A Study on Health Conditions of Trafficking Women

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Human trafficking is the third largest organized crime after drugs and the arms trade across the globe. About 80% of the human trafficking across the world is done for sexual exploitation and the rest is for bonded labour. In Asia, India is considered as the focal point of this crime. International market has been created by traffickers for the trade in human beings based on high profits and demand for commercial sex as well as cheap labour. It is slavery because traffickers use violence, threats, and other forms of coercion to force their victims to work against their will. This includes controlling their freedom of movement, where and when they will work and what pay, if any, they will receive. The physical and mental health consequences of human trafficking are physical symptoms including: headaches, fatigue, dizzy spells, (back pain, memory difficulty pelvic pain, and gynaecological infections. Anxiety, depression, and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder [PTSD]. 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, 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. Victims of trafficking are used for commercial purposes; they are used like products and then thrown away.

Causes of Traffcking:

Both demand and supply factors relentlessly drive the trafficking industry. Some key push factors inadequate employment opportunities, lack of social safety net, globalisation, feminization of poverty, rise in sex tourism etc. The globalisation of the world economy has increased the movement of people across borders, legally or illegally, from poorer to wealthier countries. International organised crime has taken advantage of this free flow of people and services to further extend its own reach and operations. Other contributory factors include:

1. Poor status of women in many societies-many societies favour sons and look upon women as an economic burden.

2. Chaos and dislocation caused by the collapse of communism in former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe as well as wars in former Yugoslavia. With the weakening of law enforcement systems in post-communist societies, criminal organisations have grown and involved themselves in the business of international trafficking.

3. Large profit and low risk nature of operations encourage the operators-Many law enforcement agencies and governments seek to downplay the nature and magnitude of the problem. In many countries there is a nexus between police, other governmental agencies and traffickers. Many countries have also no specific laws to deal with trafficking in women and children.

4. Due to priority given to checking illegal migration in many countries, trafficking is looked upon as a problem of illegal immigration. The victims are treated as criminals and often detained and punished.

5. Poverty: Especially in poor countries like Nepal, Sri Lanka, poverty is the root cause of trafficking of women. The financially weak parents themselves sale their sons and daughters to the dalals for money.

6. Unemployment: When the male members of the family are not working then the females have to take the entire burden of running the household. The women undergo immense pressure to satisfy the family needs. This is taken as an advantage by the traffickers who lure women into the flesh trade.

7. Child Marriage: In India child marriages still exist and even the dowry system. The girls are trafficked in the name of marriage to Uttar Pradesh, Gujarat, Mumbai, Bihar and other states. Social Stigma: In our society especially in the rural areas, the single, divorced, unwed, widowed and sexually abused women and young girls are looked down upon. The unwillingness of the society to accept them may lead to frustration on the part of these women and they become easy prey of the traffickers.

8. Religious Practices: The decades system wherein the girl is wedded to God and later on exploited by the temple priests, helps to the growth of women trafficking. Still this practice is continued in India. The Scheduled Caste women are made to work as decades. Later on they become prostitutes in the red light areas of the city.

9. Female Infanticide and Foeticide: The states like Punjab and Haryana have a very high rate of female infanticide and foeticide. Hence the sex ratio is not balanced in such states. The men in these states depends heavily on the human traffickers for the satisfaction of their physical needs. False Promises: The women who are involved in a love affair with a man without knowing his background are ultimately cheated and lured into prostitution racket. The promises of marriage become false when the man makes a DVD or MMS of hers which shows her in a negative way. Ultimately the women is blackmailed and trapped by the traffickers.

10. Domestic Violence: Due to the dowry system, the women are victims of the domestic violence. Wife battering is glorified in India. A man is considered as masculine if he ill-treats his wife and beats her black and blue. Many women who are lucky enough to escape such torture are not accepted by their parents also. This is because even the parents feel that the girl after marriage is some one else property. Such women ultimately fall prey to the traffickers.

11. Natural disasters: The women are more vulnerable during natural calamities like earthquakes, cyclones, floods as well as during manmade disasters like war. It was reported in the newspapers that in the Gujarat earthquake many women were molested, raped and sold. Prostitution increases much more during such disasters.

12. Tourism**:** The male tourists who visit our country also demands commercial sex for their enjoyment. Thus, the women become more vulnerable in tourists' destinations like Goa, Mahabaleshwar etc. Hence many people are afraid to settle down with their families in the tourist's areas.

13. Social Practices**:** The social practices like expecting women to give sacrifices for the family, develops a sense of duty and Obligation drives the women to migrate for work in order to support their families. They become an easy victim of Traffickers.

14. Lack of Birth Registry: People who do not have proper registration of birth falls easily in the net of the traffickers because their age and nationality cannot be documented. Children's who are trafficked are called as adults by the traffickers and they are easily passed on from one state to another.

15. Migration**:** The men who migrate to the cities live behind their families. Hence to satisfy their physical needs, the market of human trafficking flourishes a lot in the cities.

16. Corruption: The traffickers often bribe the corrupt police and immigration officials to overlook criminal activities. The Civil Servants are also bribed to falsify information on ID cards, birth certificates and passports making human trafficking easier.

So, the researcher has been taken - up a study on Guntur District, Andhra Pradesh with the following **objectives**: 1. To know the Socio-economic conditions and physical, psychological, sexual and behavioural problems among the trafficking women 2. To assess the impact and implementation of welfare and health schemes to women in post-trafficking service settings. 3.To suggest the remedies, programmes and policy implication for restrain women trafficking. **Hypothesis:**

1 Ho.: There is no statistically significant health problems among trafficking women by their marital status.

2.Ho: is no statistically significant psychological problems among trafficking women by their marital status.

3.Ho: There is no statistically significant psychological problems among trafficking women by their Marital status

4. Ho: There is no statistically significant behavioural problems among trafficking women by their marital status.

Research Setting, Sampling, Design and Tools for Data Collection: As per the profile of Guntur district, having of three Revenue Divisions and 57 mandals. The literacy rate of the Guntur district is 68 percent, with 74 percent male literacy and 62 percent female literacy rate. The district consists of population of different backgrounds; the socio-economic status of the majority people is below poverty line. The respondents for the study selected from five mandals covering all the revenue divisions of Guntur district. The Revenue divisions are Guntur, Tenali, Gurzala and Narsaraopeta. The respondents were selected from all the five mandals of Guntur, Tenali, Chilakaluripet, Gurzala and Narsaraopeta. Apart from this the respondents were selected from all the five mandals which are prone to prostitution. As per the information from NGOs, Swadhar home and some other sources are found out the respondents in the five mandals. In this study, descriptive research design has been adopted for the issues pertaining to the victims of women trafficking. Hence, it is decided to collect 250 samples from the differentially affected areas of Guntur District in terms of human trafficking in the villages affected representing 10 respondents from each location by using purposive sample. Hence, the total of 250 respondents were selected from all the 25 villages of five mandals in Guntur district. According to the

objectives of the present study a good interview schedule was prepared. The Interview Schedule is prepared by using different scales like multiple choices, descriptive manner. Secondary data is collected from Project Director, Women and Child Development Office, Guntur and a large number of books, magazines, publications, training manuals, user manuals, hand books, articles, concept notes, strategy documents, perspective documents, proposals, journals, reports, database, registers, newspapers and related materials were referred to. These materials include both published and unpublished documents. Finally, researcher has been used to the appropriate and necessary SPSS and Statistical tools such as mean, SD, chi-square, ANOVA, Pared t Test etc. are wherever necessary.

The present study analysed that, the nature and magnitude of the trafficking how the women are trafficking. The majority of the women are being promised by the traffickers for better future. The victims are being paid some amount to continue in their places. The earning of the respondents depends upon their age. The respondents are being facing physical, psychological problems and many times they often face the sexual abuse by the customers. The majority are felt that they work under very bad conditions and majority hours are waiting for customers to engaged in sex work. Prevalence of violence within the sex trade also has extreme effects on the physical health of women involved. Due to the large degree of control and exploitation involved in sex trafficking, almost all victims experienced various forms of violence by their captors, including but not limited to "gang rape, burning of breasts and genitals with cigarettes, beating, and chaining with fetters. The following tables were given the data about the health conditions of trafficking women in the study area.

Table – 1: Health Problems of Trafficking Women

Statement	Yes	No	Total N=250
Asthma	70.8	29.2	100.0
Burning of Sensitive parts with Cigarettes	72.8	27.2	100.0
Frequent Abortions	74.8	25.2	100.0
Frequent Head-Aches	57.6	42.4	100.0
Gang sex	19.2	80.8	100.0
HIV/AIDS	14.4	85.6	100.0
Inadequate sleep	95.6	4.4	100.0
Lower Abdomen Pain	96.8	3.2	100.0
Pelvic Inflammatory Diseases	72.0	28.0	100.0
Poor Health Conditions	55.6	44.2	100.0
Poor Personal Hygienic	61.6	38.4	100.0
Poorly Maintained Hygienic Condition	86.0	14.0	100.0
Recurring Pregnancy	10.4	89.6	100.0
Rheumatic Disorders	35.2	64.8	100.0
STDs	19.2	80.8	100.0
Stomach Pain	17.2	82.8	100.0
An average total per cent	**53.7**	**46.3**	**100.0**

It is clearly known from the above table - 1 that they experienced different kinds of health problems such as Asthma (70.8 per cent), Burning sensitive parts with cigarettes (72.8 per cent), Frequent abortions (74.8 per cent), Frequent headaches (57.6 per cent), Gang sex (19.2 per cent), HIV/AIDS (14.4 per cent), Inadequate sleep (95.6 per cent), Lower abdomen pain (96.8 per cent), Pelvic inflammatory diseases (72.0 per cent), Poor health conditions (55.6 per cent), Poor personal hygiene (61.6 per cent), Recurring pregnancies (10.4 per cent), Rheumatic disorders (35.2 per cent), STDs (19.2 per cent) and Stomach pain (17.2 per cent). Overall, the victims are subjected to various kinds of physical abused leading to impact on health. The weighted average being 53.7 per cent more than half of the victims have gone through the health problems of one kind or the other as data being presented above.

Table- 2: Health problems of trafficking women
Ho: There is no statistically significant health problems among trafficking women by their marital status.

Statement	Marital status	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	FValue	P Value
Asthma	Married	161	1.3168	.46667	.556	.644
	Unmarried	39	1.2564	.44236		
	Widow	34	1.2647	.44781		
	Divorced	16	1.1875	.40311		
	Total	250	1.2920	.45559		
Burning of Sensitive parts with Cigarettes	Married	161	1.2857	.45316	.259	.855
	Unmarried	39	1.2564	.44236		
	Widow	34	1.2647	.44781		
	Divorced	16	1.1875	.40311		
	Total	250	1.2720	.44588		
Frequent Abortions	Married	161	1.2236	.41796	1.311	.271
	Unmarried	39	1.2564	.44236		
	Widow	34	1.2941	.46250		
	Divorced	16	1.4375	.51235		
	Total	250	1.2520	.43503		
Gang sex	Married	161	1.7826	.41376	3.499	.016
	Unmarried	39	1.7179	.45588		
	Widow	34	1.9706	.17150		
	Divorced	16	1.9375	.25000		
	Total	250	1.8080	.39466		
HIV/AIDS	Married	161	1.8447	.36330	.363	.780
	Unmarried	39	1.8462	.36552		
	Widow	34	1.9118	.28790		
	Divorced	16	1.8750	.34157		
	Total	250	1.8560	.35179		
Pelvic Inflammatory Diseases	Married	161	1.2484	.43346	2.018	.112
	Unmarried	39	1.3077	.46757		
	Widow	34	1.4412	.50399		
	Divorced	16	1.1875	.40311		
	Total	250	1.2800	.44990		
Poor Health Conditions	Married	161	1.4410	.49806	7.374	.000
	Unmarried	39	1.1795	.38878		
	Widow	34	1.6765	.47486		
	Divorced	16	1.6250	.50000		
	Total	250	1.4440	.49785		
Poor Personal Hygienic	Married	161	1.3540	.47971	3.017	.031
	Unmarried	39	1.2821	.45588		
	Widow	34	1.5588	.50399		
	Divorced	16	1.5625	.51235		
	Total	250	1.3840	.48733		
Poorly Maintained Hygienic Condition	Married	161	1.1429	.35102	.976	.405
	Unmarried	39	1.2051	.40907		
	Widow	34	1.0882	.28790		
	Divorced	16	1.0625	.25000		
	Total	250	1.1400	.34768		
Recurring Pregnancy	Married	161	1.9068	.29157	4.889	.003
	Unmarried	39	1.9487	.22346		
	Widow	34	1.9118	.28790		

	Divorced	16	1.6250	.50000	
	Total	250	1.8960	.30587	
STDs	Married	161	1.8199	.38549	
	Unmarried	39	1.8205	.38878	
	Widow	34	1.7941	.41043	.570	.635
	Divorced	16	1.6875	.47871	
	Total	250	1.8080	.39466	

The responses of respondent women by education wise regarding impact of health problems. The descriptive table - 2 displays the sample size, mean, standard deviation, F value and P value. The study shows the results of the ANOVA test that there is no significant difference between responses of marital status wise and Asthma (P=0.644), Burning of Sensitive parts with Cigarettes (P=0.855), Frequent Abortions (P=0.271), HIV/AIDS (P=0.780), Pelvic Inflammatory Diseases (P=0.112), and STDs (P=0.635), at 0.05 levels. The results show that there is no significant difference impact on health in between the married and unmarried category of respondents. Hence, the null hypothesis was accepted and the research hypothesis was rejected. Regarding education and Gang sex (P=0.016), Poor Health Conditions (P=0.000), Poor Personal Hygienic (P=0.031), Recurring Pregnancy (P=0.003), there is difference levels of impact on health problems in between the marital and unmarried respondents. Thus, the results show that a significant association between two groups at 0.05 level. Hence, the null hypothesis was rejected and the research hypothesis was accepted.

The impact of health on women the ANOVAs table shows mean, standard deviation, F value and P value. With regard to Feelings of Isolation (P=0.888), Humiliation (P=0.470) Impatience (P=0.099) Self-Mutilation (P=0.793) Shame and Guilt (P=0.130) by their age. The data shows that the impact of psychological effects on women is higher in the young and middle age compare to other groups. There is no statistically significant difference association by age at 0.05 levels. Hence, the null hypothesis was accepted and the research hypothesis was rejected.

Table- 3: Psychological problems of trafficking women

Statement	Yes	No	Total N= 250
Depression	16.4	83.6	100.0
Emotional Instability	41.2	58.8	100.0
Feelings of Isolation	66.4	33.6	100.0
Humiliation	3.2	96.8	100.0
Impatience	13.2	86.8	100.0
Irritability	78.0	22.0	100.0
Lack of Obedience	67.6	32.4	100.0
Lack of self-confidence	86.4	13.6	100.0
Negative Attitude	14.4	85.6	100.0
Self-Mutilation	86.4	13.6	100.0
Shame and Guilt	95.6	4.4	100.0
Stress	28.0	72.0	100.0
An average total Per cent	**54.7**	**45.3**	**100.0**

Repeated acts of physical, mental, and sexual violence and exploitation have significant repercussions for the mental health of girls and women incorporated into the sex trade. Counsellors for sex trafficking victims report an array of emotional problems including: Depression (16.4 per cent), Emotional Instability (41.2 per cent), Feelings of Isolation (66.4 per cent), Humiliation (3.2 per cent), Impatience (13.2 per cent), Irritability (78.0 per cent), lack of obedience (67.6 per cent), lack of self-confidence (86.4 per cent), Negative attitude (14.4 per cent), Self-mutilation (86.4 per cent), shame and guilt (95.6 per cent), Stress (28.0 per cent). The weighted average for psychological effects on trafficked women stands at 54.7 percent, which is substantial, gives an impression that most of the trafficked women are impacted with psychological effects.

Table-4: Psychological problems of trafficking women

Ho: There is no statistically significant psychological problems among trafficking women by their marital status.

Statement	Age	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F Value	P Value
Depression	< - 25	61	1.9672	.17956	8.154	.000
	26 - 35	134	1.7537	.43245		
	36 - 45	55	1.8909	.31463		
	Total	250	1.8360	.37102		
Emotional Instability	< - 25	61	1.5082	.50408	14.778	.000
	26 - 35	134	1.5000	.50188		
	36 - 45	55	1.8909	.31463		
	Total	250	1.5880	.49318		
Feelings of Isolation	< - 25	61	1.3279	.47333	.119	.888
	26 - 35	134	1.3284	.47138		
	36 - 45	55	1.3636	.48548		
	Total	250	1.3360	.47329		
Humiliation	< - 25	61	1.9836	.12804	.758	.470
	26 - 35	134	1.9552	.20759		
	36 - 45	55	1.9818	.13484		
	Total	250	1.9680	.17635		
Impatience	< - 25	61	1.9016	.30027	2.335	.099
	26 - 35	134	1.8881	.31648		
	36 - 45	55	1.7818	.41682		
	Total	250	1.8680	.33917		
Irritability	< - 25	61	1.0984	.30027	3.578	.029
	26 - 35	134	1.2537	.43678		
	36 - 45	55	1.2727	.44947		
	Total	250	1.2200	.41508		
Lack of Obedience	< - 25	61	1.4426	.50082	13.182	.000
	26 - 35	134	1.3806	.48736		
	36 - 45	55	1.0545	.22918		
	Total	250	1.3240	.46894		
Lack of self-confidence	< - 25	61	1.0000	.00000	14.521	.000
	26 - 35	134	1.2388	.42795		
	36 - 45	55	1.0364	.18892		
	Total	250	1.1360	.34348		
Negative Attitude	< - 25	61	1.9672	.17956	8.064	.000
	26 - 35	134	1.7761	.41841		
	36 - 45	55	1.9273	.26208		
	Total	250	1.8560	.35179		
Self-Mutilation	< - 25	61	1.1148	.32137	.233	.793
	26 - 35	134	1.1493	.35768		
	36 - 45	55	1.1273	.33635		
	Total	250	1.1360	.34348		
Shame and Guilt	< - 25	61	1.0000	.00000	2.061	.130
	26 - 35	134	1.0522	.22334		
	36 - 45	55	1.0727	.26208		
	Total	250	1.0440	.20551		
Stress	< - 25	61	1.4754	.50354	15.961	.000
	26 - 35	134	1.7537	.43245		

36 - 45	55	1.9091	.29013		
Total	250	1.7200	.44990		

The impact of health on women the ANOVAs table 4 shows mean, standard deviation, F value and P value. With regard to Feelings of Isolation (P=0.888), Humiliation (P=0.470) Impatience (P=0.099) Self-Mutilation (P=0.793) Shame and Guilt (P=0.130) by their age. The data shows that the impact of psychological effects on women is higher in the young and middle age compare to other groups. There is no statistically significant difference association by age at 0.05 levels. Hence, the null hypothesis was accepted and the research hypothesis was rejected. There are differences of health effect on women by their age categories. Depression (P=0.000) Emotional Instability (P=0.000), Irritability (0.029) Lack of Obedience (P=0.000), Lack of self-confidence (P=0.000), Negative Attitude (P=0.000), Stress (P=0.000). The results show that there is a relationship between the health and by their age categories at 0.05 level. Hence, the null hypothesis was rejected and the research hypothesis was accepted.

The physical and psychological trauma experienced by girls and women involved in the flesh trade alter their short- and long-term behaviour. Youth survivors of human trafficking were reported to have   the following behavioural problems: "inability to express feelings, poor communication skills, inability to make friendships, frightened of adults and/or strangers, addiction to drugs and substances, vulnerability to sexual abuse or exploitation, difficulty with sleeping or nightmares, commitment of suicide, and difficulty with adjustments". Further respondents reported behavioural symptoms among human trafficking survivors includes "social withdrawal, altered behaviour in front of males, lack of motivation, and aggression."

The researcher has been reveals that the behavioural effects include Addiction to drugs (88.0 per cent), Aggression (30.8 per cent), Communication problem (98.0 per cent), Difficulty with sleeping (73.2 per cent), Tendency of Suicide (26.4 per cent). The weighted average factor for behavioural effects impact is 63.3 per cent which indicates that the victims have gone of behavioural effects due to trafficking. The above issues have become the necessary points when the victims are rescued for rehabilitation and reintegration. Before dwelling on rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration, it is pertinent to examine case studies.

Table- 5: Behavioural Effects on trafficked women

Ho: There is no statistically significant behavioural problems among trafficking women by their marital status.

Statement	Education	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	F Value	P Value
Addiction to drugs	Illiterate	138	1.0072	.08513	35.195	.000
	Neo-Literate	41	1.3659	.48765		
	Primary	26	1.0385	.19612		
	Secondary	16	1.6875	.47871		
	SSC & above	29	1.0690	.25788		
	Total	250	1.1200	.32561		
Aggression	Illiterate	138	1.6014	.49138	4.332	.002
	Neo-Literate	41	1.8049	.40122		
	Primary	26	1.8077	.40192		
	Secondary	16	2.0000	.00000		
	SSC & above	29	1.6897	.47082		
	Total	250	1.6920	.46259		
Communication problem	Illiterate	138	1.0217	.14636	.303	.876
	Neo-Literate	41	1.0244	.15617		
	Primary	26	1.0000	.00000		
	Secondary	16	1.0000	.00000		
	SSC & above	29	1.0345	.18570		
	Total	250	1.0200	.14028		
Difficulty with sleeping	Illiterate	138	1.2319	.42357	1.421	.228
	Neo-Literate	41	1.3659	.48765		
	Primary	26	1.3077	.47068		
	Secondary	16	1.1250	.34157		
	SSC & above	29	1.3448	.48373		
	Total	250	1.2680	.44381		
Tendency of Suicide	Illiterate	138	1.7536	.43247	1.457	.216
	Neo-Literate	41	1.6585	.48009		
	Primary	26	1.7308	.45234		
	Secondary	16	1.9375	.25000		
	SSC & above	29	1.6552	.48373		
	Total	250	1.7360	.44168		

Whereas the Behavioural Effects on trafficked women by their Education. The table indicates that the summary of the data on Communication problem (P=0.876), Difficulty with sleeping (P=0.228), Tendency of Suicide (P=0.216), the mean and standard deviation values   shows that there is high impact on illiterate respondents compare to other groups. Therefore, there is no statistically significant difference among the respondents   by their education at 0.05 level. Hence, the null hypothesis was rejected and the research hypothesis was accepted.

Findings, Suggestions and Conclusion:

1.As per the data, majority (63.6 percent) of respondents are from urban rest of them is belongs to rural areas and their age group of 26 to 35 is 53.6 percent are leading their family as head of the social institutions and the average mean age of the households are 42.904 years. And the 62.8 percent are mostly marginalised segments. 81.2 percent are Hindus followed by Christian's 14.4 percent only, then 55.2 percent illiterates and 66.4 are married followed by 15.6 percent is unmarried rest of them are widows and divorced (20.0 percent). 46.4 percent are in nuclear family and significantly motherhood status having 20.8 percent and 79.2 percent are not having mother status. Almost having Ration Cards(78.4percent) to get food grains through public distributive system by the Central and the respective State Government of Andhra Pradesh.48.4 percent of the respondents having

pucca/slabbed houses, only 40.4 percent are living in hut/thatched. 50.4 percent of respondents having own houses rest of are occupied the govt. land for their construction of houses. Here what observed 38.8 percent are daily labour and rest of them are agriculture. Regarding their income levels, 47.2 percent are having 45000 to 60000 thousand as their annual income and their average mean income is Rs.43120. Most of the women trafficking is on various reasons such as: for domestic work, marriage, employment and prostitution etc., and also influence factors are child marriages, alcoholic husbands, domestic violence, domination of husband, dowry harassment, lack of female education and many girls' child in a family.

2. When societies and families reject individuals and those affected relinquish hope, their rehabilitation and reintegration can be extremely challenging. However, despite these difficulties, Government, Police and NGOs continuously strive to provide support and protection for women involved in trafficking. 3.The government has implemented many welfare schemes to the poor and vulnerable sections of the people. Under this the researcher gathered information regarding benefit of government schemes for these victims. About 33.2 per cent are benefitted from the government schemes in different forms. Whereas, 66.8 per cent are not benefitted of government welfare schemes. As per data, 18.8 per cent are get benefitted with Swarnajayanti Gram Swarjgar Yozna (SGSY) followed by 7.6 per cent get IGP loans for running small business units. Whereas, 6.0 per cent are get loan under Prime Minister Awas Yozana (PMAY) and 66.8 are belongs to not applicable category. 4. During the stay at swadhar home the victims are being provided training in different trades along with shelter. About 18.8 per cent are being trained in fashion design followed by 12.4 percent are being learned beauty parlour training and 10.4 per cent are undergone for paper plate making training. About 58.4 per cent are belongs to not applicable category. 4. 98.7 percent of the respondents suggested to Creating awareness on legislations, 93.7 percent opined very strict and effective law to punish the Abuser and protect the victim, 98.3 percent opined that need family orientation for cordial intra-personal relations among the family member and 92.7 percent should provide in vocational training. 5. To combat human trafficking shall have prevention, rehabilitation with their respected families being one part, and activation of watch Dog committee in all villages, migration tracking system in all districts and blocks through web portal publication and monitoring, advocacy meeting and seminars, increasing livelihood opportunity in source areas, gender based training, further activation of missing children bureau, community participation in all level, and motivated and more than anything to say an effective role of police and judiciary can make change in the society towards curbing the issues of human trafficking by and large. 6. First of all raise awareness about human trafficking by different sources like media both print as well as visual and inform people about this crime and mobilize people to stop it. Try to know the rare facts about human trafficking. Empowering women improving maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS, eradicating poverty, improving education and developing a global partnership for development. Society in general and police, doctors, and also their parents particular should treat these victims as human beings and psychologically motivate them in such a way so that they will live a new and happy life again. 7. 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. **Some other issues are**:(i) Rehabilitation has to cover psychological, economic, physical as well as socio-cultural well-being. (ii)Therapeutic interventions are critical in helping the victim of commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking overcome their traumatic memories of the exploitation. (iii) The infrastructural and managerial conditions of the rescue homes and protective homes needs urgent up gradation for successful post rescue operations. (iv)Treatment plan for trafficked survivors must integrate life skills, job training, career development process, financial literacy skills such as wring bank account management, and learning to pay phone bills could be very empowering. (v)Emphasis must be laid down on prevention education, outreach to at-risk populations, teachers and school counsellors, health and human services professionals, juvenile justice and parent and communities at large. (vi) maintenance grant should be given to women in traditional prostitution and their children supported with free educational material. Under this the following programmes should be initiated. (a)Boarding schools for victim women and their children. (b)Public awareness through information, education and publicity. (c) provides health check-ups and treatment. (d) provides income generation and economic rehabilitation. specific policies and program to be adopted as remedies of irregular migrants such as engaging public support through events and consumer campaigns, informing undocumented migrant workers about their rights and building capacities through empowerment etc. So that the innocent people could not be lured. (e)unauthorized trafficking and migration are generating severe consequences for law and order and economic loss and hence a matter of great concern for the governments of the affected states, international agencies and NGOs to prevent the menace and rescue the victims yet it enjoys tremendous social sanctions. It also has a matter of deliberation that illegal ways practice in illegal migration remains successful in a very short percentage of this particular class of cases of the related subject and social uplift of economic and social terms of their families.

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