



# HIDDEN INTERSECTIONS: RISING STATISTICS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN INDIA

Dr. Ritu Agarwal,

Assistant Professor,

Amity University Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow Campus, India

And

Pragya Agrahari,

Amity Law School,

Amity University Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow Campus, India

## ABSTRACT

Human Trafficking is continuously taking its more and more dangerous form and was strong enough to deprive people of their basic rights of life, liberty, self-expression, and dignity. Women and children, especially, became their prominent victims. So, there is an urgent need to project light on this dark issue which is residing at the corner of the room far from everyone's attention and which has tendency to ruin whole life of women and children.

This paper seeks to analyze what is human trafficking, the various causes which lead to human trafficking, and various data from NCRB, and suggests some measures that can be used to tackle the menace of human trafficking. It also emphasizes the impact of this grievous crime on the lives of the victim, by quoting some real-life incidents and its increasing statistics on the development and growth of the country.

*Maybe slavery has been with us for centuries because of the inclination to maintain economic systems geared more toward commodifying human existence than developing its spiritual, creative, or scientific potentials. Such commodification instantly erases any recognition of humanity as a priceless value unto itself and reduces individuals as well as entire races, or a specific gender, to a bargain-priced 'other.'*

-Aberjhani, 'Dreams of the Immortal City Savannah'

Key Words: Hidden Intersections, Rising Statistics, India, Human Trafficking.

## INTRODUCTION

Human Trafficking is one of the most serious issues prevalent all over the world, which seeks great attention from our society. It includes various forms of violence and abuses like sex trafficking, child trafficking, forced labour, bonded labour, child labour, organ trafficking and domestic servitude. It is a way of snatching their basic rights and coercing them to do whatever they want them to do. This is a serious human rights violation that needs to be curbed as soon as possible because it tends to hinder growth and development too.

In a country like India, which is known for its hospitality and care for others. Like, if one goes to any village to meet any person but don't know where that person lives, the villagers would definitely help him not only in telling the route but also makes him find that person's home location. In contrast, there exist some people who are looking for a chance when someone lonely comes out of his home and they abduct him/her to an evil called human trafficking. These types of cases are at its peak nowadays and continuously finding more spaces in dark

sections of the daily newspapers.

The **United Nations** defines human trafficking as, “*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.*” In broad sense, it is a modern form of slavery and trading of human bodies to fulfil their malignant desires by abusing or exploiting men, women and even minors physically, sexually, or mentally. There are large number of number of people who are a victim of this dark web of human trafficking. Human trafficking is the second largest and fastest growing criminal industry in the world with as many as 27 million individuals living in slavery-like conditions throughout the world.

It is largely a hidden crime that has gained special attention after the recognition by United States in the “Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children” (also referred to as the Trafficking Protocol or the Palermo Protocol), an international agreement under the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC) which came into force on 25 December 2003. ‘Trafficking Protocol’ is the first global, legally binding instrument on trafficking in over half a century, and the only one with an agreed-upon definition of trafficking in persons.

## FORMS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Trafficked people are coerced against their will and forced to do certain illegal works. Women and girls were used as prostitute or as a bride for the purpose of forced marriages, whereas men were used for forced labour or as slaves and children were used for the purpose of begging or may be used as a source of organ trafficking.

Depending on the nature of abuse and torcher, the various terms has been defined, which are as follows:

- **Forced Labour:** As defined by ILO, ‘Forced labour refers to situations in which persons are coerced to work through the use of violence or intimidation, or by more subtle means such as accumulated debt, retention of identity papers or threats of denunciation to immigration authorities’. These people are often used for carrying out illegal activities such as smuggling or drug manufacturing.
- **Bonded Labour:** Also known as debt bondage and peonage, it is a form of forced labour in which people take loan from someone, but when unable to pay, they were forced to give them into slavery. As their conditions are so pitiable, they never able to pay their debts and their enslavement becomes permanent.
- **Sex Trafficking:** Sex trafficking is a worst form of slavery in which individuals perform commercial sex through the use of force, fraud, or coercion. Women and girls were being traded as prostitute either within the country or cross-country. There are some agencies that give services to cross-country individuals who want to buy girls and women for the sake of immoral desires. Consequently, these girls and women become a part of a sex industry and their whole life had been ruined.
- **Child Labour:** As defined by ILO, Child Labour is defined as “the work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development, or is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and/or interferes with their schooling.” Children are being enslaved and forced to work in a hazardous place like various industries and mines, that too in a pitiable condition. Traffickers make them work for whole day and night without proper lightning and facilities and were exposed to unsuitable temperatures, high noises and dangerous tools and equipment. They are forced into a system of domestic servitude too.

They are also a victim of forced beggary, in which traffickers make children, lose their eyes, legs, hands or voice and make them work as a beggar, so that people would more sympathize towards these children and give handful of money. This is most brutal form of child labour.

Children are also forced to commit commercial sex acts by offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances.

Children are often offered for illicit activities like production and trafficking of drugs.

These all forms of child labour have very strong tendency to impact their health, safety, and moral standards and also have psychological effect.

- **Forced Marriage:** Forced marriage is the type of early marriage of a child, usually defined internationally as an individual under the age of 18 or a marriage in which individuals have no choice to accept or reject. It also includes marriage in which wives are forcibly transferred to another in exchange of some payment.
- **Domestic Servitude:** This is also a form of bonded labour. Victims, firstly may appear to be nannies or other domestic help, but when their employment changes into such situation whereby they cannot leave that work on their own will, they become a part of permanent enslavement.

**Organ Trafficking:** According to the Declaration of Istanbul on Organ Trafficking and Transplant Tourism, organ trafficking is defined as the recruitment, transport, transfer, harbouring, or receipt of living or deceased persons or their organs 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 to, or the receiving by, a third party of payments or benefits to achieve the transfer of control over the potential donor, for the purpose of exploitation by the removal of organs for transplantation.

## PROBABLE CAUSES

It is very correct that the root cause of human trafficking is traffickers themselves, their selfish purposes and their greed to make handful of money double or triple within a minute or without any effort. But there are some factors that, directly or indirectly, compelled or obliged people to step into a web of human trafficking, which are as follows:

**Poverty and Unemployment:** Increasing rates of poverty and unemployment is the main cause of human trafficking. Although poverty is decreasing in India, 28 percent of the population still lives below the poverty line. Poor people are most vulnerable to such types of trafficking. They are lured by giving an offer of better job opportunities and a way to come out of all debt traps. The poor or unemployed with so much of hardships in living their lives, are unable to decline their offers.

**Lack of education:** The second most important reason why these people are easily lured or manipulated by such mal-minded traffickers is lack of education. It tends to decrease the various opportunities for them, for example, they are unable to find good jobs due to lack of educational qualifications, which consequently leads to unemployment and accumulation of debts. Education also helps in making good decisions and empower ourselves to fight against these types of exploitation.

**Demand for cheap labour:** Due to surge in prices in every market, cheap labour is very difficult to find. So, people are engaged in employing alternative methods, for example, employing a child as a labour, who don't work for much money or employing a poor insolvent, who don't have enough money to even satisfy their hunger, so that they will later enslave them permanently, leading to bonded labour or forced labour.

**Displacement due to Natural Disaster and War:** This is also very strong reason behind human trafficking. When there occurs any natural disaster like floods and droughts, most prevalent in India, migration of people occurs from one place to another, in surge of jobs and employment and become a target of traffickers. War like conditions or attacks from neighbouring countries also leads to displacement of people. This also results into various parentless children who are more vulnerable to child labour or child trafficking.

**Huge profit and Immorality:** Traffickers make huge profit by producing goods and services through cheap labour. According to the ILO, the human trafficking industry generates a profit of \$150 billion per year. Two thirds are made from commercial sexual exploitation, while the remainder comes from forced economic exploitation such as domestic work and agriculture. These traffickers also don't have any moral values and are indulged in making money through various lucrative- immoral markets such as commercialized sex, bars, etc.

**Rigid social and cultural practices:** In a country like India, social and cultural practices are given much importance. But some of these practices hinder the growth of the society and its people. For example, in some societies, bonded labour is the acceptable way to pay off debts whereas child labour is seen as the need of the society for solving family's economic hardships. Gender discrimination and patriarchal system are also having equal contribution in escalating the cases of human trafficking.

**Inefficiency in border control:** Inefficiency of government in properly controlling our borders to various international countries is also an important factor. Thousands of women and children are being traded across the borders, without coming in the notice of government, is the biggest mistake for which women and children have to pay large prices.

**Non-reporting:** Non-reporting of such crimes often leads to increasing rates. People feared from being prosecuted as at that time, they are also a part of such crimes. So, they never raise their voice against such exploitation. They make a habit of bearing such violence and force. But they have to understand that until and unless they themselves don't speak against such crimes, no one can help them. So, there is urgent need for various awareness programs to empower the victims of such crimes so that they can stand for themselves.

## RELEVANT DATA ANALYSIS

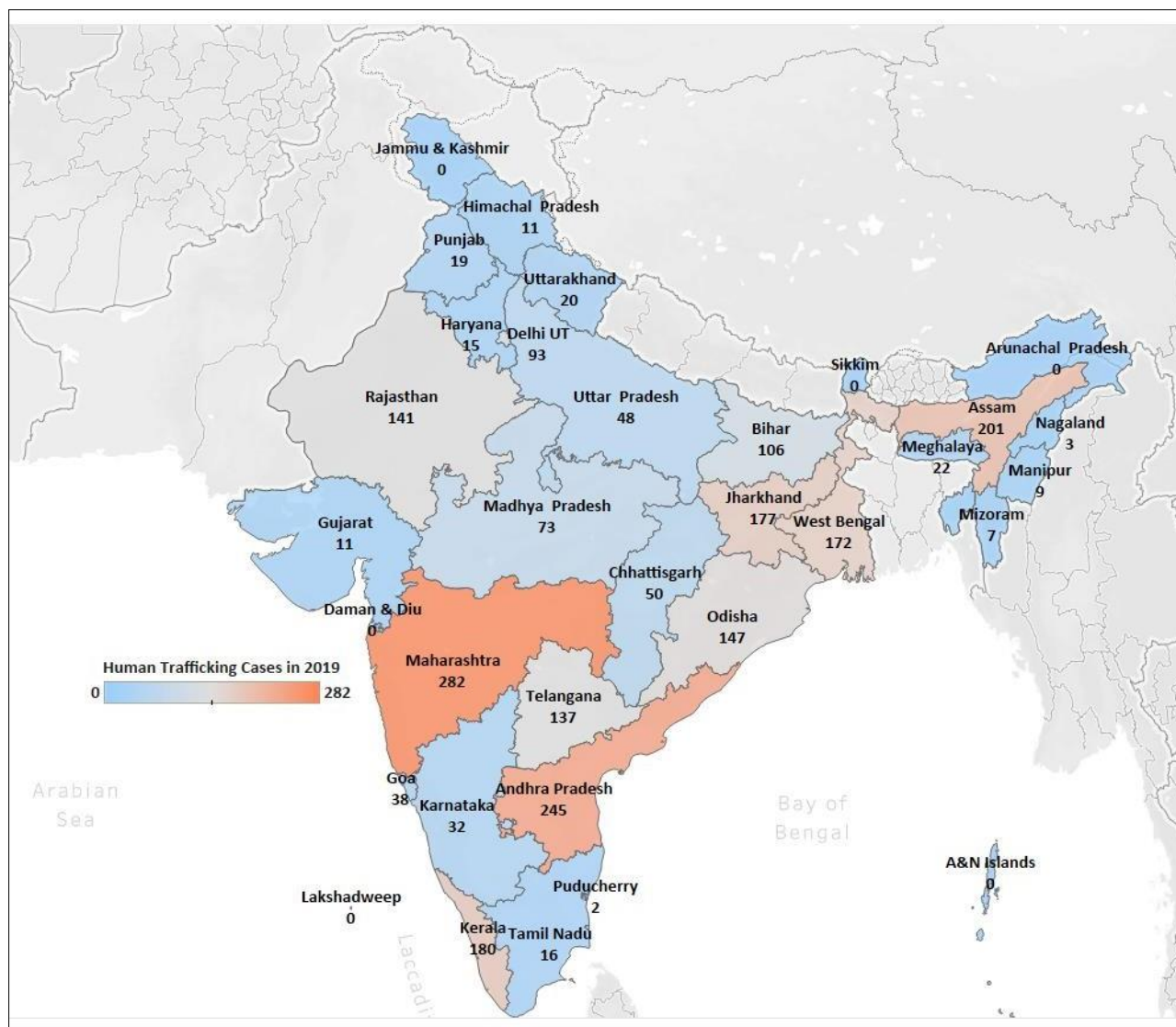
The data used for analysis has been taken from NRCB Crime in India Report 2019 Volume III. It includes cases reported from all the states and union territories of India. The states or UTs with the maximum cases reported have been presented in tables 1, 2, and 3. An overview of the condition of the country as a whole under various heads of crimes that are committed under human trafficking regime are presented in table 4 and 5.

A total of 2,260 cases of Human Trafficking were registered in 2019 as compared to 2,278 cases in the year 2018 and 2,757 cases in 2017, showing a decrease of 0.8% from Cases in 2018. In the cases reported in 2019 and 2018, Maharashtra has maximum number of cases with respect to total cases all over India, whereas for 2017, Jharkhand tops the list. With respect to percentage share, Maharashtra again tops the list, followed by Andhra Pradesh.

S.No.	Name of State and UT	Cases Reported			Percentage share of state (2019)
		2017	2018	2019	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	218	240	245	10.8
2.	Assam	262	308	201	8.9
3.	Jharkhand	373	140	177	7.8
4.	Kerala	53	105	180	8.0
5.	Maharashtra	310	311	282	12.5
6.	Odisha	63	75	147	6.5
7.	Rajasthan	316	86	141	6.2
8.	Telangana	329	242	137	6.1
9.	West Bengal <sup>1</sup>	357	172	172	7.6
	Total (All India)	2757	2278	2260	100

Table 1: Number of cases of human trafficking reported in selected States and UTs, that have highest percentage share of total cases. <sup>1</sup>Due to non-receipt of data from West Bengal to NCRB, data of 2018 has been used.

Here, I have presented the data of the total cases of human trafficking in 2019, in the distributive representation, with respect to each State and Union Territory.



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S.No.	State/ UT	Below 18 years			Above 18 years			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	18	18	1	380	381	1	398	399
2.	Bihar	261	33	294	0	22	22	261	55	316
3.	Chhattisgarh	52	61	113	131	94	225	183	155	338
4.	Maharashtra	34	61	95	16	875	891	50	936	986
5.	Odisha	94	108	202	424	250	674	518	358	876
6.	Rajasthan	636	17	653	5	6	11	641	23	664
7.	Telangana	1	70	71	0	263	263	1	333	334
8.	Kerala	22	155	177	14	27	41	36	182	218
9.	Delhi (UT)	462	74	536	42	30	72	504	104	608
	Total (All India)	1742	1172	2914	795	2907	3702	2537	4079	6616

Table 2: Number of cases of human trafficking reported in selected States and UTs, below and above 18 years of age.

A total of 6,616 victims have been reported to be trafficked in which 2,914 children and 3,702 adults were trafficked. Highest number of minors were trafficked in Rajasthan, that is 653, whereas, Delhi, where a total of 608 cases were registered in 2019 had the second-highest number of trafficked minors at 536. Maximum number of adult females were trafficked in Maharashtra (936) whereas maximum number of minor females in Kerala.

S.No.	State/ UT	Below 18 years			Above 18 years			Total		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	15	15	0	410	410	0	425	425
2.	Bihar	261	33	294	0	22	22	261	55	316
3.	Chhattisgarh	52	60	112	131	94	225	183	154	337
4.	Kerala	22	157	179	7	29	36	29	186	215
5.	Maharashtra	34	61	95	8	917	925	42	978	1020
6.	Odisha	94	108	202	424	250	674	518	358	876
7.	Rajasthan	636	17	653	5	6	11	641	23	664
8.	Telangana	1	70	71	0	263	263	1	333	334
9.	Delhi (UT)	462	74	536	42	30	72	504	104	608
	Total (All India)	1743	1094	2837	770	2964	3734	2513	4058	6571

Table 3: Victims Rescued

Apart from this, 6,571 victims have been rescued from clutches of traffickers in which 4058 were females and 2513 were males. Total number of minors rescued were 2837.

According to the NCRB study, the most common causes of trafficking were forced marriages, forced labour, and sexual exploitation. In this, maximum number of cases were of sexual exploitation for prostitution, that is 2080, followed by forced labour at 1141. Other major reasons listed for human trafficking were forced marriage, for which most cases were registered in Assam; domestic servitude with Manipur recording highest cases; and, forced labour, in which Bihar saw most cases.

S.No.	Purpose	No. of Cases
1.	Forced Labour	1141
2.	Sexual Exploitation for prostitution	2080
3.	Domestic Servitude	364
4.	Forced Marriage	227
5.	Begging	68
6.	Other reasons	2674

Table 4: Purpose of human trafficking

Disposal of cases by police			Disposal by Court			
Total No. of cases	Cases chargesheeted	chargesheeted rate	Cases convicted	Cases acquitted	Cases in which trial were completed	Cases conviction rate
2260	1606	83.7	172	538	782	22.0

Table 5: Disposal of cases

In terms of disposal of cases by police, more than half of the total cases were charge-sheeted. And in terms of disposal by court, only 172 cases were convicted whereas 538 cases were acquitted. The conviction rate is only 22.0%.

## TRAFFICKING BILL

The introduction of, The Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018 is among the most important step taken by the Government of India to eliminate human trafficking, but later it is lapsed because of the dissolution of the 16th Lok Sabha.

The Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018 includes punishment for aggravated forms of trafficking for forced labour, marriage, childbearing and begging, but neglects trafficking for sexual exploitation and organ trade. A key concern is that while the Bill provides immunity to victims for crimes committed under coercion or threat of death or grievous injury by the trafficker, the immunity extends to only those crimes that are punishable with imprisonment of 10 years or more, or death. As a result, immunity cannot be claimed for petty offences despite being committed under coercion.

Academics, activists, NGOs and community-based collectives also opposed this 2018 version of the anti-trafficking Bill. The current regime of India didn't reconsider the same bill for passage during the following sessions in the parliament. But still, there are some possibility for reconsideration of the revised bill.

Currently, laws such as Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act (ITPA), Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the Child Labour Act, and Juvenile Justice Act cover the ambit of trafficking. Indian authorities also use Sections 366(A) and 372 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) to combat trafficking. Penalties under these provisions

are a maximum of 10 years' imprisonment. The proposed law needs to mention whether it will replace or supersede these existing legislations to avoid confusion and overlap within the law enforcement and judiciary and ensure accountability.

## INCIDENTS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Here, are some insights to the stories of real-life victims of human trafficking, which helps in better understanding of the types of atrocities, that victims have to bear and throws some light on types of difficulties, they have to face in their lives, even after they were rescued.

- Saraswati (name changed) went missing at the age of 20, from her village in East Medinipur district in West Bengal. When rescued, it turned out that she was sold by her alcoholic father. The trafficker was trying to sell her as a bride. She had been shifted from one place to another and was raped several times by many different people. During the ordeal, she was constantly trying to escape from their clutches, and one day, she succeeded. She reached an ashram in Aligarh and narrated her story. The ashram officials then contacted Suchetna Mohila Mondali, an anti-trafficking organisation, who rescued Saraswati with the help of the local police.
- Monali (name changed), a 13 years old girl, studying in Class VI, when someone kidnapped her from her home in Medinipur district of West Bengal and trafficked her to the Kalahandi district of Odisha. She was tortured and abused, raped by her trafficker and was going to be sold as a child bride. Her courage, however, did not let her give up; it finally paid off as she managed to escape one day. A car driver found her terrified in a local market and took her to the police station. Suchetana Mohila Mondali, an anti-trafficking organization and ally of ActionAid India, linked up with her and took her to her family. But they refused to accept her. Monali now lives in a government shelter home.
- The 25-year-old, Janaki who was once forced into backbreaking work at a mill when she was a teenager, has first-hand knowledge of what exploitation at the factories and especially in the textile industry means. She describes her condition in her own words as:  
 "What I have observed in the past is that management from the textile industry would come into the villages and recruit girls who were above the age of 16 offering them accommodation in hostels and work in factories. They would tell the families that these girls will be given a good amount of money for the work they do and that can be used for their marriage. However, once the girls got there, there were no facilities and working conditions were poor," says Janaki.
- Rahima Khan, a human trafficking survivor and an active member of the Indian Leadership Forum Against Trafficking (ILFAT), Offers a glimpse into the atrocities committed against women, she said that traffickers are coming inside the homes and scaring the women, telling them that if they step out of their homes, acid will be thrown on them, and their houses will be burnt down.
- Shabina, who always dreamt of being a singer, betrayed by his uncle and became a victim of human trafficking. She left her home when she was only 10 years old, with her uncle, who told her that her dream would easily come to true in Kolkata. But her uncle breaks his promise and sold her off to a brothel in a red-light area in Central Kolkata, where she was forced to become a victim of human trafficking. Even after going through all this, she did not give up her life. She fell in love with one of her customers, who promised her love, marriage and escape. She escaped to another place but after some time, he brought her back to Kolkata, where he sold her again. She was rescued, but her problems did not end there. There were people, judging her, as she were a culprit, not a survivor. Now, she is 23 and she still hasn't met her mother.

## IMPACTS OF TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking can have physical, emotional, and psychological effects on the victims. It has the power to impact someone's life forever. Here are some factors which have a strong impact on the victim's life and ultimately, on the society and on the growth and development of the country.

On the victims

- **Isolation:** Trafficked individuals quickly become isolated from their family, friends, other social connections. Even after they were rescued, their social life cannot return to its normal pace. They are excluded from social groups due to various stereotypes present in the society.
- **Loss of support:** Victims of human trafficking lose contact and support from their family and friends. Sometimes,

their own family were not ready to accept their family members, who were being subjected to trafficking, as we have seen in the case of Monali, where his own father is not ready to accept her.

- **Mental Trauma:** Due to various stigma and blames, faced by these people, especially by the girls, they experience very devastating mental effect. Girls, who were a victims of sex trafficking often feel as they lose their dignity in the society and their personal purity. Because of all this, many survivors' life ends up in admitting into the mental asylum or experiencing depression, stress, memory loss, and other severe forms.
- **Physical Health:** The most important impact on the victims is on their physical health. They may be raped, beaten, and subjected to abuse over a long period of time. Victims of sex trafficking are more prone to get several diseases like HIV/ AIDS, STDs, malaria, tuberculosis, etc. Victims of child labour, may be forced to work in a pitiable condition, which can cause eye irritation, respiratory problems, infections, impairments, etc.
- **Loss of proper education:** Many trafficked people, especially the children, were deprived of proper education and various skills, as they have been subjected to trafficking at young age and were unable to attend their schools. Those who are a victim of forced or bonded labour, were deprived of many skills that they may learn, if they were not trafficked.

On the society or country as a whole

- **Breakdown in social relations:** Loss of family support and friends, for the victims, will ultimately result into breakdown in various social fabrics of the society. It may exclude some people from its social circle, based upon their thinking and attitude towards this sensitive issue and may give rise to divisions in the society.
- **Contributes surge in crime rates:** India already saw an increasing crime rates in the country, and many forms of human trafficking are behaving as a fuel to the fire. Trafficking of humans is considered one of the fastest growing crimes of trans-national criminal organisations.
- **Fuels growth in organized crimes:** Human trafficking encourages organised crimes in the country, which is committed and facilitated by various mediators and hidden organisations. Huge profits with minimal risk can be able to influence other minds in the society.
- **Economic effect:** The profits accrued from the criminal business of human trafficking do not add to the GDP of the nation, rather it is a loss to the economy as it also affects the tourism sector of the nation, which have a strong potential to improve the economic conditions of the country.
- **Threat to the security of the nation:** It is also a great threat to the national security, as it can be a source of funding for other illegal activities, such as drug manufacturing, illegal weapons manufacturing and trade, rape, and exploitation of the people. Women and children often feel like they are not safe in the country, after knowing that women and children were sold to other nations, as a prostitute or a slave.
- **Can be a source of funding for terrorist activities:** Human Trafficking can act as a source of funding for terrorist activities. According to Financial Action Task Force (FATF) report 2018, there is a strong link between the human trafficking and terrorist organisations. Terrorist organisations use human trafficking as a way to raise funds to nurture their organisations and to support their terrorist activities.
- **Enforces patriarchal attitudes:** Human trafficking enforces patriarchal attitudes, which has a very negative impact on the lives of women and their growth and empowerment. It may result into degradation of women's position in the society.
- **Hinders the growth and development of nation:** Human trafficking has a negative impact on every sphere of the society, whether it is economic, political or social, which has an overall effect on the development of the country.

## GOVERNMENTAL ACTIONS

The Indian government does not fully meet the minimum standards for eliminating trafficking. However, it is making significant efforts to do so. The government demonstrated overall increasing efforts compared to the previous reporting period; therefore, India remained on Tier 2. The central government added investigation of inter-state and transnational trafficking cases to the mandate of the National Investigation Agency (NIA), the country's premier investigative body. **Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs)** were established in various states to ensure more effective identification and investigation of trafficking cases and coordination with other agencies to refer victims to rehabilitation services. However, coordination across AHTUs of states remained a significant challenge. There is an urgent need to develop and strengthen the convergence between AHTU, Integrated Child Protection Scheme, Juvenile Justice Structure and other departments and break the silos.



India has criminalised most forms of modern slavery, including trafficking, slavery, forced labour, and child sexual exploitation, in its Penal Code. However, under section 366 of the Penal Code, forced marriage is only criminalised when kidnapping is present. There is currently no legislation criminalising the use of children in armed conflict.

In 2016, the government adopted the new Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourers. This scheme recognises the needs of different groups trapped in bonded labour by providing cash compensation of approximately 1 lakh for male bonded labourers, 2 lakhs for female and child bonded or forced labourers, and 3 lakhs for those who are physically challenged, trafficked, or commercially sexually exploited.

The government ratified two core ILO conventions in 2017, namely No. 138 on Minimum Age to Employment and No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour. With the passing of the Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act in 2016, India has set a general minimum working age of 14 years for children and a minimum age of 18 years for hazardous work. But the government did not make serious or sustained efforts to address its consistently large trafficking problem. Overall anti-trafficking efforts, especially against bonded labour, remained inadequate. The government decreased investigations, prosecutions, and case convictions of traffickers, and the acquittal rate for traffickers increased to 83 percent.

Therefore, it is the need of the hour that the India should adopt 'zero-tolerance' towards trafficking and work together with other countries for its prevention and control by enhancing their border security, safe migration practices and international cooperation including law enforcement and intelligence. Moreover, prosecution needs to be speedier and the conviction of the accused needs to be ensured to reduce such incidences of trafficking.

## **WAY FORWARD**

Firstly, there is an urgent need of awareness among the people of India. There should be some awareness programmes or awareness-raising events, that can make people well-informed about the techniques employed by traffickers in luring people. So that, they get alert at the very first indicator of the human trafficking. There should be some skill-enhancing programmes by the government and NGOs, so that there will be some job opportunities to the poor unemployed people and especially, women. These skills help in women empowerment so that they need not to depend on anyone for her expenses. As children are our future of the nation, there should be a special attention on the education of the children and their attendance in the schools, with special focus on girl's education. Boys in schools should encourage towards gender sensitization and gender equality, in order to prevent violence against the women. Government should keep a track on the activities involving children, like beggary and on the shops and industries, where children work as a labour to curb child labour.

Addressing the all forms of discrimination, is the most important factor, which needs great attention to bear a fruitful result. The discrimination between girls and boys, men and women, upper caste and lower caste, and rich and the poor. We also need to eliminate such types of stereotypes, which hinders the growth of the women, which do not allow a girl, to go the school and study and which considers a woman, property of the men. This is the only reason why people, even after being rescued, cannot able to recover at fullest. They are unable to overcome the fear, depression, anxiety, and stress and unable to forget about the atrocities inflicted upon them.

At last, we only need full support and funding from the various common people, NGOs, and the government, to make all this to happen. People can give donations to various anti-trafficking organisation and help the survivors by supporting them. There are organisations such as CRY (Child Rights and You) that work to save children and rehabilitate survivors. So, maximum volunteership is the need of the hour, because the more volunteers there are, the greater the outreach to the victims can be.

## **CONCLUSION**

Human Trafficking is hidden crime as victims rarely came out and take a stand against the traffickers. Several factors embedded in the society and fear of traffickers, do not allow them to take such a step. So, in order to tackle such a menace, awareness and effective law enforcement are the only solutions left. Strict laws and strict implementation are the need of the hour. Moreover, "education is the biggest weapon, which we can use to change the world", therefore with education, comes the wisdom and rational thinking, and if these two are in our hands, no one is able to lure or entice innocent people with their lucrative ways.

India's government appears to be improving in recent years and we hope their commitment to this may bring out the desired results. And with the help of committed NGOs and concerned society, result would definitely come out to be fruitful. We have to understand that, "No action is too small", with just a small help, kindness and contribution, we can make large differences in the lives of others.

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