

Impact of Civil Society and Government Organisations on Women Trafficking

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Abstract - The aim of this study is to the Trafficking of women and children are not limited to territories of a country. It extends well beyond the limits of any single country. Over time, various countries in South Asia have emerged as the most important nodal centres for trafficking sources, destinations, and transit sites. Commercial sexual exploitation and forced bonded labour are only two of the many objectives for which trafficking has become a major source, destination and transit point in India. The bulk of trafficking victims are victims of intra-regional trafficking, although persons from countries like Nepal and Bangladesh are also migrating across borders to be trafficked. The Middle East is also a destination for a large number of trafficked Indian women and children who are subjected to forced labour bonds and commercial sex exploitation. Underdeveloped places have a worse situation because of the push and pull factors that lead to trafficking and the balance between the mechanisms of demand and supply. Trafficking women and children from India's north-eastern states, as well as all of its neighbouring nations, despite several legal and constitutional remedies is still an ongoing problem. Women and children in this region have been particularly vulnerable to sexual exploitation as a result of extremist activity, ethnic tensions, and disputes between various regional groups. The federal, state, and local governments, as well as non-governmental organisations (NGOs) working in this field, should take a comprehensive approach to combating human trafficking because of the problem's multifaceted nature. The condition of human trafficking around the world is being exacerbated by both Push and Pull causes. The most vulnerable people in society are those who are marginalized, backward, and socially and economically marginalized. Even more distressingly, among these trafficking victims, the female kid suffers the most because she is regarded a nuisance or a burden rather than an asset by the family.

Keywords - Civil Society, Government Organisations, Women Trafficking, non-governmental organisations, human trafficking

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INTRODUCTION

Human, drug, and organ trafficking are all examples of trafficking, which refers to a broad category of illegal commercial activity. Millions of individuals are trafficked and exploited for a wide range of reasons, making human trafficking a major global problem. Today, human trafficking is a worldwide problem that affects every country, regardless of their political or economic background or the state of their economy. With the large profit margins and great demand for sexual services and inexpensive labor, traffickers all over the world have developed a massive market for the trading of human people. Over 161 countries throughout the world have been hit by trafficking. Since it's a dangerous job, fighting human trafficking is difficult for governments around the world because traffickers have well-connected networks that span international boundaries. The worldwide trade in human beings is propelled by the economics of supply and demand. As a means of meeting the demand for sexual services or bonded labor, human traffickers

prey on the most vulnerable members of society, promising them safety and security in exchange for their servitude.

MAGNITUDE OF THE PROBLEM

Around 12.3 million adults and minors are currently victims of forced labor, bonded labor, or forced prostitution. About 2 out of every 1,000 people are trafficked over the world, with that number rising to 3 out of every 1,000 in Asia and the Pacific. The majority of the 12.3 million victims of human trafficking are girls and women (56%). In fact, sexual exploitation occurs for 79% of trafficked women. Human rights violations are commonly associated with crimes committed in relation to trafficking. Theft of papers or property, threats of violence, cruelty or humiliation, sexual abuse, forced sexual services, rape, and murder all fall under this category. Workplace exploitation can take many forms, including but not limited to the withholding of compensation, the disregarding of safety protocols

on the job, and the violation of agreed-upon schedules. Document falsification, violations of migration and labor regulations, official corruption, smuggling, money laundering, and tax evasion are all potential offenses against the State. Victims of trafficking can be found in a wide variety of industries, including the beauty industry, begging, restaurants, factories, farms, and industry, where they are forced to labor under deplorable conditions for low compensation.

INDIAN SCENARIO TO WOMEN

Trafficking if you look at the countries that are most negatively impacted by human trafficking, India ranks fifth on the list. Although the Indian Constitution explicitly outlaws the practice, human trafficking laws in the country are not always enforced. Forcible bondage labor, forced sexual services, forced organ trading, etc. are just some of the many reasons people are trafficked both inside and outside of the country. Even close relatives can put pressure on young women to have surrogate pregnancies. Over 90% of India's trafficking problem occurs within the country itself, and its victims are disproportionately members of the most marginalized and oppressed groups in Indian society, including Dalits, tribal communities, minorities, women, and girls. Commercial sex is facilitated by traffickers via social mobile apps, websites, messaging service, and online money transactions. Cities like Kolkata, Mumbai, Delhi, Gujarat, and Hyderabad, as well as the area along the India-Nepal border, are reportedly major targets for human traffickers because of the high concentrations of both foreign and Indian female victims in these areas. According to the 2015 National Crime Bureau data, "Trafficking of Girls has become the second most sought trafficking crime today, increasing 14 times over the last decade and increasing to 65% in 2014. Over the past decade, 76% of all human trafficking cases in India have involved girls and women prostitution, including the purchase of females for prostitution and the importation of girls from other countries.

MECHANISM FOLLOWED BY NGOS IN WOMEN TRAFFICKING IN INDIA

Prevention

Over the years, NGOs have shown genuine initiative in combating human trafficking among the most disadvantaged members of society. Women and girls, who are more likely to be poor and illiterate, are prime targets for traffickers. There is a high demand for young women in the sex industry, so traffickers can easily convince them to leave their home countries by promising them jobs or falling in love with them so that they will stay with them and have children. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have taken the lead in raising awareness of this issue by instructing young women and girls on how to recognize the signs of trafficking and how to protect themselves. Non-

governmental organizations (NGOs) also advise the government on how to best formulate laws and programs to reduce the incidence of trafficking-related crimes. Shakti Vahini in New Delhi performed a survey to assess the situation of domestic workers and found that there were over five thousand placement companies for domestic workers that were not officially authorized. Girls from extremely low-income backgrounds were targeted by agents, who then used the promise of urban jobs to lure them into prostitution. Agents sell these young women to placement agencies for domestic workers for around Rs.30,000 each, and the agencies then resell them to families in need of a domestic worker for anywhere from Rs.30,000 to Rs.40,000.

Girls as young as 14 are forced to labor 14-16 hours a day for extremely low pay in deplorable conditions (Shakti Vahini,2010)

The implementation of ITPA has made it necessary for placement agencies to get registered in order to stop labor recruiting organizations or agencies from financially luring victims. The only way to effectively prevent trafficking from happening is for the government to protect the most vulnerable members of society and give them the tools they need to improve their economic situation. Non-governmental organizations typically take the lead in this area by establishing a system in which a collection of separate organizations work together in concert. The government has also instituted a number of regulations and initiatives intended to safeguard the most vulnerable citizens from becoming victims of human trafficking.

Protection

If legislation is passed but not followed through on or adequate protections are provided for victims, it serves no purpose. A number of Nepalese women were trafficked to the Middle East and Africa after the earthquake on April 25, 2015, as traffickers exploited the vulnerable state of women affected by the disaster. There were eight occurrences of trafficking in the year 2015 before the earthquake, leading to the arrest of twelve traffickers and the rescue of forty-seven victims. The Nepali organization Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB) saved 47 kids from traffickers four months before the earthquake hit. The kids had been taken from the border between India and Nepal. The traffickers enticed these kids with the promise of jobs and salaries of Rs.6,000/- to Rs.8,000/- per month.

The NGO community has been instrumental in safeguarding trafficking survivors who have been rescued. With the help of corporate partners, NGOs are able to secure safe employment for victims of trafficking. The business community has extended a helping hand to these NGOs as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) initiatives. Survivors' lives have been transformed by non-

governmental organizations (NGOs) like Apne Aap, Arz, Bharatiya Kisan Sangh, Jabala, Prajwala, Rescue Foundation, Sanchaya Prayas, Sanlaap, Sthree, and STOP Delhi, who have helped them find jobs as beauticians, basket weavers, restaurant workers, hospital nursing staff, caterers, security guards, etc. They offer assistance to the survivors if the victims express a desire to rejoin their family. Many local communities have taken action to safeguard the futures of trafficking victims and their families. Identification of victims, gathering of information, rescue at the point of origin, during transportation, and upon arrival, as well as care and attention during and after rescue, counselling, etc. For victim rehabilitation, they also have well-established networks with a variety of organizations. NGOs keep tabs on those who have been rehabilitated to prevent them from being re-trafficked.

Prosecution

Law enforcement and the judicial system bear primary duty for prosecution, but nongovernmental organizations and international bodies can play an important supporting role. Several non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are cooperating with law enforcement in an effort to intervene in trafficking hotspots. On the Nepali side of the border, "Life Guards Centers" are operated by Manav Seva Sansthan at key crossing sites. Volunteers assist in tracking out traffickers and working with law enforcement to bring them to justice. More males than girls have been rescued from trafficking in Prayas by local volunteers, including street vendors and rickshaw pullers at train stations. Several nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), including Apne Aap, the HAQ Centre for Child Rights, Just Trust, the Rescue Foundations, Save the Children India, the Socio Legal Aid Research and Training Center (SLARTC), and STOP, offer legal assistance to victims of trafficking. Several non-governmental organizations are also taking the initiative to file Public Interest Litigation in court to ensure that traffickers face consequences for their actions and that trafficking victims be safeguarded. The process entails looking into the situation, finding the people responsible for the human trafficking, etc.

Capacity Building

Capacity development encompasses a wide range of actions that aid in bringing together individuals and organisations with varying expertise to combat the issue of trafficking. Action against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children (ATSEC) India is the largest network, with over 500 NGOs and their staff throughout 26 states. The Joint Women's Programme is among the many organizations conducting research into trafficking in the hopes of shedding light on the murky realm of trafficking. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Shakti Vahini and Prerana (based in Mumbai) are doing important work in the areas of research, documentation, and information distribution through training sessions and

conferences. When NGOs work together, they help strengthen the judicial system.

Challenges in the functioning of NGOs

The ability of nongovernmental organizations to carry out their missions is affected by a variety of circumstances, including the social, economic, and political climate in the area. Volunteers and governmental funding both contribute significantly to the NGO's ability to do its work. Several non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have stepped up to the plate to aid in the rescue and rehabilitation of victims of human trafficking. They are in a better position to win the trust of the victims, which will aid them in filing a lawsuit against the perpetrators. Successful nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) still confront numerous challenges in their day-to-day operations. Due to their reliance on donations, most shelters run by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can only provide limited services to victims of trafficking. Furthermore, the government supports only a small number of NGOs, and often those funds are misappropriated or do not reach the intended beneficiaries. While facing many challenges, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have successfully rescued, rehabilitated, and reintegrated a large number of trafficking survivors. Unfortunately, many law enforcement personnel are corrupt and have ties to human traffickers; these officials often refuse to assist non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in rescue efforts. Occasionally, police officers would alert the traffickers ahead of time, causing the traffickers to flee the location that needs to be raided by the NGO. One of the reasons why accurate data on the prevalence of women's trafficking is unavailable is because of this problem. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have the expertise and resources to advise and mentally prepare survivors to prosecute the traffickers, but their efforts are futile because of the careless attitude of police authorities. Most often, police personnel would refuse to file a FIR and will instead pressure the victim of trafficking to make a deal so that the traffickers are not brought to justice. As a result, fewer instances of trafficking are being recorded, and fewer traffickers are being convicted of their crimes. Due to the difficulty and length of the legal process, survivors often drop out of cases involving the prosecution of traffickers, and witnesses often become combative when they are not compensated for the time and money they invest in assisting the survivor and the court in prosecuting the traffickers. Survivors of trafficking are regularly re-trafficked from government-run shelter houses after traffickers pose as their guardians or relatives in an attempt to deceive the Judiciary. Consequently, Charities' efforts to restore victims' dignity and help them rebuild their lives after being exploited are futile. As a whole, it can be said that the most effective approach taken by NGOs to combating this social crime is to raise public awareness on all fronts about the issue. A close second is to organize the community into self-help groups, which will not only

help in empowering women but also give them a sense of autonomy and independence.

CONTRIBUTION OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS (NGO'S)

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can run on government funding or on their own resources. Their work is driven by a desire to aid the most disadvantaged members of society, helping them overcome the many forms of oppression they experience on a daily basis. Human trafficking is a severe problem, and several NGOs are working to solve it, sometimes in tandem with the government and sometimes on their own. NGOs play a vital role in trafficking rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration because police agencies lack personnel, sufficient facilities, and experience dealing with trafficking-related issues. They have helped put into effect the provisions of the Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act of 1956, and they have made clear attempts to aid the government in bringing about various modifications in the trafficking legislation to safeguard survivors of trafficking.

Role of Non-Governmental Organization

Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) encompass a broad spectrum of groups that use voluntary, individual, and donation agency funding to carry out relief, rehabilitation, promotion, and development initiatives. In addition to being efficient and effective, NGOs are often seen as inventive, creative, and participatory. By publishing newsletters and articles in journals, hosting public conferences and seminars, funding studies into human rights violations, and conducting surveys to reveal the true state of affairs, NGOs have played a crucial role in raising public awareness of important social issues. The Organizations often set up safe havens and distribute school supplies to help kids get back into the classroom following a natural disaster. This helps them stay ahead of the curve academically and protects them from the predatory traffickers who target youngsters in their vulnerable state. The best way to combat the evil that is child trafficking is with the "prevention is better than cure" mentality. There is no denying the significant influence non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have played in raising public awareness of important issues, but the media's coverage of these issues in print and online has also been crucial. To combat these ills, the government has been compelled to reflect and pass strict legislation. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have used a variety of strategies to combat this scourge. To begin, they determine how best to help those who have been rescued, whether that's through offering medical care, financial aid, counselling, emotional support, a place to continue their education or even a job matching their skillset. They may make an effort to locate the victim's loved ones so that they can offer support. Nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have become essential in the areas of prevention, protection, and

rescue. There have been other occasions where they've helped police conduct a raid by providing them with information they needed on the traffickers. Yet, in practice, it becomes difficult for NGOs because neither the government nor the police or law enforcement authorities view women's trafficking as a significant criminal offence. In order to ensure the proper implementation of the Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act (1956), Section 13(3) establishes an NGO advisory board. Many nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) have taken the initiative to raise awareness about trafficking among law enforcement, training police officials to deal with the issue, and providing assistance to the Central Bureau of Investigation and the court system to aid in the rescue, rehabilitation, and reformation of trafficking victims. To protect victims from being re-trafficked owing to economic hardship, they have collaborated with the business community to find them gainful employment. In order to combat this heinous crime, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) are working tirelessly to protect victims, provide shelter for those who have fled traffickers, and advocate on their behalf in court.

Notable achievements by NGOs

Because of widespread poverty, a lack of education, a lack of facilities at their place, and a lack of employment, parents in states like Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, and the North Eastern States are forced to send their children to cities like Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, etc., where traffickers promise them that their children will be safe and will earn a decent living. However, the reality is much worse than depicted, as the youngsters are constantly used, abused, and threatened by their employers. Here, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) play a role by freeing youngsters from the hands of workers and providing them with guidance on how to improve their situation. Shakti Vahini in Delhi is one non-governmental organization (NGO) that has had a significant impact in India's fight against human trafficking by its years-long dedication to investigating cases of trafficking and tireless advocacy on behalf of victims. According to their 2010 annual report, Shakti Vahini personnel saved about 1300 people after intervening in 1270 situations. Moreover, it has been used in 462 trials and hearings, leading to 26 convictions. When it comes to protecting victims of human trafficking and other forms of exploitation, Shakti Vahini has been actively engaged in a number of Public Interest Litigations (Shakti Vahini, 2010) "has dedicated itself against abuse and exploitation among the victims of commercial sexual exploitation," says ARZ14 in Goa, which is referenced at number 13. The Delhi-based organization Apne Aap15 has been working from its inception in 2002 to incorporate the principles of the UN Convention to Eliminate Trafficking in People into the development of Indian law. It has effectively worked to improve the lives of underprivileged women and girls, releasing them from the bonds of prostitution by giving them the means to support

themselves through networks of support known as Mandals. To put an end to the exploitation of children through trafficking, the Bachpan Bachao Andolan¹⁶ has taken revolutionary action. Annual reports state, "They conducted 107 raids across India, freeing 1,152 children from servitude, between April 2011 and March 2012. During that time, Mukti Ashram in Delhi provided release certificates for 452 kids and rehabilitated 751 others. During the course of the last decade, Impulse¹⁷ in Meghalaya has been actively engaged in assisting rural communities in making the transition to sustainable lifestyles.

SOCIETAL EFFECTS ON TRAFFICKED WOMEN

All societies feel the effects of human trafficking on society. In the long run, those who have been victims of human trafficking face a number of social obstacles that make life difficult. The number of people infected with the STDs HIV and AIDS by trafficking varies greatly from country to country. A life as a human trafficking victim is worse than death. They are subjected to harsh living conditions. Human trafficking victims are denied their basic human rights and subjected to horrific ordeals such as physical and sexual abuse, humiliation, and even torture. Trauma is a common result of having to adapt to such terrible living conditions. With the expectation of breaking free from oppression and suffering. High quantities of medications were injected into the victims, making them more compliant and eventually addicting them to the point where they would embrace the brothel as their permanent residence. Several victims of trafficking struggled at first to assert their rights, but eventually gave up the fight out of despair. Their outward expressions of happiness and sociability belie a life of constant struggle and despondency. The undesired pregnancies are to be expected given that a victim of human trafficking is often sold for sexual purposes. The lives of human traffickers have been made more sinister and perverted. They coerce the women who become pregnant into having an abortion right there in the brothel, often with the use of dirty equipment and untrained personnel. Consequently, poor sanitation is a major contributor to the worldwide spread of HIV. Many people have low levels of education and knowledge regarding STDs. The result is the global spread of HIV/AIDS and other fatal diseases. In some cases, victims are forced to work as slaves within their own nation, while in other cases, they are brought to another country and forced to work as slaves there before their passports and other migration documents are stolen. They are forced to live in filth and lack enough nutrition, clothing, and medical treatment. They are subjected to verbal, emotional, and sometimes even sexual abuse from the so-called clients if they do not do what they are told. People are being deprived of their right to an education and other fundamental liberties. In the past, once victims were rescued, they had a hard time overcoming social stigmas and becoming accepted back into society. This illicit activity frequently collaborates with others, such as drug and weapon trafficking. Corruption is so pervasive because people

are motivated by greed for material goods, which has fueled the growth of the human trafficking industry.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS ON TRAFFICKED WOMEN

The estimated global unlawful profit from human trafficking is \$31.6 billion, as reported by the International Labor Organization (ILO). A person who traffics in human sexuality can make up to \$250,000 per year per victim. Under the guise of paying off debts and covering living necessities like food, clothing, and shelter, the victim is paid a pittance, if anything at all, from this pot. Slave victims are also discouraged from escaping since they are paid so little for such difficult physical labor. The availability of such low-cost labor impedes economic growth and stunts individual prosperity. The trafficking network's newfound financial might has helped it flourish, and now it may engage in its illicit activities with little concern that they would be stopped. Governments around the world are understandably worried about the security risks posed by illegal immigration. Terrorism, poverty, a low standard of living, joblessness, a swelling population, wasteful use of resources, high crime rates, and lax law enforcement are all consequences. Because of these obstacles, the country's economy cannot develop to its full potential. These victims are frequently beaten into submission by their debts and coerced into forced work. The profits from trafficking are "washed" by being invested in legitimate businesses or used to fund legitimate political activities. Human capital is the economy's most lamentable loss. It's a bad idea because it prevents progress and productivity from being maximized.

CONCLUSION

The federal government, state governments, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) trying to combat trafficking must take a nuanced approach because of the many ways in which it manifests in different regions. The escalation of human trafficking around the world can be attributed to both "Push" and "Pull" reasons. Those at the bottom of society's economic and social food chain are the most at risk, as are the socially and racially stigmatized and historically oppressed. And because she is seen as a liability or burden rather than an advantage, girl children are particularly vulnerable to becoming victims of trafficking. Female infanticide and female foeticide are just two examples of the many forms of violence against women in our culture. In the midst of ongoing catastrophes like drought, extreme flooding, severe food shortages, etc., this rises even higher. Because of economic hardship and the collapse of social security systems, more people are migrating for the purpose of trafficking, which creates a debt trap situation for them. The demand force for trafficking does not exist without the underlying conditions of poverty and ignorance. Some more elements, such as the lenient licensing of traffickers, contribute to this need. Most traffickers exploit the desperation of impoverished families; strengthening

these families is an important preventative measure, especially in rural areas. Government and non-governmental organization (NGO) efforts that are made in good faith have a chance of succeeding in this endeavor. Women who have been trafficked need not just psychological and emotional support, but also medical attention, skilled occupational training, etc. The victims need access to reliable and improved sources of income to provide a safer future for themselves and their families. They need to be encouraged to form self-help groups among themselves and given access to micro-credit facilities. After victims have received treatment, a system must be set up to check on them regularly to make sure they are safe and are not exploited again. The three facets of anti-trafficking work—prevention, protection, and prosecution—need to be coordinated effectively. As trafficking is a form of organized crime, it can only be effectively combated via the use of a wide range of expert methods.

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