16.87	44.5	0.309

Indore	1.7	80	535	17.13	21.8	0.310	12.3	119	1,648	23.52	20.2	0.419
West Nimar	3.0	120	475	8.35	14.1	0.174	1.2	40	708	15.59	54.9	0.274
Barwani	1.8	80	438	4.58	6.3	0.107	0.6	40	627	16.14	58.0	0.179
East Nimar	2.8	120	504	3.84	4.7	0.136	3.7	40	701	3.62	37.7	0.215
Rajgarh	2.8	80	599	6.95	11.9	0.241	1.2	39	893	11.26	25.9	0.255
Vidisha	1.7	80	416	6.06	51.3	0.253	1.5	40	817	8.47	56.8	0.411
Bhopal	0.7	40	421	12.69	34.5	0.233	8.2	120	856	11.14	34.8	0.295
Sehore	1.8	80	373	5.76	39.1	0.167	1.0	40	632	4.55	48.6	0.247
Raisen	2.1	80	327	7.51	58.1	0.234	1.1	40	627	17.25	50.9	0.232
Betul	2.6	80	350	8.36	53.7	0.191	1.3	40	960	10.79	54.1	0.463
Harda	0.9	40	468	19.20	37.2	0.329	0.6	40	1,076	35.70	50.6	0.528
Hoshangabad	1.8	80	470	9.22	37.2	0.289	4.2	40	855	18.54	39.3	0.331
Katni	2.0	80	375	12.36	48.9	0.244	1.5	40	640	18.31	56.9	0.289
Jabalpur	2.0	80	459	9.43	33.3	0.243	5.4	80	871	13.21	33.9	0.290
Narsimhapur	1.7	80	394	5.60	36.6	0.174	0.8	40	681	24.93	58.1	0.307
Dindori	1.2	40	278	13.49	72.0	0.186	0.1	40	637	13.91	55.8	0.287
Mandla	1.8	80	312	7.62	73.7	0.233	0.4	40	669	8.12	52.8	0.318
Chhindwara	3.0	120	462	6.46	30.9	0.234	2.8	40	859	29.71	60.1	0.408
Seoni	2.7	80	349	9.12	60.0	0.282	0.8	40	621	11.06	59.8	0.282
Balaghat	2.5	120	368	7.48	53.5	0.212	0.9	40	644	11.10	52.3	0.310
Madhya Pradesh	100.0	3,838	439	1.51	36.8	0.264	100.0	2075	904	5.62	42.7	0.392

According to the Third NFHS (2005-06), Madhya Pradesh is One of the Poorest Performing States in the Country with Regard to the Nutritional Status of Its Urban Children Who are Under Five Years of Age. In Almost all Aspects of Malnutrition They Fare Far Worse than the National Averages.

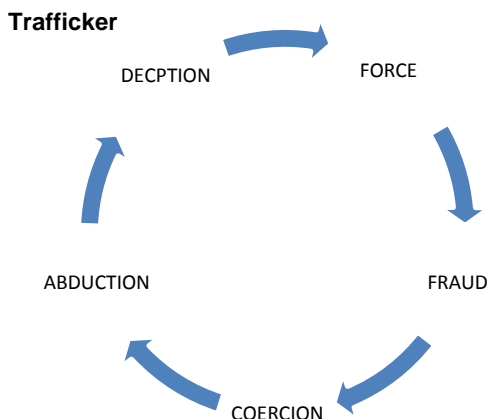
The tribal population of the state, the majority of the population is mostly living below poverty line, hence in the name of employment such rural community seek to move to the urban areas for their livelihood. Therefore, migration and trafficking is also interlined issue. In the name of employment tribal people become the soft target for traffickers. The victims of human trafficking in Betul 20% Dindori, Mandala 30%, Katni 14% where people remain in forced labor, bonded labor, and forced prostitution. Madhya Pradesh police has hunted a racket involved in human trafficking from Betul to Rajasthan the people involved abducted minor girls and sold them in Rajasthan

Truly said that poverty is a crucial contributing factor for the rise in human trafficking in these regions. It needs no reiteration that a vast majority of trafficked women are from poor landless families belonging to Dalit, Adivasi and low caste communities. Mandala, Sidhi, Reva, katni and other tribal majority areas of Madhya Pradesh where the number of cases pertaining to missing girls is on the rise. Though they are lured for lucrative job offers and promises of better life. The sad reality is that they land in metros like Mumbai and Delhi are pushed into the sex trade.

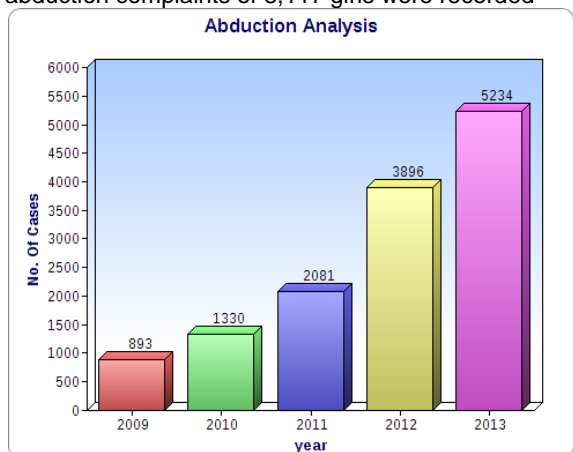


A word map showing the women trafficking

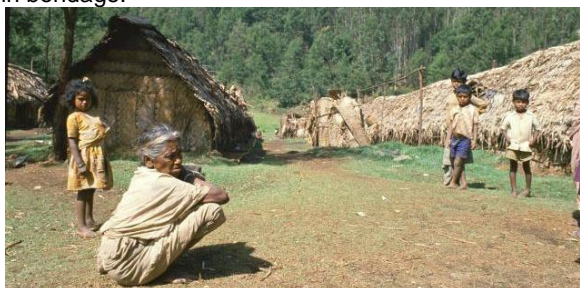
Rural areas are more prone to human trafficking. Extreme poverty which is the root cause of most of the problems encountered by the rural masses makes them a prey to fraud, force, Deception, abduction and allurements.



Trafficking of children in Madhya Pradesh is on the rise as is evident from the number of cases of abduction shown in the graph. In 2009 -291 girls &602 boys, 2010 - 418 boys and 912 girls were reportedly abducted. In 2011- 545 boys and 1,536 girls 2012 -701 boys and 2,195 girls reported to have been kidnapped. The number rose with a huge difference with 2,117 boys to have been kidnapped in the year 2013 while abduction complaints of 3,117 girls were recorded



Bonded labor is a wide spread form of human slavery in some regions of Madhya Pradesh. District Katni is the victim of bonded labor. Debt of the main reason which forced villagers to work as bonded labour. They worked on Agriculture farms, stone mines and brick kilns. Their family member was also in bondage.



Human trafficking is being carried out in an organized way. Anti Human trafficking units are being constituted in 24 Districts of Madhya Pradesh. As per

the data of M.P Legislative Assembly booklet 'Hifazat', in 2011 the total number of 8345 children were reported to be missing in the M.P state which includes 5271 girls and total number of untraced person are 3303 over the years. As per the data of Hifajat, between 2004 and 2011, the total number of 6558 children were reported to be missing in Madhya Pradesh state; out of which 34572 were girls; as per the government records, among the number 10298 children are still untraced. Out of the figure the total 40% cases of missing children were reported in the 21 tribal districts of M.P state.

Conclusion

The Indian constitution prohibits human trafficking and successive governments have formulated enough laws to check the problem. Government must create the opportunities of employment and income generation programmes. Awareness may be created through NGOs at local level because it is a socio – economic offence and great affects the society. A human being cannot attain his full height until his education is complete. The society should never be silent whenever and wherever human beings endure suffering and humiliation, men and women are starving. This problem is made by and should be solved by man.

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