

Vol 3 Issue 10 Nov 2013

ISSN No : 2230-7850

Monthly Multidisciplinary
Research Journal

*Indian Streams
Research Journal*

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RNI MAHMUL/2011/38595

ISSN No.2230-7850

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VIOLENCE, VULNERABILITY AND WOMEN TRAFFICKING: AN EXPLORATIVE STUDY



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Abstract:-A community-based cross-sectional study was conducted among 84 rescued / returned trafficked victims spread over 11 mandals of Kadiri revenue division of Anantapuramu district of Andhra Pradesh. A pretested questionnaire was canvassed among the sample to study the socio economic conditions of the trafficked victims, reasons for trafficking, and problems faced by them like torture, physical and sexual abuse and violence. Poverty and social parameters like caste are found to be critical reasons behind trafficking of women for commercial sexual exploitation. Further, violence faced by trafficked victims was found to be severe at the entry point into brothel home and gradually became less with passage of time. The study also tries to document the nature of violence faced by the victims from the offenders - traffickers, gharwali / brothel owner, clients and sometimes from the rescue team members.

Keywords: Women Trafficking, Commercial Sexual Exploitation, Vulnerability, Violence, Victimization, Rescue and Rehabilitation.

INTRODUCTION

Human trafficking is an illegal form of slavery, and is found to be most profitable trade after smuggling of drugs and arms, it was made into commerce. Trafficking in persons especially women and children has become an important issue transcending borders, affecting countries all over the world. It is a growing phenomenon involving transnational organized crime syndicates. Women and children have been trafficked mainly for prostitution, forced marriages and for other forms of sexual exploitation such as sex tourism and pornography. Instances of trafficking for domestic work, labour in factories, sweet shops and on construction sites, as beggars, as camel jockeys and for organ trade are no less common. The increasing use of new information technologies, in particular, the Internet, has altogether added a new dimension to the problem of human trafficking.

Trafficking is a highly complex process involving many actors like victims, survivors, their families, communities and other third parties that recruit, transport, harbour and use the labour of trafficked victims. Given its complex nature it has, generally, been found that trafficking is essentially a gender and age specific phenomenon mainly affecting women and children.

India is a source as well as a destination for girls and women trafficking. Indian metropolitan cities are the major destination points and poverty stricken girls and women are the major source points. In South India, three revenue divisions – Madana Palli, Rayachoty and Kadiri – geographically connected in a triangle shape and spread over three districts of Andhra Pradesh viz., Chittoor, Dr. YSR Kadapa and Anantapuramu are the important source of trafficking.

Current study is an attempt to understand the factors influencing women trafficking and working and living conditions of these trafficked. Main objectives of the present study are: to understand the push and pull factors influencing the trafficking; and to assess the violence and vulnerability experienced by the women after being trafficked.

METHODOLOGY

The design of the study is exploratory in nature as it explores commercial sexual exploitation of women and violence faced by them. The study was undertaken in Kadiri revenue division of Anantapuramu district. The villages were chosen based on the information provided by Indira Kranthi Pathakam staff, local NGOs and Department of Women and Child Welfare. The mandals chosen for the study are Kadiri, Mudigubba, Nallamada, Numbula Pula Kunta, Talupula, Nallacheruvu, Obula Deva Cheruvu, Tanakal, Amadagur and Gandlapenta. All these mandals were identified as trafficking prone mandals by various governmental and NGOs.

The primary source of the data and information are the women that were either forcibly or voluntarily trafficked and entered into prostitution and returned at the time of the study. A structured interview schedule was used to collect the data and information. The information was also collected through observation, informal conversations with victim's friends, family members, NGO personnel and Women and Child Welfare Department officials.

Initially it proved very difficult to gather information about the women that were trafficked. But continuous efforts like developing rapport with the returned victims and by taking help of NGOs, only 84 trafficked

women agreed to interact and provide data and information. This study has important limitations that merit attention. First among them is size of the sample. For any statistical test our sample size of 84 is too small.

The Concept

The problem in dealing with this very complex phenomenon begins with its very definition. There is no single definition of trafficking. The preamble to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others (OHCHR, 1949) assimilates trafficking with prostitution. It argues that, "Whereas prostitution and the accompanying evil of the traffic in persons for the purpose of prostitution are incompatible with the dignity and worth of the human person and endanger the welfare of the individual, the family and the community". The Convention in its very first article makes trafficking punishable, defining it in terms of procurement, enticement or leading away of a person for prostitution or sexual gratification of another person.

The United Nations General Assembly, 1994 (Resolution 49/166) defined trafficking as "The illicit and clandestine movements of persons across national borders, largely from developing countries with economies in transition, with the end goal of forcing women and girls into sexually or economically oppressive and exploitative situations for profit of recruiters, traffickers and syndicates, as well as other illegal activities related to trafficking, such as forced domestic labour, false marriages, clandestine employment and false adoption."

Trafficking has been explained as "The recruitment and transportation of a person(s), within and across national borders by means of violence or threat of violence, abuse of actual or perceived authority arising from a relationship or deception, in order to subject them to the actual unlawful power of (an) other person(s). An individual may be trafficked for various purposes, invariably ending up captive, in coercive and exploitative or commercial sex sectors, commercial servile, marriage etc." (Sinha, 1977).

The Transnational Training Seminar on Trafficking in Women, held in Budapest promulgated the following definition: "Trafficking consists of all acts involved in the recruitment or transportation of persons within or across borders, involving deception, coercion or force, debt bondage or fraud, for the purpose of placing persons in situations of abuse or exploitation, such as forced prostitution, slavery-like practices, battering or extreme cruelty, sweatshop labour or exploitative domestic servitude". Having studied the above definitions, it is easy to comprehend that trafficking of women is an important area of concern.

CONDITIONS OF WOMEN IN TRAFFICKING

Razario(1988) identified up to 18 forms of violence faced by women trafficked for prostitution. They may be starved, locked up in a dark room, beaten, burnt with cigarette butts, distress, forced to drink, strangled, stabbed or killed for not trading their bodies. The women face threats of torture and physical abuse (even their families are not spared), and they maybe murdered if they do not cooperate

with the brothel owners and customers. Attempts are made to create dependency on drugs and alcohol among the victims. According to Razario, most 'children relent within 7 to 10 days under psychological pressure' and the other tactics used by their exploiters.

Anuradha Patil (1999) conducted a study on the situation of women and children who are involved in commercial sexual exploitation in the State of Maharashtra. The study was undertaken in five cities in Maharashtra. This study reveals the role of legal enforcement bodies in rescue and rehabilitation of trafficking victims. Poor implementation of concerned Acts is one of the major drawbacks in preventing human trafficking.

Mohini V. Giri (1999) in her study conducted in three states covering 450 trafficked women and children has explained the impact of trafficking on individual as well as family. Trafficked persons are reportedly traumatized by their experiences. Depression and suicidal thoughts are commonly reported. The mental and emotional state of the survivors may include malevolence, helplessness and withdrawal; disassociation; self-blame and identification with the aggressor; distraction; a foreshortened view of time; normalization and shaping, whereby the victims convince themselves that their experiences had to happen instead of viewing them as traumatic. Some of the psychiatric disorders among survivors of trafficking are listed as posttraumatic stress disorder, depressive disorder, dissociative disorders, psychotic disorders and eating disorders. Girls are made to bear the responsibility of upholding the family honour through their sexual purity/chastity. If they are trafficked into commercial sexual exploitation, they face additional stress because of the prevalent mortality. Besides being stigmatized as outcasts and facing moral and legal isolation, trafficked people are vulnerable to HIV/AIDS infection; drug addiction; and high-risk abortions and teenage pregnancies, which may affect their reproductive health for life. Since it usually remains unaddressed and unresolved, the abused turn into abusers, with a high probability of them becoming criminals. Then forcibly the victims of trafficking are compelled to lead illegal lives. Illegality taints every dimension of their lives, converting into criminals. Their criminalization as workers and persons severely stigmatizes them. It intensifies their victimization several folds and leaves them with no recourse for redress.

CHARACTERISTICS OF TRAFFICKED WOMEN

Sanghera (2002) explained the characteristics of vulnerable people for trafficking. She believes that there is a broad agreement over the factors that lead to trafficking. However, there is uncertainty about precise role played by them. According to her, some view these factors to be the root causes of trafficking, others state that 'they merely exacerbate the vulnerability of marginalized and disadvantaged groups and render them increasingly more amenable to a variety of harm'. These factors relate to the socio-economic and political contexts of people, are interlinked and maybe divided into two categories personal circumstances and structural forces that influence the context. People with personal characteristics of low self-esteem and lack of self-control are reported to be vulnerable.

Low levels of literacy, awareness and information are also risk factors. Economic deprivation due to various reasons and its associative conditions are among the most important factors that lead to vulnerability. Almost all the studies and reports under review found that a high percentage of trafficked people belong to lower income groups. Greater the degree of impoverishment, higher is the risk of falling prey to trafficking. People with disabilities or 'women who may suffer from "disfigurements" are also vulnerable.

G.R Gupta (2003) in his study undertaken in the National Capital Region (NCR) New Delhi covering 6800 prostitutes estimated the problem of the women trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. He explained that prostitution is carried out from individual rooms, apartments, small hotels, and exclusive clubs, under the guise of call centres, friendship clubs, and beauty and massage parlors; along national highways. He named this emerging phenomenon as 'flying prostitutes'. Based on rough estimates, a workshop report concluded that in Delhi "the number of prostitutes operating outside the purview of regular brothel system would be several times more, since GB Road accommodates only about 3,000 prostitutes and police sources state that there are 'around 10,000 to 15,000 female prostitutes in Delhi'. Thus, commercial sexual exploitation takes place at various locations, which keep shifting. The working conditions may depend on the type of establishment.

LIVING CONDITIONS OF TRAFFICKED VICTIMS

The life of trafficked victims will hardly be in their own hands. Rather they are being forced to live a life dictated by the traffickers, gharwalis/brothel owners, customers and law enforcing agencies. Present study tries to capture the living conditions of trafficked victims while they were into prostitution. The details covered include, age of the victims at the entry point, details of the traffickers, how they reached the destination of trafficking, how they were treated during their stay at gharwali/brothel houses, how customers behaved with them, how they earned money and how they spent the same and the role of law enforcing authorities in the life of victims.

REASONS FOR ENTERING INTO PROSTITUTION

It is quite interesting to know the reasons why the girls and women are being trafficked from rural areas. There are many numbers of reasons like economic, educational, socio-cultural, psychological and general reasons. All these reasons are having a direct or indirect link with poverty. The other reasons like decline in livelihood opportunities, increasing consumerism, continued backwardness from generations, continuance of traditional/cultural practices, low level of literacy and education, established trafficking and prostitution network etc. are also significant reasons. Considering this fact, from the past many years, there is no drastic change in reasons mentioned above. The responses received from the sample victims make it difficult to come out with any one reason as the most important reason or one exclusive reason, which leads to entry into trafficking.

Table-1: Main Reasons for Entering into Trade

| Main reason for trafficking | Name of the Caste | | | | | Total |
|--|-------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | ST | SC | BC | MIN | OC | |
| Heavy debts/ ill health of family members/ poor family conditions/ harassment of husband for money | 13 (43.3) | 6 (43.0) | 10 (62.5) | 8 (61.5) | 2 (18.2) | 39 (46.4) |
| Influence of others who are into prostitution | 3 (10.0) | 1 (7.1) | 2 (12.5) | -- | -- | 6 (7.1) |
| Lack of awareness about problems associated with prostitution | 3 (10.0) | -- | 1 (6.2) | 1 (7.7) | 1 (9.0) | 6 (7.1) |
| No specific reason | -- | 1 (7.1) | -- | -- | 1 (9.0) | 2 (2.4) |
| Cheated by husband/boyfriend/others /deserted by husband | 11 (36.7) | 6 (42.8) | 3 (18.8) | 4 (30.8) | 5 (63.8) | 17 (37.0) |
| Total | 30 (100) | 14 (100) | 16 (100) | 13 (100) | 11 (100) | 84 (100) |

Note: Figures in the parentheses indicate percentages to vertical totals. For the sake of clarity, reasons were clubbed. Those who need can obtain the complete details by approaching the author on email.

It can be observed from table-1 that, poverty related issues are responsible for 46.4 per cent of the victims entering into trafficking. The next three categories namely 'influence of others who are into prostitution', 'lack of awareness about problems associated with prostitution' and 'no specific reason' for their entry into certainly speak of illiteracy and ignorance of the victims, causes having link with poverty. From among OCs, who fall into this category are 36.2 per cent.

It can be observed that 63.8 per cent of the OC victims said that they were cheated/ deserted by husband/boyfriend/others and entered into prostitution. With regard to other victims, such percentage is comparatively less at 36.7 of STs, 42.8 of SCs, 18.8 of BCs and 30.8 of Minorities.

Gharwali/Brothel Owner Perception Towards Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Women

To understand the perception of gharwalis/brothel owners we depended on the opinions of trafficked victims as a few gharwalis/brothel owners. After spending most of the lifetime in brothel homes, these women started their own 'business' and became gharwalis/brothel owners. In the perception of gharwali/brothel owner, a woman who is working as a prostitute under her guidance is a regular source of income. Hence the gharwali/brothel owner doesn't want to lose women who are in the business. These gharwali/brothel owners have close contacts with police and local politicians and businessmen. The police were paid by brothel owners to ignore the situation. Local goons assist the gharwalis/brothel owners in operating the business smoothly. The gharwali/brothel owner will not leave a girl/women who were procured through traffickers by paying high amounts. To earn money from these women, the gharwali/brothel owner goes to any extent.

Rozario reports up to 18 forms of violence faced by women trafficked for prostitution. They may be starved, locked up in a dark room, beaten, burnt with cigarette butts, bound, forced to drink, strangled, stabbed or killed or not trading their bodies. The women face threats of torture and physical abuse and may be murdered if they do not cooperate. Attempts are made to create dependency on drugs

and alcohol among the victims. Most 'children relent within 7 to 10 days under psychological pressure' and the other tactics used by their exploiters. Details of treatment met by our sample can be seen from table-2.

Table-2: Type of Treatment Received from Gharwali/Brothel owner

| Type of treatment | Caste of the victims | | | | | Total |
|--|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | ST | SC | BC | MIN | OC | |
| Beaten/physical torture/raped/ isolated | 16 (53.3) | 8 (57.1) | 7 (43.8) | 7 (53.8) | 6 (54.5) | 44 (52.4) |
| Participated in prostitution on mutual benefit basis | 6 (20.0) | 2 (14.3) | 4 (25.0) | 3 (23.1) | 2 (18.2) | 17 (20.2) |
| In lodge based prostitution | 5 (16.7) | 4 (28.6) | 4 (25.0) | 2 (15.4) | 3 (27.3) | 18 (21.4) |
| Good treatment | 3 (10.0) | -- | 1 (6.2) | 1 (7.7) | -- | 5 (6.0) |
| Total | 30 (100) | 14 (100) | 16 (100) | 13 (100) | 11 (100) | 84 (100) |

Note: Figures in the parentheses indicate percentage to vertical totals

It is painful to note that 52.4 per cent of the victims underwent either physical torture or rape or isolation or faced all three types of brutality in brothel houses. Only 5.9 per cent of the victims received good treatment from gharwali/brothel owner since they cooperated with one another as both victim and gharwali/brothel owner happened to be relatives. About 20.2 per cent did not face problems from gharwali/brothel owner because they willfully accepted to do prostitution. Nearly, 21.4 per cent of the victims were involved in lodge-based or street-based prostitution in which they haven't had any contacts with gharwali/brothel owner, and escaped the torture of violence at brothels.

It can also be observed that 54.5 per cent of the OC victims were badly beaten and raped by the goons of the gharwali/brothel owner. More or less similar percentage of victims faced violence irrespective their caste backward. Which indicates that once a victim in brothel, caste or social status has nothing to do with experiencing the violence.

Customer's Behaviour Towards Women in Prostitution

In customer's perception, the woman who offers sexual services for a price is a commodity, in which both ignore sex as an intimate and interpersonal relationship. The trafficked women in our sample were aged between 15 and 35 years, whereas the customers were told to be between 18 and 60 years, and is a mixture of both married and unmarried men. Except a few, every time the customers want to have sex with a new girl/women instead of a girl/women with whom already they had sex. Very few customers sought repeated sexual experience with the same girl/women. Very few customers developed intimate and personal relationship with prostitutes and in some cases they married the prostitutes. In the absence of inter-personal and intimate relationships, the victims are bound to face violence from customers too. Details of violence faced by the victims are noted by the victims themselves are presented in table-3.

Table-3: Type of Treatment Received from Customers

| Type of treatment received from customers | Caste of the victims | | | | | Total |
|---|----------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | ST | SC | BC | MIN | OC | |
| Good Treatment | -- | -- | -- | 2 (15.4) | -- | 2 (2.4) |
| Physical and mental torture | 3 (10.0) | 3 (21.4) | 2 (12.5) | 2 (15.4) | 2 (18.2) | 12 (14.3) |
| Cruelty/sexual abuse/unusual sex acts | 26 (86.7) | 11 (78.6) | 14 (87.5) | 9 (69.2) | 9 (81.8) | 69 (82.1) |
| Any other | 1 (3.3) | -- | -- | -- | -- | 1 (1.2) |
| Total | 30 (100) | 14 (100) | 16 (100) | 13 (100) | 11 (100) | 84 (100) |

Note: Figures in the parentheses indicate percentage to vertical totals

Only 2.4 per cent of the victims had no complaints about the customers. About 82.1 per cent of the victims experienced cruelty, sexual abuse and unusual sex acts from the customers. Nearly, 14.3 per cent of the victims received physical and mental torture from the customers. Majority of these victims experienced these problems many a time, but many were unable to recount the details. Except for marginal differences, rate of violence is more or less between the victims belonging to different castes.

Police, Trafficking and CSE

The gender and child sensitivity of police officials is an important issue in law enforcement, especially with regard to trafficking of women and girls. But in reality the victims mainly have contempt and hatred towards the police. Majority of the victims felt that police personnel want to exploit them, both economically as well as sexually. Victims also expressed that the police personnel wanted prostitution to be continued to have some assured income. Table-4 shows the details of the treatment received by trafficked victims from police during their stay in prostitution.

Table-4: Type of Treatment Received from Police during Prostitution

| Type of treatment received | Caste of the victims | | | | | Total |
|--|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | ST | SC | BC | MIN | OC | |
| Collected bribes from Gharwali/brothel owner | 16 (53.3) | 7 (50.0) | 8 (50.0) | 6 (46.1) | 6 (54.5) | 43 (51.2) |
| Collected bribes from victims | 13 (43.3) | 4 (28.5) | 5 (31.2) | 4 (30.7) | 3 (27.2) | 29 (34.5) |
| Demanded for sexual favours | 1 (3.3) | 3 (21.4) | 3 (18.7) | 1 (7.6) | -- | 8 (9.5) |
| Any other | -- | -- | -- | 2 (15.3) | 2 (18.1) | 4 (4.8) |
| Total | 30 (100) | 14 (100) | 16 (100) | 13 (100) | 11 (100) | 84 (100) |

Note: Figures in the parentheses indicate percentage to vertical totals

About 51.1 per cent of the victims told that the police usually collected share in the earnings of gharwali/brothel owner. About 34.5 per cent of the victims told that police usually collected bribes from the victims and sometimes from customers as well. Not surprisingly, 9.5 per cent of the victims expressed that the police demanded for sexual favours.

It can also be observed that 54.5 per cent of OC

victims expressed that the police collected bribes from the brothel owner. It is more or less same with the victims belonging to other castes. At the same time, 21.4 per cent of the SC victims told that the police demanded for sexual favours instead of money. None of the OC victims expressed that they were demanded for sexual favours. It clearly indicates that all the victims were in contact with police and expressed that they did face some problems from the police.

Experience of Physical and Sexual Abuse at Work Place

Victims once trafficked into prostitution have to experience physical and sexual abuse at work place; especially those that refuse to abide by the directions of the gharwali/brothel owners. The experiences as shared by the victims are presented in table-5.

Table-5: Experience of Physical and Sexual Abuse at Work Place

| Experience of physical & sexual abuse | Caste of the victims | | | | | Total |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | ST | SC | BC | MIN | OC | |
| Experience of physical abuse | 1 (3.3) | 2 (14.2) | 4 (25.0) | 2 (15.3) | 2 (18.1) | 11 (13.0) |
| Experience of sexual abuse | 6 (20.0) | 5 (35.7) | 3 (18.7) | 5 (38.4) | 2 (18.1) | 21 (25.0) |
| Experience of both | 18 (60.0) | 6 (42.8) | 7 (43.7) | 5 (38.4) | 6 (54.5) | 42 (50.0) |
| None of the above | 3 (10.0) | 1 (7.1) | 1 (6.2) | -- | 1 (9.0) | 6 (7.1) |
| Can't say | 2 (6.6) | -- | 1 (6.2) | 1 (7.6) | -- | 4 (4.7) |
| Total | 30 (100) | 14 (100) | 16 (100) | 13 (100) | 11 (100) | 84 (100) |

Note: Figures in the parentheses indicate percentage to vertical totals

Half of the sample victims faced both physical and sexual abuse, one-fourth faced sexual abuse during prostitution and 13 per cent of the victims faced physical abuse. A mere 4.7 per cent did not experience either physical abuse or sexual abuse. And the rest 4.7 victims were not ready to share their experiences regarding the abuse faced by them at work place.

It can be observed that 60 per cent of the ST victims experienced both physical and sexual abuse, at the same time 20 per cent of the same category victims faced sexual abuse and 10 per cent were faced none of the abuses. About 54.5 per cent of the OC victims experienced both physical and sexual abuse at work place. About 43.7 per cent of the BC victims experienced both physical and sexual abuse at work place. It can also be observed that all the minority victims faced either physical abuse or sexual abuse or both during the prostitution.

RESCUE AND VIOLENCE

Due to very nature of behaviour inbuilt in the system, police behave rudely with all the criminals, and girls and women victims are no different to them as compared to other criminals. Compassionate treatment is essential in dealing with the victims, as they have not taken up the activity out of lust for money, but to meet the basic needs of the family and as a sort of last resort. The following table provides details about the type of treatment met by the

victims from police and NGO members during the rescue act.

Table-6: Type of Treatment from the Police/NGO during the Rescue Act

| Type of treatment from police/NGO during rescue act | Caste of the victims | | | | | Total |
|---|----------------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | ST | SC | BC | MIN | OC | |
| Good treatment | 3 (10.0) | 1 (7.1) | 3 (18.7) | 2 (15.3) | 2 (18.1) | 11 (13.0) |
| Used abused language to call victims | 1 (3.3) | 1 (7.1) | -- | 1 (7.6) | 2 (18.1) | 5 (5.9) |
| Beaten by police during rescue act | -- | 2 (14.2) | 1 (6.2) | -- | 1 (9.0) | 4 (4.7) |
| Used abused language and beaten | 2 (6.6) | 2 (14.2) | 2 (12.5) | 2 (15.3) | 1 (9.0) | 9 (10.7) |
| Not applicable | 24 (80.0) | 8 (57.1) | 10 (62.5) | 8 (61.5) | 5 (45.4) | 55 (65.4) |
| Total | 30 (100) | 14 (100) | 16 (100) | 13 (100) | 11 (100) | 84 (100) |

Note: Figures in the parentheses indicate percentages to vertical totals

About 34.6 per cent of the victims were rescued by police and NGO personnel and the rest came out on their own. Only 13 per cent of the victims told that they were treated well by the rescuers during the rescue act, which indicates the behaviour gap in the police. About 10.7 per cent of the victims told that the rescuers beat them and they used abusive language while rescuing them, about 5.9 per cent of the victims told that they experienced the use of abusive language and about 4.7 per cent of the victims complained that the rescuers beat them during the time of rescue act.

CONCLUSION

Women trafficking is one of the heinous crime and which involves the gross violation of the human rights. These victims are the largely helpless protagonists of a grim tale of the trade in human misery carried out by the organized crime syndicates and exploiters. Most of the times these traffickers offers lure jobs at far off places, false marriages and illegal adoption. After being trafficked, these women are subjected to the most offensive abuse – physical, sexual, verbal and emotional and many times a mixture of all the above abuses. The gross violation of their rights are further intensified when the victims are arrested as the accused, prosecuted and even convicted. The worst scenario is re-victimization continues through the very process meant to redress those criticisms. This shocking state of affairs calls for the effective use of the available legal provisions against the offenders, clients and all other who are making money from the trade. And proper arrangements should be made for the adequate care and protection of the survivors so as to ensure that their basic human rights are not violated any further. There is an urgent need to provide victims with suitable skills, information and resources so that they are economically and socially empowered. Redressal mechanism should not be stop with rescue. They should be expanded to include rehabilitation and reintegration measures to ensure that the harm suffered by the victims is not repeated.

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