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HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN INDIA: A STUDY

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Abstract:

Human Trafficking is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon and requires multidisciplinary approach. Any analysis of the root causes of human trafficking must take into account factors that are specific to India, its socio-economic conditions and its Poverty levels Human trafficking is a violation of human rights and any strategy to eliminate trafficking should be framed within a human-rights perspective by placing the victim at the centre. A focus that is primarily directed to the prosecution of traffickers has the potential to ignore or minimize the human rights of those who have been trafficked by failing to adequately protect the trafficked women. The key feature of the present research lies in its study not only of the affected women but also of the courts, police stations and complaints/FIRs regarding related crimes. For easy translation of the recommendations, the concerns have been concretized into formulating policies and programmes. No other report has so extensively in such a comprehensive manner made recommendations for protection, prevention and prosecution simultaneously and also suggested amendments in the Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act.1956

Human trafficking is a booming international trade, making billions of dollars at the expense of millions of victims, many of them are young girls and children, who are robbed of their dignity and freedom. Although most of us have never witnessed this crime, it happens every day all around the world. Criminals profit while satisfying consumer demand. Victims are coerced to do what others would never freely do and they are paid virtually nothing for their pains. In a perverse commercialization of humanity, they are used like products and then thrown away. Gender discrimination further aggravates human trafficking

The objectives of this research paper is to understand the problem and perspective of Human Trafficking, and attempt to analyze It's Impact on Society, Preventive Measures, Legal Aspects for Human Trafficking in India, Role of Judiciary and also Awareness

KEY WORDS:

Human Trafficking, Preventive Measures, Legal Provisions, Judiciary, NGO's, Education, Awareness

INTRODUCTION:

Human trafficking which is for the purposes of sexual exploitation is becoming an increasingly prevalent issue around the world. Trafficking is a huge industry which has been identified as the fastest growing criminal industry in the world. Statistics state that at least thirty million people are victims of

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slavery and human trafficking today. Every year thousands of men, woman, and children fall into the hands of traffickers. This can even happen even in their own country, considering every country in the world is affected by human trafficking.

Human trafficking can include several different components which can include sex trafficking, labor trafficking, and organ trafficking. Sex trafficking is human trafficking into prostitution. Labor trafficking is when someone is trafficked into work that is non-sexual. Examples can include a man trafficked into farm work, or a woman trafficked into a servant. Lastly, organ trafficking is when people are trafficked so their organs can be sold to be used into transplants. People can be forced into this trafficking by many means such as physical force being used upon them, or false promises made by traffickers. Examples of promises may include false job opportunities, or marriages in foreign countries. To prove that human trafficking is still happening around the world,

It's hard to imagine that a world which talks about love, peace and brotherhood amongst fellow human beings has a dark secret staring and mocking at its true reality. India is listed in the Tier II list of the UN which includes countries which have failed to combat human trafficking. The concept of trafficking denotes a trade in something that should not be traded in.

Human trafficking as defined by the UN

“the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, 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 labour or service, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.”

It is a really sad situation which India is facing. In almost every city there are certain parts filled with brothels. Human trafficking includes sexual exploitation, labour trafficking, etc. Nowadays even cross-border human trafficking is prevalent. India has a huge population and because of that and our dwindling economy many people live below the poverty line. The smugglers and traffickers promise them a better life- a ray of hope, jobs as domestic servants, in the film world or in factories. They can offer them money, pleasure trip invitations or false promises of marriage.

The main targets are the people who lack job opportunities, who have been victim to regional imbalances or social discrimination, mentally disturbed, or the people who have growing deprivation and are from the marginalized communities or people caught in debt bondages or because their parents think that their children are burden and sell them off – in simple words- the poor, helpless people are the ones who are exploited the most.

It has now become an organized institution and we as youth have to do everything to remove this social vice from our country because the deliberate institutionalized trafficking of human life is the greatest degradation to the dignity of human personality. Human trafficking happens because of a simple concept which the traffickers believe in- that the human body is an expendable, reusable “commodity”. Several things happen during a “human being sale” from selecting, tricking, intimidation and deception of the victim to the transportation of them to the “location”. Then comes the possible change to the “central place” where the actual trafficking takes place in large numbers, there are many elements involved.

The recruiters are the first in the chain –often called as the “dalals” – they may be parents, neighbours, relatives or lovers or people who have been trafficked before. The dalals move to the “potential sites” for victims which mostly are the poverty-stricken areas where there has been no proper rehabilitation and then they haunt the bus stops, railway stations, streets, etc. The period they choose for trafficking depends on if that place has suffered a drought or social or political disasters recently, so that it would be easier to lure in the already suffering victims. The dalals use drugs, abduction, kidnapping, persuasion or deception to bag the targets.

The dalals usually happen to know many languages, including the local one, so that they become closer to the victim. Because in India corruption is so deep rooted, the network of such people sometimes includes the police, the visa/passport officials, taxi/auto rickshaw drivers, etc. They hand the victims to the brothel owners, escort services, or managers of a sex establishment. The reasons for human trafficking are many, despite 60 years of independence, the benefits of economic development have not trickled down to the marginalized sections of the society and millions of people still live below the poverty line. The poverty and hunger makes children and women belonging to the poor sections of the society highly vulnerable to human trafficking. Social and religious practices too have been a big cause. There is an inexplicable apathy in the approach of law enforcement agencies when it comes to dealing with human trafficking. Purposes include [forced prostitution](#), marriage, domestic labour, bonded labour, agricultural labour, industrial

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labour, entertainment, begging, adoption, drug smuggling and peddling and organ transplants. As India sees towards the world, it leaves behind the scars on its ground –the poor who are exploited.

We can take help of the media-spread awareness. The government, in association with the NGO's, is taking steps to improve the situation but this much is NOT enough. We as youngsters should stop this. Even little things like helping out the malnourished, poor or treating the house maids properly can make a difference because they form the major causes for human trafficking. Multinational enterprises that enter the Indian economy can lead by example. They can refuse to do business with companies that knowingly engage in the inhumane practices of employing bonded laborers.

The Indian government has laid down laws in the Constitution like the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, and many others. In September 2006, the Indian government responded to the trafficking issue by creating a central anti-trafficking law enforcement "nodal cell." The nodal cell is a federal two-person department responsible for collecting and performing analysis of data related to trafficking, identifying the causes of the problem, monitoring action taken by state governments, and holding meetings with state-level law enforcement. In 2007, three state governments established anti-trafficking police units, the first of this kind in the India.

The emerging scenarios are certainly positive but displaying full-page advertisements against child labour, women slaves, etc in national newspapers at periodic intervals is not enough. We have to wake up before it's too late. We can take up community surveillances which will help check ongoing trafficking activities. Establishing women's groups which will help take care of the women in the underprivileged societies since women and girls are the most affected victims. We as the youth can take up initiatives to spread awareness programs in villages, local schools, among kids of the poor society and children suffering from parents and poor conditions where help can be provided.

Another initiative which can be taken up is the involvement of the trafficked victims and helping them tell their story so that this kind of inhuman treatment doesn't happen to others. Human trafficking lowers the value of human life; it brutalizes the society and violates our belief in the human capacity for a change. So let's work for a better future for our country and CHANGE- something that India only talks about, let's turn it into reality.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING OUTSIDE INDIA

Although illegal under Indian law, remains a significant problem. People are frequently illegally trafficked through India for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and forced/bonded labour. Although no reliable study of forced and bonded labour has been completed, NGOs estimate this problem affects 20 to 65 million [Indians](#). Women and girls are trafficked within the country for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and forced marriage especially in those areas where the sex ratio is highly skewed in favour of men. A significant portion of children are subjected to forced labour as factory workers, domestic servants, beggars, and agriculture workers, and have been used as armed combatants by some terrorist and insurgent groups.

India is also a destination for women and girls from [Nepal](#) and [Bangladesh](#) trafficked for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. [Nepali children](#) are also trafficked to India for forced labour in [circus](#) shows Indian women are trafficked to the [Middle East](#) and [Europe](#) for work as domestic servants and low-skilled labourers may also end up part of the human-trafficking industry. In such cases, workers may have been 'recruited' by way of fraudulent recruitment practices that lead them directly into situations of forced labour, including debt bondage; in other cases, high debts incurred to pay recruitment fees leave them vulnerable to exploitation by unscrupulous employers in the destination countries, where some are subjected to conditions of involuntary servitude, including non-payment of wages, restrictions on movement, unlawful withholding of passports, and physical or sexual abuse.

Human trafficking in India results in women suffering from both mental and physical issues. Mental issues include disorders such as PTSD, depression and anxiety. The lack of control women have in trafficking increases the risk of a victim's likeness to suffer from mental disorders. Women who are forced into trafficking are at a higher risk for HIV, TB, and other STD's. Condoms are rarely used and therefore there is a higher risk for victims to suffer from an STD. Filmmaker Manish Harishankar has taken the subject of Child trafficking in India in his film [Chaarfutia Chhokare](#) intensively and shown this problem, nexus, modus operandi and repercussions.

SCENARIO OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN INDIA:

The Trafficking in persons Report 2011, observes that India is a destination of women and girls from Nepal and Bangladesh for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. According to the report, India does not fully comply with the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking. However, the report also points out that India in making significant efforts to control it. Despite the efforts their has not been sufficient progress in its low enforcement to address human trafficking. Child-trafficking for so called 'sex -tourism' is increasing in places like Goa, Kerala, Karwar and Himachal Pradesh as poor parents use their poverty as an excuse. Agents enter the picture; they bribe the police to turn a blind eye. Andhrapradesh, West Bengal, Maharastra, Tamilnadu, Karnataka, Bihar, Orissa and Delhi have been identified as the most affected states. At the cross border level, the major victims trafficked into India for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation, belong to Nepal and Bangladesh

Profile and demographics of traffickers

Traffickers of young girls into prostitution in India are often women who have been trafficked themselves As adults they use personal relationships and trust in their villages of origin to recruit additional girls

Causes and modes of trafficking

There are several contributing factors for trade in human beings particularly in women and children. The factors of trafficking in women and children can be divided into two categories: push and pull factors. The push factors include: poor socio-economic conditions of a large number of families, poverty coupled with frequent, almost annual natural disasters like floods leading to virtual destitution of some people, lack of education, skill and income opportunities for women (and for their family members) in rural areas, absence of awareness about the activities of traffickers, pressure to collect money for dowries which leads to sending daughters to distant places for work, dysfunctional family life, domestic violence against women, low status of girl children, etc. It appears from the case studies that extreme poverty and other causes of deprivation not only push people to fall in the tripod the traffickers, they also create for some an incentive for trafficking. Often the prostitutes, who have no option to come out of the exploitative environment, gradually develop intimate connections with the traffickers and follow in their footsteps.

The pull factors are: lucrative employment propositions in big cities, easy money, promise of better pay and a comfortable life by the trafficking touts and agents, demand of young girls for marriage in other regions, demand for low-paid and underage sweat shop labour, growing demand of young kids for adoption, rise in demand for women in the rapidly expanding sex industry, demand for young girls in places of military concentration like Kashmir in India in recent times, demand for young girls for sexual exploitation as a result of the misconception that physical intimacy with young girls reduces men's chances of contracting HIV / AIDS, or of the myth that sex with a virgin can cure HIV / AIDS and impotence. The rampant practice of female feticide in the northern states of Haryana and Punjab has also fuelled internal trafficking. Since there is a shortage of women in these states having a low female to male ratio, they have become fertile ground for the operation of traffickers. Traffickers procure girls from faraway states like Assam and Orissa; trick their families into believing they are to be married, only to later push them into prostitution. The causes of human trafficking are multi-fold also because of the fact that we so far have made inadequate progress in addressing the issue. Thus, weak enforcement machinery and inordinate delay in justice delivery helps the traffickers to recruit or re-traffic women and children from the districts and send them to distant destinations with relative ease. Rare conviction of the real traffickers encourages the operators of the trade to continue the lucrative trade and earn huge margins without any investment. Moreover, unwillingness of the victims to seek legal redress due to absence of support from the police and the community members is also contributing to the spread of this crime. Trends in migration also influence trafficking and of late mobility across borders has increased to a great extent due to the onset of the process of integration of economies around the world. In recent years, the demand for cheap, flexible, uncritical labour has risen everywhere in orders to survive in the age of competition and irregular migrants fit those demands the most. At the same time traditional economic activities including agriculture, caste occupations, age-old handicrafts and cottage industries are affected by the introduction of new technology, cheap imports, loss of established jobs, demands for new types of consumer goods and consequent change in our cultural practices. All these factors have contributed to migration and mobility of large numbers of people from one place to another in search of jobs/facilities in recent times. Traffickers have taken this opportunity and lured poor people. Often placement agencies, STD booths, and truck drivers apart from sex

workers serve as conduits to collect and transport people for illegal activities.

One major problem faced by the poor families in India is the members' limited ability to communicate outside their place of residence. Many of them are illiterate—cannot read or write. So they depend on others for sending letters or making a phone call to their relatives. Often the guardians of law do not support the victims. It has often been alleged that police harass the victims more than those who have committed the crime. All these limitations not only make the socially and economically deprived sections of society vulnerable to trafficking, but also explain why re-trafficking is so rampant in our society. Apart from the increased demand of cheap labour in the production sector, globalization has played a major part for the growth of tourism business and entertainment industries the world over. As a result, the sex-related trades like sex tourism have registered rapid growth. At the same time, rising male migration to urban areas as well as stressful working conditions of the Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) sector workers have also contributed to a growing demand for commercial sex in the cities. Our experience also reveals that trafficking is closely associated with child marriage. Child marriage is one of the easiest modes applied by the traffickers to send young girls from one place to another. In a traditional village community, there is a stigma attached to single women. Inability to arrange the marriage of a daughter is a cause of embarrassment and matter of shame for the parents. In this situation, when the traffickers approach the poor families with marriage proposals (sometimes with cash rewards between Rs.1000–5000 on an average) minus dowry, the parents find it hard to refuse the offer. After marriage, the girls sold and resold, until she reaches the ultimate destination. The method of marriage to traffic a girl has one great advantage; it protects the husband and the recruiter from the immediate accusations of trafficking. The dalals also shame and silence the parents efficiently by offering a share in the benefit of their daughter's sale.⁴² Apart from child marriage, other modes of trafficking are fake marriage, false recruitment, kidnapping and abduction of children, transportation of children with the consent of guardians, adoption of children, luring poor families with jobs and better living condition in cities. Strategies for prevention Human trafficking is a socio-legal problem and it is a symptom of a much deeper malice in our society. Hence there cannot be any instant remedy for such a problem. The difficulties in detecting and measuring trafficking cases make the task of prevention much more challenging. Nonetheless, several measures can be taken in this direction and successful implementations of the steps will surely bring some positive results. As the problem is multi-dimensional, its solution also lies in following a multi-dimensional 'cosmopolitan' approach for prevention. Due to the changing nature of migration and mobility in the contemporary world, human trafficking cannot be combated by certain national governments alone. Notwithstanding international cooperation and efforts, national governments should pursue the following short-term and long-term measures to combat trafficking: 1. There is an urgent need to develop comprehensive programmes and policies concerning manifest and latent aspects of trafficking in the context of situations and realities in each country or region, to do away with the root causes of the vulnerabilities of women and children in particular. A region-specific vulnerability mapping of the source, demand and transit areas of trafficking will be very useful in this direction. It would however be erroneous to argue that unless societies ensure certain types of 'structural transformations', human trafficking cannot be prevented.

Such an argument often promotes escapism on the part of the governments and political elites from taking up immediate and short-term measures. It should be kept in mind that human trafficking (or other types of gender violence) did not necessarily decline with structural transformation in the Socialist societies of the world.² The rescued victims should be protected and rehabilitated through appropriate mechanisms in order to prevent re-trafficking. A global coordination and collaboration among different stakeholders is the need of the day. Anti-trafficking measures should not be exclusively seen from the perspective of the national security of a country, and hence issues like migration or repatriation should be viewed both from the legal and human rights points of view. More particularly, the human rights of a victim should be protected while conducting quick rescue operations. This should not debar the authority to take stringent and quick actions against the real traffickers and exploiters. This may call for revision and reformulation of the relevant laws of countries in line with international standards as well as devising appropriate training modules for sensitizing the law enforcement officers.³ Low rates of prosecution of traffickers and weak law enforcement machinery are also responsible for the rise of this lucrative trade. Therefore, the law enforcing miles with marriage proposals (sometimes with cash rewards between Rs.1000 –5000 on an average) minus dowry, the parents find it hard to refuse the offer. After marriage, the girls sold and resold, until she reaches the ultimate destination. The method of marriage to traffic a girl has one great advantage; it protects the husband and the recruiter from the immediate accusations of trafficking. The dalals also shame and silence the parents efficiently by offering a share in the benefit of their daughter's sale.

Apart from child marriage, other modes of trafficking are fake marriage, false recruitment, kidnapping and abduction of children, transportation of children with the consent of guardians, adoption of children, using poor families with jobs and better living condition in cities

Prosecution

The Government of India penalizes trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation through the Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act (ITPA). Prescribed penalty under the ITPA — ranging from seven years' to life imprisonment — are sufficiently stringent and commensurate with those for other grave crimes. India also prohibits bonded and forced labour through the Bonded Labor Abolition Act, the Child Labor Act, and the Juvenile Justice Act.

Indian authorities also use Sections 366(A) and 372 of the Indian Penal Code, prohibiting kidnapping and selling minors into prostitution respectively, to arrest traffickers. Penalties under these provisions are a maximum of ten years' imprisonment and a fine.

Bonded labour and the movement of sex trafficking victims, may occasionally be facilitated by corrupt officials. They protect brothels that exploit victims, and protect traffickers and brothel keepers from arrest and other threats of enforcement.

Usually, there are no efforts made to tackle the problem of government officials complicity in trafficking workers for overseas employment. Bulk of bonded labour heads for Middle East to emerging economies and there are several media reports which report on the illegal and inhumane trafficking of Indian workers.

[India's Central Bureau of Investigation](#) incorporated anti-trafficking training, by Dr. Gilly McKenzie of the Interpol Trafficking and Organized Crime Division, into its standard curriculum. In November, the State of [Maharashtra](#) developed an action plan to combat trafficking; it did not, however, allocate appropriate funding to accomplish the objectives of this plan.

The government does not break down these statistics by sections of the law, meaning that law enforcement data regarding trafficking offenses may be conflated with data regarding arrests of women in prostitution pursuant to Section 8 of the ITPA.

Protection

India's efforts to protect victims of trafficking varies from state to state, but remains inadequate in many places. Victims of bonded labor are entitled to ₹1,000 (\$185) from the central government for rehabilitation, but this programme is unevenly executed across the country. Government authorities do not proactively identify and rescue bonded labourers, so few victims receive this assistance. Although children trafficked for forced labour may be housed in government shelters and are entitled to ₹20,000 (\$370), the quality of many of these homes remains poor and the disbursement of rehabilitation funds is sporadic. Some states provide services to victims of bonded labour, but Non Governmental Organisations provide the majority of protection services to these victims. The central government does not provide protection services to Indian victims trafficked abroad for forced labor or commercial sexual exploitation. Indian diplomatic missions in destination countries may offer temporary shelter to nationals who have been trafficked; once repatriated, however, neither the central government nor most state governments offer any medical, psychological, legal, or reintegration assistance for these victims.

Section 8 of the ITPA permits the arrest of women in prostitution. Although statistics on arrests under Section 8 are not kept, the government and some NGOs report that, through sensitisation and training, police officers no longer use this provision of the law; it is unclear whether arrests of women in prostitution under Section 8 have actually decreased. Because most law enforcement authorities lack formal procedures to identify trafficking victims among women arrested for prostitution; some victims may be arrested and punished for acts committed as a result of being trafficked.

Some foreign victims trafficked to India are not subject to removal. Those who are subject to removal are not offered legal alternatives to removal to countries in which they may face hardship or retribution. NGOs report that some Bengali victims of commercial sexual exploitation are pushed back across the border without protection services. The government also does not repatriate Nepali victims; NGOs primarily perform this function. Many victims decline to testify against their traffickers due to the length of proceedings and fear of retribution by traffickers.

Ministry of Labour and Employment displays full-page advertisements against child labour in national newspapers at periodic intervals. The government has also instituted pre-departure information sessions for domestic workers migrating abroad on the risks of exploitation. These measures include distinguishing between 'Emigration Check Required' (ECR) and 'Emigration Check Not Required' (ECNR) passports. ECR passport holders must prove to government authorities that they shall not be exploited when travelling abroad, if they wish to do so. Most of the Indian workers pay large sums of money to agents who facilitate their emigration outside the official channels and willingly emigrate despite being aware of the conditions prevailing in those destinations. This is because of the fact that most of the

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destinations abroad pay better sums of money. Therefore, a dream of better future ahead often lures the people abroad and hence trafficking cannot entirely be prevented. India ratified the 2000 UN TIP Protocol 2011.

In 2014 the Government of India launched a web-portal on Anti Human Trafficking Portal . The web portal is expected to serve as a vital IT tool for sharing of information across all stakeholders, States/UTs and civil society organizations for effective implementation of Anti Human Trafficking measures

DISCUSSION

Human trafficking is the illegal trade of human beings mainly for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor. Recently, human trafficking is especially popular for the purpose of extraction of organs. Trafficking is a lucrative industry. It is second only to drug trafficking as the most profitable illegal industry in the world. Thousands of people suffer from various forms of human trafficking and this problem needs effective solutions. The most popular form of human trafficking is for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Fake job offers are a common way to obtain women in India,

In general, sex trafficking victims are found in horrible circumstances and easily targeted by human traffickers. Individuals, circumstances, situations defenseless to traffickers comprise homeless persons, runaway teenagers, refugees, displaced homemakers, job seekers, kidnap victims, tourists, and drug/alcohol addicts. Such people are often extremely vulnerable and can not protect themselves. It is far more difficult to attract grown up men to the forced labor but traffickers manage to recruit men using various threats and forced debts.

The problem of human trafficking is very urgent in the majority of the countries of the world, especial India is a bit less complicated. In order to attract the attention of the public and to protect children and teenagers from the threat of human trafficking

An important aspect of prevention of Human Trafficking is education: making sure people are aware of the existence, as well as the nature of human trafficking. Education further helps empowerment of women by developing "Intrinsic Capacity, inner transformation of one's consciousness to overcome barriers, access resources and traditional ideologies". Education is crucial in halting the flow of women, children and men into forced bondage. It is through education that we can elicit the most direct influence in the fight against human trafficking.

Promotion of Technical Education also helps to reduce the problem of human trafficking. Technical education emphasizes on the acquisition of employable skills and therefore well placed to train the skilled and entrepreneurial workforce that developing countries needs to create wealth and emerge out of poverty. Technical education can be delivered at different levels of sophistication; can respond to the different training needs of learners from different social economic and academic backgrounds and prepare them for gainful employment and sustainable livelihood. The ultimate aim technical education is employment. This means it has to be linked with job market and therefore enhance its social economic relevance. Where there is employment, poverty level goes down, which therefore means the vulnerability to human trafficking will be reduced. Therefore, promotion of Technical Education among women is also necessary to reduce the serious problem of human trafficking.

SUGGESTION

Raise awareness—inform the world of this crime and mobilize people to stop it

Strengthen prevention—warn vulnerable groups and alleviate the factors that make people vulnerable to trafficking, such as poverty, underdevelopment and lack of opportunity

Enrich knowledge—Deepen understanding of the scope and nature of human trafficking through more data collection and analysis, joint research initiatives and the creation of an evidence-based report on global trafficking trends

Empowering women—improving maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS, eradicating poverty, Improving education and developing a global partnership for development

Knowing the facts about human trafficking

Raising awareness of human trafficking

Having knowledge regarding state laws

Having knowledge regarding health care professionals, social services professionals and law enforcement professionals

Keep learning about trafficking, its victims and its survivor.

CONCLUSION

Human Trafficking in India is a more widespread phenomenon than generally acknowledged and awareness must be raised in order to combat this crime and punish the perpetrators.

Women empowerment and reducing of female trafficking are impossible with the lack of proper health, education, nutrition and nourishment and security of the female in the society. Education is crucial in halting the flow of women, children and men into forced bondage. It is through education that we can elicit the most direct influence in the fight against human trafficking.

However, prevention through public awareness and education of professionals is not enough to Combat human trafficking. Interventions by competent social work practitioners need to include not only case management and advocacy skills, but also an understanding of the ecological Perspective in assessment and treatment techniques to work with the multidimensional and Comprehensive needs of the survivor.

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