

A CHILD TRAFFICKING IN INDIA : CURSE TO HUMANITY

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ABSTRACT

A child trafficking is the biggest severe offence existed in India. The children's are exploited for the purpose of slavery, prostitution, begging. As it is not possible to state exact number of children being trafficked as many cases were not reported. This social has caused so much havoc to lives of many children. The present paper is related to child trafficking and its impact on child life. The object of this research paper is to explore causes and problem of children trafficking in India. The research paper is based on secondary data collected from books, articles, journals. This research focus is to deal with problems of child trafficking in Indian society. Further the research would provide suggestions that are practical and possibly applicable.

Keywords: Human trafficking, Child trafficking, Child prostitution, Child labour

I. Introduction

Human trafficking specifically child trafficking is a matter of global concern at present time. It causes overall exploitation of life of child forever. When child becomes a victim of trafficking, it stigmatizes his whole life and ultimately excluded from social life. The rate of child trafficking in India has been increased in recent years. As per recent statistics 1.2 million children are trafficked globally each year and India is the main source for supply of children. In spite of various international efforts like universal declaration of human rights, international covenant on economic, social, cultural rights, international labour organization conventions on forced labour, it failed to combat child trafficking. As per the report of united nation, human trafficking is done, mostly for sexual exploitation. The main reason behind trafficking are political instability, economic conditions, and gender inequality. Further illiteracy, unemployment, and children without their parents are additional reason for the child trafficking.

II. Objectives of the study.

The researcher after recognizing the problem of child, trafficking and going through literature review designed the following objectives.

1. To identify the causes of child trafficking in India.
2. To study impact of trafficking on child life.
3. To provide possible solution to stop child trafficking in India.

III. Methodology of the study.

The study is a doctrinal in nature. For this study The researcher has used secondary sources only. It includes books, articles, newspaper and web sources.

IV. Causes of child trafficking.

There are many factors which contributed for the child trafficking. The researcher focus on some of them as follows.

1. Political Instability

The unwillingness among political parties to make anti-child trafficking legislation is the main cause of child trafficking. The absence of legislation boosts the confidence of traffickers. In addition to that the number of pending cases relating to the child trafficking are more in courts.

2. Illiteracy.

In spite of passing the right to education act and government efforts the enrolment of children in school is less. Around 8,33,00,00 children trapped in child labour only for a small sum of money. Lack of education is the leading factor for child trafficking.

3. Increase in demand for the commercial sex.

The increase in demand for the commercial sex is the main cause for trafficking in child. Here the girl child is exploited more than a boy. The entire racket works for a sex trafficking, illegal trade. The traffickers provide a girl child for a sex.

4. Poverty.

The poor economic condition of a family pushes the child into trafficking business. The children are forced to do illegal work. Here children are used as a slave or for immoral purposes.

5. Unemployment.

The non-availability of employment and lack of skill forces the children to opt for illegal business. They are exploited overall for trafficking.

6. Gender-based discrimination.

In patriarchal system, the son are treated at a superior position than a daughter. As a result of which parents for the sake of small money pushes the girl child for trafficking. She has to sacrifice her life for family need.

7. Broken family.

The child of broken families becomes easy target of trafficking. The isolation in involves them in this crime as no one is there behind them to protect or to show the right path.

8. Corruption

Today corruption has become a main cause for the child trafficking. Here police and immigration officer are involved. The bribe is given to these officer so as to ignore the crime. Further, they provide false identity cards or passports after payment of money.

IV. **Impact of trafficking on child life.**

Child trafficking has both physical and psychological effect on the life of child. It exploits the child sexually, emotionally, verbally and economically. The victim child undergoes the mental stress, fear, emotional violence, depression. It has adverse effect on their body. Also they are exposed to many Sexually transmitted diseases. The traffic children are deprived of education. It leads to behavioural changes among them. The poor living condition, poor diet and hygiene affect their physical health. They may indulge themselves into drug and alcohol addiction. They isolate them from a social life and might try to escape or commit suicide. Thus, effect of child trafficking is very serious. It spoils the life of child. The main cause of child trafficking in India is the poor economic condition.

V. **Laws for eradication of child trafficking in India.**

In India various laws have been passed in favour of the child which are as follows.

(a) **Constitution of India :-**

Constitution of India Prohibits under article 23 Trafficking in Human being. Art 14 provides equality before law and equal protection under law both for male and female Art 32 contain constitutional remedies for violation of individual rights Art 21 Provides Right to life and personal liberty to everyone.

(b) **Indian Penal Code 1860 :-**

Section 370 and section 370A probates the immoral trafficking. As per this section A person who buys or sells the person under age of 18 years for prostitution or immoral, sexual purpose shall be punished for an imprisonment upto 10 years and liable to fine. Also whoever imports into India from outside country any girl under 21 years of age with an intent to forced her in such a business shall be punishable with an imprisonment upto 10 years of liable to fine.

(c) **Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1986**

India ratified the international convention for suppression of immoral traffic in person and the exploitation of the prostitution of other in 1950, and passed Immoral

Traffic Prevention Act 1986. This act helps to prevent sexual exploitation of women and girl child, in India.

(d) Child labour (Prohibition and regulation)act, 1986.

This act prohibits the employment of child in a specific occupation and provide the rules for working conditions.

(e) Juvenile Justice (care and protection of children) act 2000.

This act is related to the juveniles in conflict with law and provide protection to the children. It provide protection to vulnerable children who may be induced into trafficking business.

VI. Suggestions.

The researcher after studying the social condition in India which contributed for child trafficking incidents has drawn following suggestions. 1. The literacy rate should be increased in India.

2. The awareness of child relating to the laws and human rights is must. For the same the help of non-governmental organisation, Social workers can be taken. 3. The number of rehabilitation centres should be increased.

4. The government should provide employment opportunity for people with low income.

5. Self protection training Centre should be open so that child can be trained to protect him or her from being exploited forcefully.

VII. Conclusion.

Child trafficking is an oldest crime and still growing all around the world. In spite of passing various legislation the number of victims are increasing day by day. In this case, the education plays an important role which will help child to understand between right and wrong. Also they should train themselves to have physical protection.

Endnote

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