HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION AND ITS REPERCUSSIONS ON TRAFFICKED WOMEN AND GIRLS, ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA

DR. LOVELY JACOB

VICE PRINCIPAL
MARIS STELLA COLLEGE (AUTONOMOUS)
VIJAYAWADA, ANDHRA PRADESH, INDIA

ABSTRACT
Trafficking in human persons had been part of human history. Enslavement of whole nations through wars and conquests was a practice in early history. In the middle ages, people were trafficked for slavery and children for cheap labours in the industrialized world continued right up to the early part of the 20th century. Those marginalized by dominant forces always faced the risk of being exploited for unjust gains. Illegal trade in arms and drugs was thought to be the major contributor to the growing power. With the onset of globalization, trafficking of women and girls has become a major black market activity. Trafficking of women and girls is not an isolated issue but it affects individuals, families, societies and the nation at large. It is an organized crime to women and girls. The incidence of trafficking is partly inked to the level of socio-economic development of an area and partly to the attitude and approach of the parents. Trafficking of women and girls reflects the violations of women's rights leading to exploitation, deprivation of social equality, security, lack of opportunities for health, education and financial independence. Hence this study was intended to know the human rights violation and its repercussions on trafficked women and girls.

KEYWORDS: Magnitude, Causes, factors and repercussions of Trafficking, human rights violations, methodology, findings, measures and social work interventions.

Introduction
Trafficking is a growing phenomenon in international, national and regional and it considered as a contemporary form of slavery and a gross violation of basic human rights by the international community. India is one of the main sources, transit point as well as destination for trafficking in women and girls. Toady trafficking has emerged as a low risk, high return and well organized criminal activity. Human trafficking is the third biggest money earning illegal trade. Trafficking does not seem to have any boundaries irrespective of push and pull factors. Trafficking in human beings taking place in almost all the countries, only the magnitude differs. Trafficking in women and girls is the most abominable violation of human rights. Perhaps not many crimes are as ghastly as trading in human misery. Human rights guaranteed by the Indian constitution are intolerable, non-negotiable and universal. trafficking in women and girls is a violation of several human rights, including the very rights to life, the right to liberty, human dignity and security of person, the right to freedom from torture or cruelty, inhuman or degrading treatment, the right to a home and family, the right to education and proper employment, the right to health care and everything that makes for a life with dignity. The common place of understanding of trafficking as a kin to prostitution was one of the major reasons why the human
rights violations inherent in trafficking were never understood. The complexity of the phenomenon, its multi dimensional nature, its rapid proliferations, continued persistence and the confusions surrounding the concept has made the need for a deeper comprehension of trafficking top priority.

**Magnitude of trafficking**

**International estimate**

Trafficking of women and girls affects all regions of the world and does not discriminate between developed and developing areas. “Four million people around the world fights against human trafficking are a matter of life and death” (Migiro 2008). In the last 30 years, trafficking in women and children for sexual exploitation in Asia alone has victimized more than 30 million people. According to estimates by the United States government, trafficking involving one million people is going on across international borders every year (Shahare 2005). The UN office on drugs and crime has identified 127 countries as sources of trafficked people and 137 nations as destinations for these victims (Kerim 2008).

**Indian estimates**

India is a source, a transit and a destination country of women, children and men trafficked for the purposes of sexual and labour exploitation. Kolkata and Mumbai are the major transit point of India for other destination. Every day 200 girls and women in India enter prostitution, 80 percent of them against their will (Ranjan 2005). The number of women and children in sex work in India is stated to be between 70,000 and 1 million (Lodhi 2007). Every year between 5000 and 7000 Nepalee girls are trafficked into the red light districts in Indian cities (Abraham 2001). Andhra Pradesh stands first in the supply of women to flesh trade all over India. It contributes 30 percent to the total number of prostitutes in India.

**Causes for trafficking**

**Supply side**

There is an increase in the feminization of poverty, as women’s employment opportunities have diminished and access to resources has left vulnerable. Desire to have security and status and eliminate stigmatization, women are ready to accept any situation. Since the majority of the women are illiterate they are unable to develop their capabilities and take up skilled employment. Civil and military conflicts push women and children to flee their countries, encouraging cross-border trafficking. Consumerist attitude of the families encourage the sale of women and children. Trafficking influences employment and national income and contributes significantly to the region’s economic growth. The expansion of drug trafficking networks act as mechanisms and measures paved the way for trafficking of women and children. Export of labour is a strategic response of governments in the current economic crisis in Asia, and it motivates trafficking of women and girls for various profit motives. Conflict in many regions has resulted in vast number of internally displaced people. Internal displacement and migration has increased the number of refugees and most often the women and girls were caught up in the process of trafficking. Those who have been forced to flee from natural disaster, environmental degradation, become extremely vulnerable to trafficking as they are often left homeless without any financial support. Limited access to government services and programmes, poor law enforcement and lack of access to decision makers are the dynamics of human trafficking.
Demand side
Demand by employers and enterprises for cheap labour, women’s labour is usually in low status work in the domestic and entertainment spheres putting them at risk. An expanding commercial sex industry in the world and increased demand for the services of sex workers are the encouraging factor for trafficking. Development policies of promoting tourism and patterns of development are considered as a means of development. Male attitudes and perceptions on women in society, and women’s unequal socio-economic status can be one of the demand side of trafficking.

Nature of the trafficked women and girls
Women and children are the key target group, because of their marginalization, limited economic resources and predominance in the invisible informal sector. People from impoverished and low income households in rural areas and urban slums, especially women engaged in small farming, petty trading, vending, as labourers, scavengers and in other low status work and services, ethnic minorities, indigenous people, hill tribes, refugees, and illegal migrants, people with low levels of education, a few years of formal schooling, some primary school education, or illiterate. Young girls running away from home or girls from families that expect their daughters to financially contribute to their support are easy targets for traffickers. People who lacks awareness of their legal rights, their exploited situations, and have no channels for seeking redress, physically challenged women and girls are often victims of trafficking.

Purpose of trafficking
Trafficking occurs for various purposes like, for prostitution, for working in the entertainment industry, sweet shops, illegal adoption of children, organ transplants, forced marriages, mail-order brides, domestic work, and forced labour eg. In construction, drug trafficking, begging, other exploitative forms of children are affected into a range of exploitative practices. Girls may be trafficked to work on plantations, in mine or in other hazardous conditions, such as handling chemicals and pesticides or operate dangerous machinery. In certain cases, children are trafficked into bonded labour. The international labour organization (ILO) estimates that the majority of child domestics are girls. Parents and children are often lured by promises of education or a good job.

Determinants of trafficking
Poverty heightens children’s vulnerability to traffickers. One of the most obvious ways material poverty leads to exploitation and abuse is through child labour poverty frequently forces vulnerable children to turn to hazardous work. Those who attempt to sell children into slavery or sexual exploitation look in the poorest shanty towns of or most underprivileged rural areas. The legal and social inequality of women and girls is a breeding ground for trafficking. Where women and girls are objectified and seen as commodities, a climate is created in which girls can be bought and sold. Often girls are denied the opportunity to go to school and instead are forced to stay at home to perform household chores. As a result they remain unskilled and uneducated. Girls are frequently abused within their families making the lure of traffickers seen like an escape from domestic exploitation and violence. Trafficking and the skyrocketing demand for exploitative labour and sexual services are inexorably linked.
Socio-structural factors of trafficking

Environment lacking livelihood options or economic opportunities along with accompanying pressure to earn, make life for the poor and on-going ‘battle for survival’. The socio structural factors influencing and determining these circumstances are industrialization and globalization, economic crisis, economic decline, destruction or under development, economic policies such as privatization, liberalization, the withdrawal of subsidies and the commercialization of agriculture.

Perpetuating factor of trafficking

Alison Phinney puts forward the notion of the trafficking triangle which refers to the space created by the demand, supply and impunity with which trafficking occurs. According to her, sex trafficking is driven by a demand for women’s and girl’s bodies in the sex industry, fuelled by a supply of women who are denied equal rights and opportunities for education and economic advancement and perpetuated by traffickers who are able to exploit human misfortune with mere impunity. Insufficient and inadequate laws, poor enforcement, ineffective penalties, minimal chances of persecution, the relatively low risks involved, corruption and complacency, invisibility of the issue, the failure of government to implement policies and provide adequate services for victims and all these play a role in perpetuating trafficking.

Vulnerability factors of trafficking

In the literature surveyed, there seems to be a broad agreement on the factors that lead to trafficking, though there is uncertainty on their precise roles. While some report view vulnerability factors to be the root cause of trafficking. Others state that “they merely exacerbate the vulnerability of the marginalized and disadvantaged groups and render them increasingly more amenable to a variety of harm”. Vulnerability factors relate to the socio-economic and political contents of people that are interlinked and can be divided into two categories that are personal circumstances and socio-structural factors.

Personal circumstances of trafficking

People with low-esteem and lack of self control are reported to be especially vulnerable to trafficking. Low level of literacy, awareness and information are risk factors. Economic deprivation and associated conditions also listed as factors that lead to vulnerability. Almost all the reviewed studies and report stated that a high percentage of trafficked women belonged to low income group. The greater the degree of impoverishment the higher the risk of falling prey to trafficking. People with disability or women who suffer from disfigurements also are considered vulnerable.

Trafficking and its repercussions on women and girls

Physical/health repercussions on trafficked women

Women and girls who were trafficked frequently subjected to beating, sexual abuse, starvation, inflicted to injuries, force them to use drugs and drinks and force them to abort. Women and girls who are trafficked are exposed to health risks, especially sexually transmitted diseases and HIV/AIDS. They are deprived of medical care. Women and girls who were trafficked are neglected for their due maintenance from their maternal house as well as from their husband.
Social repercussions on trafficked women and girls
The trafficked women and children are victims of violence and force, deprived of their freedom of movement, confiscate their identity papers and travel documents. Thus their social contacts are curtailed and they are constantly supervised. The trafficked women and girls have no opportunities to seek redress as victims of abuse. They are treated as illegal immigrants and often face criminal charges, while users and profiteers escape consequences. Family separation and disintegration is core problems faced by the trafficked women, girls and their family members. They are branded as social outcaste, untouchables, immoral and agents of social evils.

Economic repercussions on trafficked women and girls
Trafficked women and girls are deprived of the money they earn. Low wages or no wages, earnings are often unknown to workers and withheld by traffickers or employers. After a prolonged stay in the brothel houses they become unable to involve in any skillful work in their old age. Due to various psychological and health problems they are not able to appropriate employment for them. Since the trafficked women and girls live in a controlled atmosphere, they lose their confidence in their bargaining capacity even after their rescue. The trafficked women and girls experience prolonged indebtedness to traffickers, employers, and brothel owners and they will be ignorant of debt terms.

Laws related in prevention of trafficking of women and children
International convention for the suppression of traffic in women (1921) prohibits the enticing or leading away of a women for immoral purposes, to be carried out in another country. Article 6 of the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW) (1979) requires state parties to take all appropriate measures including legislation to suppress all forms of traffic in women. United Nations convention against torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (1984) provides against the expulsion or return of a person to another state if there are substantial grounds for deeming him/her to be in danger of torture. Tourism bill of rights and the tourist code (1985) adopted by the WTO, the code prohibits that state tourism to exploit others for the purpose of prostitution. Article 11 of the convention on the rights of the child (1989) requires that state parties to take measures to combat the illicit transfer and non-return of children abroad. Under article 34 and 35, state parties must take appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral steps to protect children from all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse and also prevent the abduction, sale and trafficking of children.

Optional protocol to the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (1999) enables individuals or groups who have exhausted national remedies to directly approach the committee set up by the protocol to gain redressed fro their grievances. Un protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking persons, especially women (2000) seeks to create a global language to define trafficking in persons especially women assist victims of trafficking and prevent the trafficking of persons. It supplements the United Nation convention against transnational organized crime 2000. Art. 3(a) of the protocol defines ‘trafficking in persons’ as the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deceptions of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefit to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the propose of exploitation.
Optional protocol to the convention on the rights of the child on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography (2002) seeks to raise the standards for protecting children from all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse. Recommended principles and guidelines on human rights and human trafficking (2002) developed by the UN High Commission for Human Rights in 2002 so as to strengthen the human rights principles and perspective of the trafficking protocol. The document recommends 17 principles and 11 guidelines which are meant to facilitate the effective implementation of the key provision. World conference on human rights 1993 took new steps to promote and protect the rights of women by supporting the creation of new mechanisms and advocating the universal ratification of the convention on the rights of the women by the year 1995.

SAARC convention on preventing and combating the trafficking in women and children for prostitution (2002) enhances the gravity of the offence. World congress against the commercial sexual exploitation of children (1996) were to award high priority and adequate recourses for action against the commercial sexual exploitation of children, promote stronger cooperation among all sectors and strengthen the role of families protecting children, ensure the revision and enforcement of laws, and to advocate the development and implementation of gender sensitive prevention and reintegration programmes. The Honolulu Declaration (2002) recognizes the need to address the structural causes of trafficking and the forms of exploitation and poverty as its roots. The mobilization of a broad coalition was envisaged, bringing together concerned agencies, organizations and individuals to combat trafficking at local, national, regional and international levels.

Constitutional provisions relating to immoral trafficking

The constitution of India

Trafficking is prohibited by the Indian constitution. The right against exploitation is a fundamental right guaranteed by the constitution of India under Article 23 (1) which provides that “traffic in human beings and similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any intervention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law”. In 1950 the government of India ratified an international convention for the suppression of immoral traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others. Indian constitutions upholds the principles of humanism, social and economic justice, dignity of the individual together with equal opportunity and equal protection of law for all its citizens. Article 39 (c) of the constitutions directs that “the health and strength of women and the tender age of children shall not be abused and citizens shall not be forced by economic necessity to enter into avocations unsuited to their age or strength.” Article 39 (f) directs that children should be given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and conditions of dignity so that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment. Article 51 a casts a duty upon every citizen and “a fortiori” on the state itself, to eliminate practices derogatory to the dignity of women, do develop humanism and practice compassion. Our constitution thus, guarantees right to live with dignity of women, do develop humanism and practice compassion. our constitution thus, guarantees right to live with dignity on the one hand and exhorts the state to protect women and children from exploitation on the other.
The Indian Penal Code, 1860

The Indian Penal Code and the immoral traffic prevention act (1986) provide for strict actions against persons who drag children into flesh trade. Immoral trafficking prevention act (ITPA) amendment bill (2005) states that the clients who visit the sex workers can be fined up to Rs. 5000 and jailed for six months. The indecent representation of women (prohibition) Act, (1986) puts a restriction on the publishing or sending by post of books and pamphlets containing indecent representation of women and prohibits all persons from getting involved directly or indirectly in the publication or exhibition of any advertisement containing indecent representation of women in any form.

Though a plethora of laws, conventions and bills have passed in international, national and regional level by the international bodies, government, non-governmental organizations and individuals to curb the problems of trafficking still trafficking of women and girls are escalating in alarming way in different parts of the world.

Human rights violations and its impacts on trafficked women and girls

Right not to be subjected to torture to cruel or degrading treatment or punishment: Though Article 23 of Indian constitution and Article 5 of Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) prohibit trafficking of human persons and torture, the trafficked women and girls are subjected to violation of their rights.

Right to liberty, security, freedom of expression: Trafficked women are denied of their liberty, security, expression because they are controlled under the network of traffickers as well as the norms and belief system of the society.

Denied their right to practice religion: Though article 25 of the Indian Constitutions propagates freedom to practice their religion, trafficked women and girls are not allowed to express their religious sentiments. They are treated beyond their religious practices, beliefs and forced to go beyond their conscious.

Review of literature

Alison Murray (1998) in his article explains the modern forms of slavery such as trafficking and female labour migration and abolitionists creating anti manipulating stereotypes. The author highlights on the UN convention and sex workers voices. Pati Gossman (1998) in his article illustrates international legal protection for trafficking, forced prostitution. The author narrates about recruitment policies of brothel, official involvement, and failure to enforce laws, prolonged detention, custodial abuse and summary deportation. Visala Patnam and Megha bagul (2002) in their article compares the hopes and aspirations of teenage sex workers of the first and the second generation. The first generation workers are new entrants in the trade and they are keener to get out of the oppressive atmosphere. Shalu Nigam (2003) in his article highlights strategies that have to be aimed at preventing trafficking and special measures adopted for the protection and support of the child victims. Sakthi Prakash (2005) in his article reveals the magnitude of trafficking in various countries. The study had been conducted among the 68 sex workers who were infected by HIV with the objective of identifying the circumstances leading to sex work and its consequences. Namrata Ranjan (2005) in his article indicates the causes of trafficking, commercialization and sex industry, a low risk and high profit trade. The author mentioned were sexual, physical and emotional abuse, poor working conditions and lack of health, pregnancy and abortion, drug and alcohol abuse. The author narrates the difficulties of trafficked women such as rejection by their families and communities, lack of financial support, unemployment and low
bargaining ability. Vandana Siwal (2005) expresses the exploitative practices of trafficking. The main points, the author illustrated were on labour exploitation, domestic work, sexual exploitation, military conscription, marriage, illicit adoption, sports and begging. Virendra B. Shahare (2005) gives a statistical account of trafficking in various countries. The author indicates various reasons for trafficking such as economic exploitation, unfair distribution of wealth, lack of economic justice, unequal land holding system, no role of women in economic decision, denied of women’s rights to parental property, lack of training, skill education and employment. Sunita Samal (2005) explains on various international laws, national laws and various conventions against exploitation Savita Bhakry (2006) narrates that states must elicit the participation of the community in identifying and rescuing human beings who have been trafficked as well as assisting the law enforcement machinery in tracing the traffickers for further action. V. Krishna Rao (2006) mentions the socio- economic conditions, unorganized nature work, impact of globalization, migration, socialization process and the surroundings of the environment. Shalija Abraham (2007) highlights the human rights violation, labour rights violation, forced labour, servitude and practices similar to slavery. The author mainly concentrated on case studies and governments responses. P.K. Acharya (2007) highlights theoretical perspective of migration, migration and gender, regional variation importance of women migration, sexual harassment and trafficking and nexus of trafficking. Srgjan Kerim (2008) narrates that in spite of UN convention against transnational organized crime, roughly 2.5 million people worldwide were believed to be victims of human trafficking.

Methodology
The present study is on human rights violations and its repercussions on trafficked women and girls in the districts of Karimnagar, Warangal, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur in Andhra Pradesh

Objectives of the study
To know the initial phase of trafficking and the difficulties faced by the trafficked victims. To study various human rights violations faced by the respondents. To identifies the consequences of the respondents as perceived by them. To suggest measures to eradicate trafficking of women and girls.

Importance of the study
Trafficking involves the violations of a whole gamut of laws and human rights. It becomes a threat to the societies because traffickers operate across borders with impunity with the growing involvement of organized criminals and by generally undermining the rule of law. Trafficking threatens the very fabric of society because it involves not only criminal but also law enforcers. It manifests and perpetuates patriarchal attitudes and behaviour, which undermine efforts to promote gender equality and eradicate discrimination against women and children (George Mathew, 2007). The common places of association of trafficking with prostitution have hidden several human rights violations inherent in all the forms of trafficking. The complexity of the phenomenon, its multidimensional nature, its rapid proliferation, continued persistence and the confusion surrounding the concept has made the need for a deeper comprehension of trafficking top priority.
**Sampling frame**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of the district and areas of study</th>
<th>Number of trafficked women and girls identified</th>
<th>Present position of the respondents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KRISHNA</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tadepalli</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>rescued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rajarajeswaripeta</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>rescued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kandrika</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>rescued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vambay colony</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>rescued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Krishna lanka</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>rescued</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KARIMNAGAR</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huzurabad</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>under vigilance</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hasanabad</td>
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<td>Karimnagar</td>
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<td>under vigilance</td>
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<tr>
<td>WARANGAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Warangal</td>
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<td>with brothel owners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hasanaparthi</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>with brothel owners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Athmakur</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>with brothel owners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WEST GODAVARI</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>shelter home</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanuku</td>
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<td>shelter home</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bhimadolu</td>
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<td>Denduluru</td>
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<td>shelter home</td>
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<tr>
<td>GUNTUR</td>
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<tr>
<td>Repalle</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>124</strong></td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Sampling size and technique**

Due to time limit and availability of the respondents the researcher has selected all the respondents who were identified so the study consisted of the entire population that is 124. A door to door survey was conducted to identify the trafficked victims. The researcher followed the snow ball sampling technique. This refers to a form of sampling in which the researcher first found a few respondents, who were easily could identify. The researcher came to know about others trafficked women from their companion. Since there is a network among the trafficked women, they could easily give their information about others.

**Research design and tools of data collection**

The researcher chose descriptive design for her study. This design provided provision for a detailed study and a vast amount of information on the social setting and their problems. The tools administered for data collection was interview schedule, case study, observation method, and interview guide.
Findings of the study

Human rights violations

- Among the respondents, 50 percent of the respondents felt that their right to equal in
dignity was violated by their parents, 15 percent felt that their relatives did not
understood their dignity as human beings.
- Among the respondents 90 percent of them expressed that they were treated like slaves
by their parents, friends, relations and traffickers.
- The research study revealed that 63 percent of the respondents were denied their right to
information by their parents.
- Of the total, 90 percent of the respondents were denied their right to education by their
parents.
- A majority (52 percent) felt that the brothel owners were a threat to life.
- Among them, 93 percent expressed that their parents violated their right to health.
- Of the total, 69 percent of the respondents felt that their right to equality was curtailed by
their parents.
- The analysis shows that a majority (61 percent) of the parents did not allow their daughter
to express their opinion.
- A majority (85 percent) of the respondents felt that their parents did not allow them to
take their own decisions and thus brought harm to their personality.
- Among them, 69 percent felt that their parents did not allow them to participate in any
social function.
- The majority (53 percent) of the respondents expressed that the brothel owners have
violated their right to protection.
- The analysis shows that a majority (54 percent) of the respondents’ right to freedom from
exploitation was curtailed by the brothel owners.
- Of the total, a majority (69 percent) of the respondents’ right to privacy was violated by
their customers.
- A majority (52 percent) of the respondents’ friends did not maintain confidentiality.
- Among them, 42 percent of the respondents’ customers did not keep up the
confidentiality.

Suggestions and measures to curb trafficking of women and girls

- Governmental and non-governmental organizations should work along with media to
give awareness on trafficking.
- Non-governmental organizations can play a vital role in registering complaint by
encouraging the victims and identifying their culprits.
- Women organization along with other organizations should make relentless campaign
and sensitize people on the danger of trafficking.
- Every action and initiative whether it is a policy, programme or project, should be
oriented towards best interest of the trafficked victim and towards the protection of a
prospective victim.
- Law enforcement agencies, including immigration authorities, need to be properly trained
to understand the links as well as the distinction between trafficking, migration and
smuggling.
- State government should revise the rules issued long back under SITA (suppression of
immoral traffic act. 1956) and issue a fresh set of rules under the ITPA.
A national nodal agency to counter human trafficking needs to be setup, by integrating the anti-trafficking activities of the central and state government.

The collaboration of NGO’S and government agencies is an essential requirement in anti-trafficking programmes and activities.

The concerned government departments should take the initiatives to setup special courts preferably exclusive courts, to deal with trials and the immoral traffic prevention act (ITPA).

Police should be trained to take political leadership to carry forward its march against the traffickers.

Social work interventions
In eliminating human rights violation against trafficked women can done through following ways.

- It requires a coordinated and sustained effort on many levels. This includes the assistance of national and international organization, committing the necessary resources to fund violence prevention efforts.
- The social workers need to interact with the judges, prosecution, law enforcement officers and others, involved in the criminal justice system and train them on this particular issue.
- Prevention strategies which are an essential comfort need to be planned to stop violence against trafficked women.
- Social workers need to give great attention for the public awareness. There is need for the campaigns to make women aware of this rights and special session on legal literacy.
- The society need to be taught about the legal and personal consequences of committing violence and educated about the devastating impact violence against trafficked women has in society.
- Social workers need to encourage the women to inculcate leadership qualities. Leaders at all levels must speak up in generating a momentum for ending violence against trafficked women.
- Social workers need to work along with the resource government, the international community and the private sector to end violence against trafficked women and in order to develop sustainable and successful prevention efforts.
- Social worker also can form partnership between governments, N.G.O’S advocacy groups the private sector, the academic community the mass media and others that are extremely important to end violence and to promote human rights among women.

Conclusion
Gazing through the facts of human rights violations against trafficked women, it calls all of us to an urgent intervention. There is a lot of scope for those involved in social work especially for women. There is a greater need to promote human rights among women and to bring wholeness and enlightenment into the lives of those who are battered physically, verbally and psychologically. It is up to each one of us to help the women, whose rights are violated, through our effective intervention and social work practice. It was a great opportunity to the researcher to involve with women and girls who were in vulnerable conditions. Besides the study the researcher identified many more vulnerable women and girls and offered life skills to protect themselves and took various sessions on the importance acquiring various skills to empower
themselves. The progress depends on the ability to build on experience, to learn from each effort no matter what the outcome is. The progress made to date will help to chart future directions. Social workers need to expand proven strategies and develop new approaches to those women and can turn hope into reality and truly live lives free of violence. The ultimate success lies not only in liberating women from the clutches of exploitation and discrimination but also in empowering them to become independent and proud citizen of India. We need to create a world where power and courage are honored in both women and men and where both have the opportunity to reach this full potential.

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