

A Review Paper on Human Trafficking

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ABSTRACT: Presently, human trafficking is regarded as one of the most severe issues. Human trafficking has affected every nation in the world, regardless of socioeconomic position, history, or political structure. Human trafficking, behind narcotics and the weapons trade, is the world's third biggest organized crime. Human traffickers have established an international industry for human trafficking based on huge earnings and demand for commercial sex as well as inexpensive labor. It is slavery because traffickers compel their victims to labor against their will through violence, threats, and other kinds of compulsion. This includes restricting their freedom of movement, determining where and when they will labor, and determining how much compensation they will get, if any. Physical signs of human trafficking include headaches, tiredness, dizzy spells, back pain, memory loss, pelvic discomfort, and gynaecological infections. Anxiety, sadness, and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) are all symptoms of anxiety. Human trafficking is a multifaceted and complicated problem that requires a multidisciplinary response. Human trafficking is a violation of human rights, and any approach to stop it should be framed from a human-rights viewpoint, with the victim at the center.

KEYWORDS: Crime, Exploitation, Human Trafficking, Migration, Violence.

1. INTRODUCTION

Human trafficking is the unlawful trafficking of people for the purpose of economic sexual abuse and forced labor. It is the forced, coerced, or deceptive transfer of men, women, and children from one location to another in order to be exploited economically and sexually. The UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, which was adopted in November 2000, defines trafficking as “.....the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of persons, by threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, fraud, deception, or abuse of power”. At a bare minimum, exploitation must encompass the exploitation of others' prostitution or other kinds of sexual abuse, forced labor or service, slavery or practices akin to slavery, servitude, or organ removal”[1].

The UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, to which India is a signatory, accepted this definition. It is one of the first global definitions of human trafficking, and it went into effect on December 25, 2003. Although it is claimed that this definition was developed primarily in the context of crime control rather than with a focus on human rights, it serves as a guiding principle for the conceptual understanding of the issue. Even while it mentions preventative measures, victim compensation, repatriation, and other things, it does not specifically protect prostitutes from punishment for the actions they are compelled to do[2].

Victimization of the poor and vulnerable has resulted in their exile from society and commodities in the marketplace, similar to animals and vegetables. The right to justice, as well as access to it, has no meaning or value for them. The methods, processes, tools, and tactics, as well as the rate of involvement in this crime, are increasing every day due to a scarcity of resources, the highest market demand, limited income alternatives, and a strong legal monitoring system. Therefore, if we are to attempt to clean up this crime across the globe, we need a comprehensive watch and monitoring system, as well as powerful interventions and commitment[3].

Human slavery flourishes because it makes a lot of money, and it is driven by a desire to better one's quality of life and social position. Human slavery is one of the most heinous crimes that has infected the whole world. It is one of the heinous crimes that has made millions of people's life a living nightmare. The compassion of individuals engaged in this kind of contemporary slave trade has been wiped away. Individual interest and pleasure have limited moral standards, ethos, and a feeling of belonging as a part of the same human race. Victimization of the poor and weak has led to their exclusion from society and commodification like animals and vegetables in the market[4]. For them, the right to justice and access to it have no meaning or value. Due to a shortage of resources, the greatest demand in the market, very few income alternatives, and a powerful legal surveillance system, the procedures, processes, means, and techniques, as well as the rate of participation in this crime, are growing every day. As a result, having a thorough watch and monitoring system, as well as strong interventions and dedication, is critical if we are to try to clean up this crime across the world[5].

However, a new viewpoint on slavery cannot be established until the issues of human rights in addition, trafficking is political economy are addressed. However, there is no precise definition of the word

"exploitation" in the Protocol. It also presupposes a clear distinction between legal and illegal migration, which is not the case in reality. However, this definition addresses the methods of trafficking, the exploitative effects of trafficking, and, most significantly, the problem of compulsion or force that distinguishes the crime from migration and smuggling[6].

Human trafficking is primary goal is to exploit women against their will. According to different research, the majority of children in India, especially girls, adolescents, orphans, and women, are the most common victims of human trafficking. This is due to widespread lack of education, employment, poverty, poor border immigration security systems, and other socioeconomic issues, which leads to a rise in vulnerability, orphans, and human trafficking. For men, house cleaners, and children trafficked for the purposes of forced labor and commercial sexual exploitation, India is a significant source, destination, and transmitting country. In debt bondage, men, house cleaners, and children are compelled to work in rice mills, sugar mills, juice mills, brick companies, agriculture, and needlework workshops[7].

Forced or bondage labor, as well as sex trafficking, are especially dangerous for those from India's most impoverished social economic condition. Gender inequality also contributes to human trafficking. As a result, women's empowerment must be fostered effectively via women's education in order to remove this issue. Regardless of socioeconomic position, history, or political structure, human trafficking affects every nation on the planet.

Human traffickers have established an international industry for human trafficking based on huge earnings and desire for commercial sex as well as inexpensive labor. Because traffickers employ violence, intimidation, and other kinds of compulsion to compel their victims to labor against their will, it is considered slavery. Controlling their freedom of movement, i.e. when, how, and where they work, is part of this[8].

Human trafficking is a thriving worldwide business that generates billions of dollars at the cost of millions of victims, many of whom are young girls and children who have their dignity and freedom taken away. Despite the fact that most of us have never seen this crime, it occurs every day all across the globe. While fulfilling consumer demand, criminals benefit. Victims are forced to perform things that others would never undertake on their own free will, and they get almost no compensation for their suffering. They are exploited as goods and then discarded in a grotesque commercialization of humanity. Human trafficking is made worse by gender prejudice[9].

1.1 Trafficking's Causes and Consequences:

Human trafficking is a worldwide issue caused by a variety of factors such as widely poor, a lack of livelihood opportunities, deep-seated gender racism, displacement, the demand for young girls, the upheaval caused by natural disasters, conflict in areas of the country of the country, and the profits to be made. Child trafficking is influenced by socio-cultural and religious elements in certain instances, such as when religious leaders exploit their status to sell girls for prostitution. Frequently, human trafficking is carried out by deceiving young women and their families. Traffickers are said to have gained access to females in several West Bengal communities by posing as grooms and demanding no dowry. In other instances, family or friends of the victims, as well as instructors and employment agencies, have helped assist trafficking. Females who have been sexually exploited are often utilized to attract girls from the source region[10].

One of the main reasons why human trafficking has gotten so much attention, especially from human rights organizations is because of the heinous atrocities that have been recorded against victims. As a means of "initiation" and/or intimidation, those trafficked for one or more people often rape forced sex labor. They are often forced to participate in high-risk sex, such as sexual activity without the use of condoms, anal sex, and gang rape. When not compelled to live and work in the same place and work long hours with large numbers of males to serve each day, it is not uncommon for women and girls to be kept prisoner under lock and key, transported to and from the work venue.

Little prospective research on the health requirements of trafficking survivors have been conducted too far. The physical, sexual, and mental health symptoms suffered by women trafficked for sexual exploitation were reported in a 2006 quantitative research in Europe. The majority of the women in this survey of about 200 women reported high levels of physical or sexual abuse before 59% and during 95% their exploitation, as well as multiple concurrent physical and mental health problems immediately after their trafficking experience. Fatigue, headaches, sexual and reproductive health issues [vaginal discharge, pelvic discomfort, and infection], back pain, and substantial weight loss were the most frequently reported physical health complaints. Mental

health symptoms lasted longer than most physical health issues, according to follow-up interviews with the women.

Women, men, and children may face psychological, physical, and sexual abuse, as well as forced or coerced drug or alcohol usage, social limitations, and emotional manipulation, economic exploitation, insolvable debts, and legal fears, at any time. Even when a person is freed from a trafficking scenario, risks frequently remain, and only a tiny percentage of individuals get post-trafficking assistance or financial or other recompense. Health effects on trafficked individuals are often cumulative, necessitating consideration of each step of the trafficking process. Figure 1 shows the influence of trafficking on health.

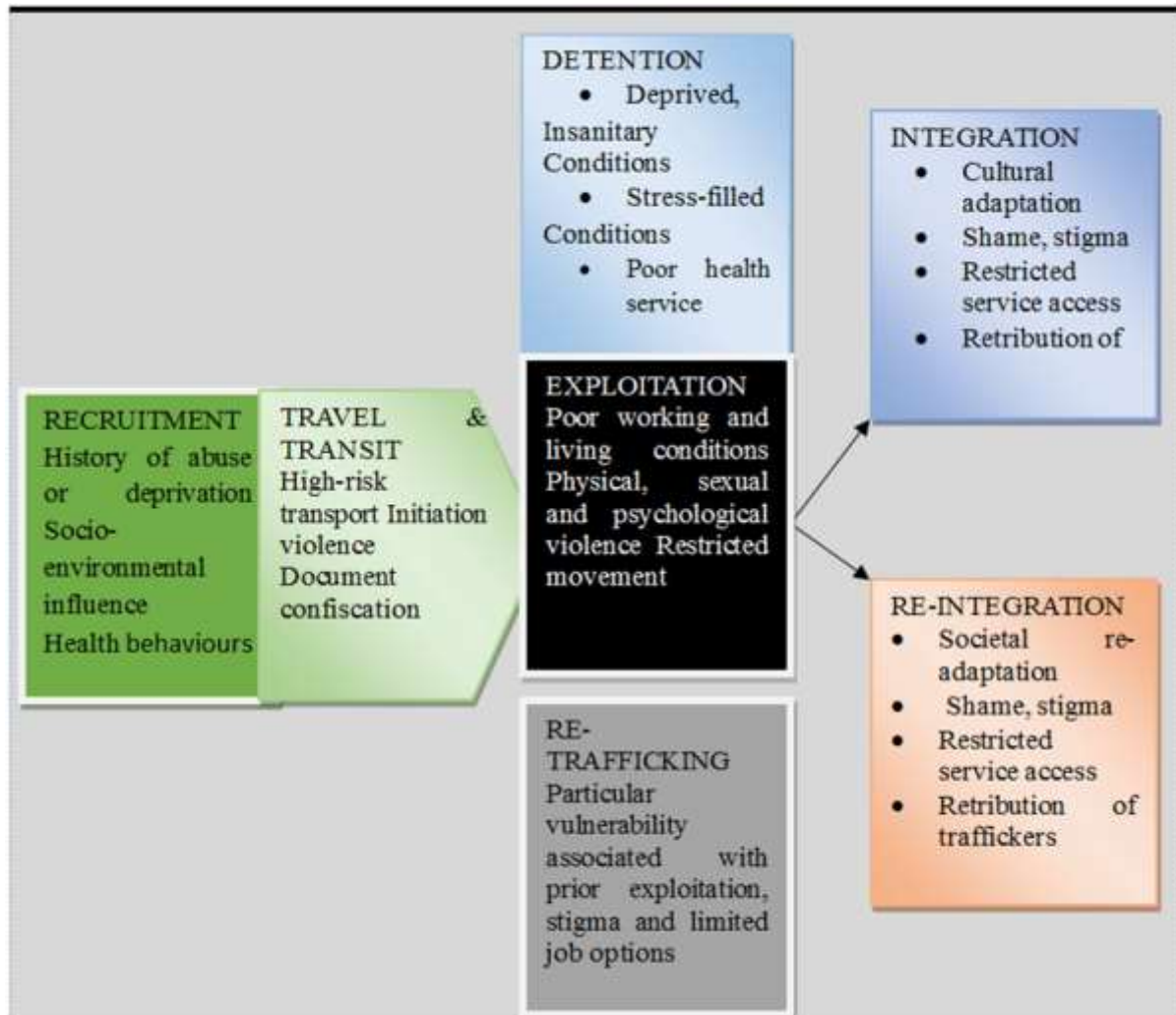


Figure 1: The above figure shows the influences on health at various stages of Trafficking.

Human trafficking is the unlawful trafficking of people for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor. Human trafficking has become more popular in recent years for the aim of organ extraction. Human trafficking is a profitable business. It is only second to narcotics trafficking as the world's most lucrative illicit business. Thousands of individuals are victims of human trafficking in different ways, and this issue requires effective solutions.

Human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation is the most common kind. In India, phony employment offers are a popular method of obtaining women. In general, sex trafficking victims are discovered in deplorable conditions and are easy prey for human traffickers. Homeless people, runaway adolescents, refugees, displaced homemakers, job seekers, abduction victims, tourists, and drug/alcohol addicts are only some of the people, circumstances, and situations that are vulnerable to human traffickers.

These individuals are often very vulnerable and unable to defend themselves. Adult males are much more difficult to recruit for forced labor, although traffickers are able to do so using different threats and forced indebtedness. Human trafficking is a serious issue in the majority of nations across the globe. India, in particular, is a little less complex. Human trafficking is on the rise in India for a variety of reasons. Poverty is the most important element that has been identified as the primary motivating force for human trafficking.

Caste discrimination, a lack of resources, a lack of human and social capital, social insecurity, gender discrimination, the commodification of women, social exclusion, marginalization, inadequate and outdated state policies, a lack of governance, the nexus of police and traffickers, unemployment. The breakdown of community support systems, cheap child labor, child marriage, and priority to other variables that contribute to human trafficking include conflict and a lack of knowledge among victims. Globalization is one of the potential push factors that leads to human trafficking. According to a study by the International Organization for Migration, 90% of victims trafficked as sex slaves had been subjected to family abuse prior to being trafficked.

Bride trafficking in India is also fuelled by a declining sex ratio and rising demand for women in women-scarce regions. Other causes, both direct and indirect, are also to blame, but all of these push factors pushed the victims to become victims of additional exploitation, vulnerabilities, and to become objects of this contemporary kind of slavery throughout their lives. Human trafficking prevention in India human trafficking is a complicated issue, and there is no one solution that can address all issues or prevent human trafficking. In general, preventive strategies should focus on the major causes of human trafficking.

Some ideas for reducing the incidence of human trafficking include the following:

- Human trafficking prevention programs should look into socio-cultural and economic conditions, identify vulnerable groups, and address the root causes of trafficking and other forms of exploitation and abuse, such as discrimination, social and economic marginalization, violence and abuse, armed conflict, and organized crime.
- Long-term and short-term efforts to reintegrate those victims should be implemented, taking into consideration the child's age and circumstances. A network of supportive, child-friendly services that provides safety for children should be created. Another essential component of a protective system is adequate education and knowledge, including life skills training, which helps develop self-esteem, enables the kid to make educated choices after the trafficking experience, and avoids re-trafficking.
- A consistent mechanism should be established to identify children who have been subjected to abuse and exploitation, whether because of human trafficking or otherwise. Both the government and civic society should work together to solve this issue. All children, regardless of identity, should have access to high-quality programs. Children's rights and unique needs should be addressed by services.
- For the prevention of human trafficking, children must have access to knowledge and education. These must be targeted at enabling children to make educated decisions and protect themselves, which includes educating children about human trafficking and other forms of exploitation and abuse, such as migration risks. Discrimination, hazardous behavior, gender stereotypes, sexuality, and abusive relationships are all problems that need to be addressed.
- Empowering child victims of trafficking via education, knowledge on human rights, trafficking, and other protective issues, and guaranteeing children's meaningful involvement in decision-making processes. They should be acknowledged as social actors with the ability to freely express themselves. The mental health of children should be taken into consideration.
- Children who have been trafficked need ongoing assistance. Care, protection, and reintegration activities must be carried out within a comprehensive framework. To ensure that the kid is properly safeguarded when he or she returns home, close contact with and support for the child's family is required.
- Children's own efforts to combat this threat should be commended, and police stations should be made child-friendly to increase trust in the system and self-confidence.

2. DISCUSSION

The author has discussed about the human slavery thrives because it is profitable, and it is motivated by a desire to improve one's quality of life and social standing. Slavery is one of the most terrible atrocities that has spread across the globe. It is one of the terrible acts that has turned the lives of millions of people into a living hell. Individuals involved in this kind of modern-day slavery trade have lost all sympathy. Individual interests and pleasures are accompanied with a lack of moral norms, ethos, and a belongingness to the same human species. Victimization of the poor and vulnerable has resulted in their exile from society and commodities in

the marketplace, similar to animals and vegetables. The right to justice, as well as access to it, has no meaning or value for them. The methods, processes, tools, and tactics, as well as the rate of involvement in this crime, are increasing every day due to a scarcity of resources, the highest market demand, limited income alternatives, and a strong legal monitoring system. Therefore, if we are to attempt to clean up this crime across the globe, we need a comprehensive watch and monitoring system, as well as powerful interventions and commitment.

3. CONCLUSION

Human slavery flourishes because it makes a lot of money, and it is driven by a desire to better one's quality of life and social position. Human slavery is one of the most heinous crimes that has infected the whole world. It is one of the heinous crimes that has made millions of people's life a living nightmare. The compassion of individuals engaged in this kind of contemporary slave trade has been wiped away. Individual interest and pleasure have limited moral standards, ethos, and a feeling of belonging as a part of the same human race. Victimization of the poor and weak has led to their exclusion from society and commodification like animals and vegetables in the market. For them, the right to justice and access to it have no meaning or value. Due to a shortage of resources, the greatest demand in the market, very few income alternatives, and a powerful legal surveillance system, the procedures, processes, means, and techniques, as well as the rate of participation in this crime, are growing every day. As a result, having a thorough watch and monitoring system, as well as strong interventions and dedication, is critical if we are to try to clean up this crime across the world.

Trafficking in India is totally overshadowed by the problem of CSE, to the point that trafficking as a separate crime is not even mentioned. It is sometimes nearly completely disregarded. Despite the abundance of knowledge, the reality of trafficking of women and children in India remains concealed. Gender sensitization initiatives should eliminate taboos connected with human trafficking, since these victims find it difficult to marry due to the many obstacles that such marriages entail. Their fundamental human rights should be protected, and they should be regarded as decent human beings who are not excluded from society. Marriage is seen as a holy institution, and individuals who do not marry do not have the same social standing as married people.

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