

Sex Trafficking in India-Exploratory Case Study of Mumbai

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ABSTRACT

Human Trafficking is an organized crime involving overt and covert participation of several offenders at various places and at different stages of crime. Sex trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery in which individuals perform commercial sex through the use of force, fraud, or coercion. The clandestine and transnational nature of trafficking and therefore the reluctance of these involved to debate the subject make accurate assessments of the magnitude of CSE difficult. A government commissioned by the Department of girls and Child Development (India) in the previous decade estimated the number of persons trafficked for CSE in India to be around 2.8 million, an increase of 22% from an earlier estimate. Exploratory case study on the female victims of sexual trafficking in Mumbai is undertaken in our present research work. The self-administered research instrument was prepared on the basis of research objectives. It consists of a five-point Likert scale. The Cronbach's alpha reliability of instrument was found to be 0.78. Non probabilistic judgemental sampling was used for collecting response from female sexual victims in Mumbai. The sample size of female victims completely filled response is 64. Vulnerability emerged as the basic factor in the study. Vulnerability in this context can be defined as the diminished capacity of an individual or group to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impact of a natural or man-made hazard. The concept is relative and dynamic. Physical, economic, social and political factors determine people's level of vulnerability and the extent of their capacity to resist, cope with and recover from hazards. The study has been done with multidimensional angles and addressing various aspects and dimension of trafficking.

Key Words: SEX Trafficking, Human Trafficking, Vulnerability, Trafficking

INTRODUCTION

Human trafficking is considered a global issue involving almost all countries. Human trafficking challenges state sovereignty by contravening of immigration laws & legal provisions against exploitation. The study of human physical Human trafficking is an offence crime to the person because of the violation of the victims right forced labour is situation in which victims are forced to work against their own will under threat victims of trafficking encounter several violations of their rights all through the cycle of trafficking. Trafficking constitutes a contemporary form or slavery human beings are frequently trafficked for bounded labour, forced labour, child labour & prostitution & sexwork. Trafficking has taken place in almost every sector and society with huge population. Victims of human trafficking are generally women & children. These people perhaps financially migrants who are in search of political asylum, those turned homeless and became jobless followed by natural disaster or civil clash or individuals seeking for better life in future. Trafficking is increasing day by day.

Human Trafficking is an organized crime involving overt and covert participation of several offenders at various places and at different stages of crime. Sex Trafficking is one of our most pressing human rights issues. Sex trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery in which individuals perform commercial sex through the use of force, fraud, or coercion. Minors under the age of 18 engaging in commercial sex are considered to be victims of human trafficking, regardless of the use of force, fraud, or coercion.

Sex traffickers frequently target victims and then use violence, threats, lies, false promises, debt bondage, or other forms of control and manipulation to keep victims involved in the sex industry for their own profit. *Sex trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation (CSE)* is a rape for profit trade, in which victims are kidnapped, coerced, deceived, transported or detained for the purpose of being sexually exploited for commercial gains. This crime brings in profits for the offenders and thus continues to thrive into a growing industry.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The clandestine and transnational nature of trafficking and therefore the reluctance of these involved to debate the subject make accurate assessments of the magnitude of CSE difficult. A government commissioned by the Department of girls and Child Development (India) in the previous decade estimated the number of persons trafficked for CSE in India to be around 2.8 million, an increase of 22% from an earlier estimate. Dr. Saraswathi Raju Iyer (2016), “women trafficking in India - a critical analysis” prevention of trafficking in the source areas requires a working partnership between the police and NGOs. Public awareness campaigns and community participation is the key to prevention programmes. Prevention is best achieved by community policing. Krista Buda, sex trafficking in India: A sociological perspective on the growth of the illegal sex trade in India and the measures to improve human rights, July 2016. This paper identifies the underlying causes of sex trafficking in India. It also evaluates Indian cultural influences on, and the social impact of, the nation’s illegal sex trade.

Modern Slavery: A Global Perspective; Authored by Siddhartha Kara: The book provides a global overview of the key manifestations of slavery around the world, drawn from over sixteen years of research in over fifty countries. R. M. Kamble (2019) in Human Trafficking of Women in India: Issues and Perspectives. In this connection the paper tries to highlight the present situation and the various dimensions of human trafficking. The paper briefly explains the various causes and contributory factors for human trafficking. Further, the paper also shed some light on the role of judiciary and therefore the non-governmental organizations in combating trafficking of girls in India.

The Sage Handbook of Human Trafficking and Modern Slavery by Jennifer Bryson Clark, Sasha Poucki and Sanja Milivojevic (2018) provides a comprehensive, interdisciplinary and global look at the diverse issues surrounding human trafficking and slavery in the post 1945 environment. Covering everything from history, literature and politics to economics, international law and geography, this Handbook is essential reading for academics and researchers, as well as for policy makers and non-governmental organisations. Millions of people around the world are forced to work without pay and under threat of violence. These individuals can be found working in brothels, factories, mines, farm field, restaurants, construction sites and private homes: many have been tricked by human traffickers and lured by false promises of good jobs or education, some are forced to work at gunpoint, while others are trapped by phony debts from unscrupulous money lenders.

So, on the studying and analyzing the above-mentioned research work already done in this research area, here are the following research objective for our proposed study.

1. To study the vulnerability hazard and risk of trafficking and victimization journey of the female victims in the society

METHODOLOGY

To identify characteristics, frequencies and categories of sexual trafficking women victims in Mumbai was the central focus of taking this method. Descriptive research method was used in our present research work. Case study method was used in our present study to collect responses from respondents. Exploratory case study on the female victims of sexual trafficking in Mumbai is undertaken in our present research work. The self-administered research instrument was prepared on the basis of research objectives. It consists of a five-point Likert scale. The Cronbach’s alpha reliability of instrument was found to be 0.78. Non probabilistic judgemental sampling was used for collecting response from female sexual victims in Mumbai. The sample size of female victims completely filled response is 64. Demographic content of the sample collected for the study as well as victim’s information is succinctly provided from the sample collected for the study. Data was collected through self-administered survey and the data was tabulated and codified using MS excel and further analysis was done with the help of (International Business Machine- Statistical Products and Service Solutions) IBM- SPSS Version 21.0.

Demographic details of the responses collected for the study are as follows:

Table 1: Demographic details of the respondents

Age	4 (12-18 years)	45 (19-25 years)	15 (26 -35 years)
Educational Qualification	53 (below 10 th)	11 (Matriculation)	
Working Status	60 (Private)	4 (Self Employed)	

Income	51 (less than 1.5 lac)	13 (between 1.5 lac – 2.5 lac)	
Marital Status	55 (Single)	7 (Married)	2 (Separated)

Analysis & Result

Principal component factor analysis was used to identify factors contributing to vulnerability of sexual trafficked victims.

Table: 2- KMO and Bartlett's Test

Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy.		.781
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	175.650
	df	10
	Sig.	.000

Source: data collected for present study

The KMO values of sampling adequacy above 0.7 considered adequate for the present study, however Bartlett's Test of Sphericity has an associated P value (sig in the table) of <0.001 as default of p values less than 0.001 as 0.000. So, from the above results we know that we can continue and perform a valid principal component factor analysis.

Only one factor was extracted through principal component method which is defined as:

Table: 3- Component Matrix

VULNERABILITY FACTORS Eigen value of 2.533 with variance of 51.053%	Factor loadings
<i>faced severe financial struggles in my family I had no other option than falling into sexual traps.</i>	.948
<i>because I don't have enough self-esteem, I get vulnerable to any cheating</i>	.927
<i>I think I fell into this problem because I underwent abuse in my childhood</i>	.827

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

Source: data collected for present study

Vulnerability emerged as the basic factor in the study. Vulnerability in this context can be defined as the diminished capacity of an individual or group to anticipate, cope with, resist and recover from the impact of a natural or man-made hazard. The concept is relative and dynamic. Physical, economic, social and political factors determine people's level of vulnerability and the extent of their capacity to resist, cope with and recover from hazards. Clearly, poverty is a major contributor to vulnerability. Poor people are more likely to live and work in areas exposed to potential hazards, while they are less likely to have the resources to cope when a disaster strike. In a disaster, women in general may be affected differently from men because of their social status, family responsibilities or reproductive role, but they are not necessarily vulnerable. Vulnerability is related to the characteristics and circumstances of a community or system; these characteristics and circumstances make community or system susceptible to hazard and cause loss. There are many aspects of vulnerability, arising from various physical, social, economic, and environmental factors.

- Vulnerability = (Exposure) + (Resistance) + (Resilience)
- Exposure: at risk of Sexually transmitted disease
- Resistance: Measures taken to prevent, avoid or reduce hurt and harm;
- Resilience: Ability to recover prior state

CONCLUSION

The study has been done with multidimensional angles and addressing various aspects and dimension of trafficking. Human trafficking is organized and illegal crime industry which affects each and every Nation. Human trafficking is treated as violation of individual privacy vis-a-vis violation of human rights. We have adequate number of laws in our country as well as conventions to deal with the activity of human trafficking, in some extent we have achieved the desired goal but not fully, it cannot be blamed those personnel those who are responsible not working effectively and



competently. However, due to lack of infrastructure and other ancillary things could not able to control the activity of human trafficking which is in still prevailing in country.

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