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**“IMMORAL TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN”****Author:** Pushpa Gupta & Ms. Sweksha**ABSTRACT:**

Women and Children selling business is a excessive shame on human civilization. This evil practice is not acceptable to any modern cultured society. Trafficking is a global and organized crime. Trafficker is the recruitment, transport or movement of a person by force, fraud or violence in to the site of work. In this paper we trying to analyses the reasons or factors for it. There is so many causes of trafficking in women and children, like poverty, illiteracy, lack of employment, gender discrimination, sex tourism, domestic violence etc. trafficking is an act of gender-based violation which causes affects, physically, sexually and psychologically to women and children. Trafficking is the one of the greatest violations of human rights. For the exclusion of this evil, we have to give suggest and approach to prevention of the trafficking “4 Ps” Prevention, Protection, Prosecution and Partnership save the trafficking.

**INTRODUCTION:**

What a cruel sort of human civilization it is! On one hand, women in society are successful in all professions. They are the makers of the society. Keeping harmony with men, they are advancing gradually. Men, women and children are sold and forced to cross the international border for prostitution.

India signed and ratified the Convention for suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of exploitation of the Prostitution of others. Article 23 of Indian Constitution also prohibits the Human Trafficking. Trafficking is a large industry which is identified as a fastest growing criminal industry in the world. The Immoral Traffic in Persons Act 1956 also prohibits the procuring, inducing or taking of a person for the purpose of prostitution. Human trafficking can include several different components which can include sex trafficking, labour trafficking, and organ trafficking. Sex trafficking is human trafficking into prostitution. Labor trafficking is when someone is trafficked into work that is non-sexual. Examples can include a man trafficked into farm work, or a woman trafficked into a servant. Lastly, organ trafficking is when people are trafficked so their organs can be sold to be used into transplants.

**Objectives of the Present Study**

The main objectives of present research paper are 1. To examine and identify the reasons and methods of human trafficking in India. 2. To analyse the crimes related to human trafficking 3. To indorse Preventive measures regarding human trafficking in India.

### **Research Methodology**

The present paper is mainly based on secondary data, which has been taken from District Census Handbook, Statistical Abstract State wise and National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB). For the present paper census and crime data have been analysed. The systematic approach has been adopted for analysis. Both qualitative and quantitative methods have been applied for the data analysis.

### **Reason of Trafficking**

(i) Poverty, (ii) Illiteracy, (iii) Lack of employment, (iv) Gender discrimination, (v) Domestic violence, (vi) Child marriage, (vii) Dowry system, (viii) Social condition, (ix) Lack of Administrative function, (x) Sex tourism etc.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **What is Immoral Trafficking?**

The term “immoral traffic” mentions to the sexual exploitation or abuse of individuals for profitable gain.

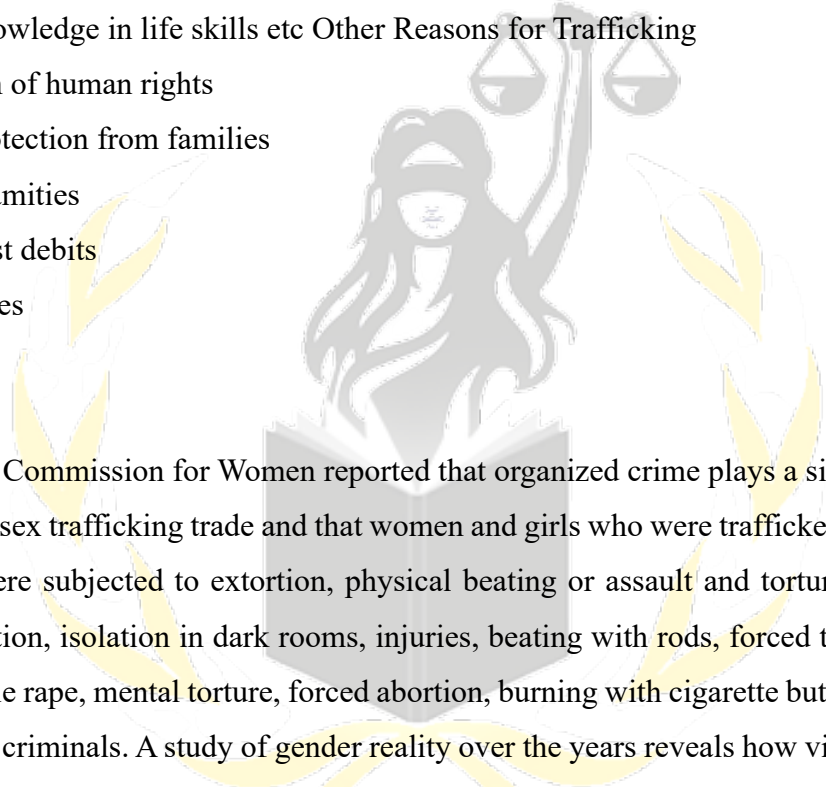
Any adult female or adolescent who transports for prostitution, and the person with whom such prostitution is carried on, in any premises which are within a distance of two hundred yards of any place of public religious worship, educational institution, hostel, hospital, nursing home or such other public place of any kind as may be

#### **Purpose for trafficking female:**

- Prostitution
- Bonded and forced labour
- Beggary
- To use for anti-social activities
- To place for low wages at risky environment
- To work for low wages in houses, bars, restaurants, hostel, and database etc.
- For petty pick pocketing and snatching of chains
- To marry forcibly
- To transfer their organs to the needy patients to make money.

**Reasons for trafficking in Female:**

- Gender discrimination (low status ascribed to female)
- Illiteracy
- Poverty
- Unemployment
- Laziness to work hard
- Corruption
- Lacking knowledge in life skills etc Other Reasons for Trafficking
- Suppression of human rights
- Lacking protection from families
- Natural calamities
- High interest debits
- Tourist places
- Migration
- Dowry



The National Commission for Women reported that organized crime plays a significant role in the country's sex trafficking trade and that women and girls who were trafficked in the brothels frequently were subjected to extortion, physical beating or assault and torture, rape and sex abuse, starvation, isolation in dark rooms, injuries, beating with rods, forced to use drugs and drink, multiple rape, mental torture, forced abortion, burning with cigarette butts and terrorised by gangs and criminals. A study of gender reality over the years reveals how violence has been used as a means to subjugate women and keep them in a position of subordination. Trafficking occurs for various purposes like for prostitution, for working in entertainment industry, sweetshops, illegal adoption of children, organ transports, forced marriages, male-order brides, domestic work, forced labour e.g. in construction, drug trafficking, begging, other exploitative forms of work.

**Legal options for Victims of 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 other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an

offence punishable in accordance with law". This right is enforceable against the state and private citizens.

- The Indian Penal Code, 1860 The relevant provisions under the Indian Penal Code are Section 293, 294, 317, 339, which makes the procurement of a minor girl (below the age of 18 years) from one part of India to another, punishable, and Section 366B, which makes the importation of a girl below the age of 21 years punishable. Section 374 allows the punishment for compelling any person to labour against their will.
- The Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 (SITA) This Act was enacted under Article 35 of the Constitution with the object of inhibiting and abolishing trafficking in women and girls. It was also in pursuance of the UN's Trafficking Convention, which India signed on 9th May 1950. The Act aimed to rescue exploited women and girls, to prevent the deterioration of public morals and stamp out the evil of prostitution that was rampant in various parts of the country.

#### **STATISTICS REGARDING HUMAN TRAFFICKING:**

Around 75-80% of human trafficking is for sex. There are more human slaves on the planet today than any time in recent memory ever. There are an expected 27 million grown-ups and 13 million youngsters around the globe who are victims of human trafficking. A recent report in India found that, by and large, a sex slave earned her pimp no less than 250,000 rupees every year. Albeit human trafficking is frequently a shrouded wrongdoing and exact insights are hard to get, specialists gauge that over 80% of trafficking casualties are female. More than half of human trafficking victims are kids (Richard Ibremán). Human trafficking is the main region of international wrongdoing in which ladies are essentially spoken to—as casualties, as culprits, and as activists battling this wrongdoing. Relatives will frequently offer kids and other relatives into bondage; the more youthful the casualty, the more cash the trafficker gets. For instance, a 10-year-old named Gita was sold into a prostitution centre by her close relative. The now 22-year-old reviews that when she declined to work, the more established young ladies held her down and stuck a bit of material in her mouth so nobody would hear her shout as she was assaulted by a client. She would later contract HIV. Human trafficking is one of the quickest developing criminal undertakings since it holds moderately generally safe with high benefit potential.

**SUGGESTIONS:**

The trafficking is one of the important crimes all over the world. It has been increasing day to day life. Some of the certain suggestions to reduce the human trafficking us to

1. Government must frame some more stringent laws against trafficking in order to reduce it.
2. Kidnapping must be made a serious offence and strict punishments must be given.
3. Anticipatory bail must not be given to the traffickers and the one who involve them in it.

**CONCLUSION:**

Human trafficking must be stopped as it is one of the growing evils in the country and all over the world. The awareness about human trafficking must be known to everyone and it must be done by the government and the evil effects must be known to every people in the country. The one of the important step is that the children of the family must not be isolated and the parents must take due care of their children and keep them mingled with family and the surroundings. By this certain ways the human trafficking or the sex trafficking can be reduced as it is one of the greatest evil of all time. Finally we come to a conclusion that the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act has not reduced human trafficking. Hence the Null Hypothesis has been Proved in this research.

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