

CHAPTER : 8

CONCLUSION

The study focused on the development, security, justice and illicit flows which make countries vulnerable to threat perceptions and other forms of organized crimes. Most importantly there is an understanding that in regions where the research has been carried out on the issue of women trafficking has the side effects of complacency and the market forces that have already shaped the asymmetric dimensions of the women trafficking economy in shifting the problem to the developing world. The global perspective offered the right to security and the commitment to the elimination or significant reduction in the global illicit supply and demand of self- regulated market. So it had been emphasized that research, data collection and analysis were essential to support and monitor the efforts required to reach the objective which has provided comprehensive assessment of the problems and coming out with reliable basis for trend and policy analysis. The study includes in-depth and cross- sectoral analysis of transnational self- regulated market, as well as the statistical data and trends regarding the situation in South-Asia and its impact on trans- national trafficking on transit countries with special reference to India, Nepal and Bhutan. Despite commendable progress in the area of prevalence estimates the illicit trafficking which continues to define the international community that has the ability to integrate national efforts in the framework of renewed international strategies to improve our understanding on how illicit transnational economies operate.

This research on trafficking in women in India, Nepal and Bhutan the adjacent countries in South – Asia region is an attempt to recognize the trends and patterns of trafficking, study the demand situations and susceptible factors and to look into the response by concerned agencies. It acknowledged and studied issues in trafficking, segregating them from CSE (Commercial Sexual Exploitation). The common observation, that the rescued survivors and those who are still in brothels are “prostitutes” who indulge in soliciting and make profits in this “trade”, has

been thrashed by uncovering the certainty of the situation- these hapless women are victims of grave human rights violations, having been trafficked by vested interests using lure, deceit, compulsion, threat and coercion before being hard-pressed into the world of CSE and other kinds of bondage. Vulnerability situations and gender discrimination, which prevail in society, have not only been promoting and facilitating trafficking but also, have been perpetuating it. This study is unique in that the responses of several agencies, including the judiciary have been documented, with that it clearly brought out the fact that law enforcement, in most places, violates the right of victims. Trafficking in persons has reached significant dimensions worldwide and has become a multibillion dollar per year business. The illegal trafficking phenomenon is not new, however the global sophistication and complexity of trafficking network is new. This research has already demonstrated that the complexities and scope of women sex trafficking demand a broad spectrum of organizations to collaborate in order to combat such an insidious social problem. It is strongly believed that the stopping of women trafficking is a complex problem for law enforcement; it is in fact better understood as a collection of crimes bundled together rather than a single offence against women; a criminal process rather than a criminal event. It is often difficult to identify and harder still to convict traffickers. In many states, existing laws are not enforced. The crime of trafficking often goes unreported because victims of trafficking are frightened to give evidence, may have been brutalized and be in need of care, and may sometimes have been treated as criminals themselves by some enforcement agencies. As is evident, legal reforms are required to ensure that women trafficking and related offences are treated as serious crimes and that adequate powers are granted to law enforcement authorities in order to enable effective domestic investigations and prosecutions and facilitate international judicial and law enforcement

cooperation. Nevertheless there are law enforcement personnel around the world who are arresting, prosecuting and punishing trafficker in persons. Some are achieving success by tracing the profits and money generated by this crime. Others have found that linking the efforts of law enforcement in destination areas with the skills and activities of law enforcement in the origin areas can bring about arrests and convictions. Others find that increasing training of police at all levels and making sure that law enforcement personnel recognize indications and clues that trafficking in persons is taking place, lead to increased interventions and arrests.

Human trafficking is an organized crime involving within itself a host of crimes. This basket of crimes comprises various offences which are part of the process of human trafficking and independent crimes punishable under the law. In this basket, one can dig out the elements of: Abduction, Kidnapping, Illegal detainment, Illegal confinement, Criminal intimidation, Torture in the form of hurt, Sexual assault, Outraging modesty, Rape, Unnatural offences, Selling and buying of human beings ,Servitude, Criminal conspiracy, Abetment etc. Non-governmental organizations and victim services providers often find themselves in the front line in the fight against trafficking in persons. They usually need to meet the immediate and pressing needs of victims of trafficking, to act as their advocates, to help them understand national laws and regulations and identify the recourses that they may have under the law, to provide them with shelter and care, and to work closely with state agencies. There are some non-governmental organizations that have been specifically established to do this work. Many were initially developed to serve women in need or to help individuals in need of basic services. Many non-governmental organizations have taken on work with trafficking victims in addition to their other heavy commitments to offer services. The work of non-governmental organizations has been important in bringing to the force the human face of trafficking victims. Some of the

organizations are working to sensitize policy makers and law enforcement officials to the need to protect victims of human trafficking in order to empower them to participate in the battle against traffickers. In many states, closer links have been developed between non-governmental organizations and various state agencies, usually with excellent results. For example, in some instances representatives of non-governmental organizations can now accompany police on raids on establishments that may house trafficking victims. This appears to increase the victims' willingness to testify against those who have exploited and abused them. Many non-governmental organizations also play a crucial role with respect to public education and information. They can thus prevent some individuals from becoming victimized by traffickers and they can help victims of trafficking to escape from the control of their exploiters.

Trafficking is a serious violation of the human rights of its victims. Therefore, the trafficked survivor needs to be extended care and attention in a sensitive and victim- friendly manner. Partnership with NGOs will help the police overcome some of the obstacles in Law enforcement. Since the police machinery is not equipped to deal with all aspects of assistance to a trafficked victim, it is essential that appropriate persons from civil society are involved in the process. One of the important aspects of post-rescue assistance is the rehabilitation of the survivor. The process commences immediately after rescue. Rehabilitation of the victim is a combination of several steps and therefore cannot be a shortsighted affair. Ideal rehabilitation should involve steps towards psychological empowerment, social empowerment, economic empowerment and reintegration with the appropriate community, prevention of re-trafficking etc. The lack of training of many police officials on pressing contemporary issues, including trafficking and sexual exploitation, is a serious lacuna afflicting the force nationally. Law-enforcement officials and others in the criminal justice system need to be trained, sensitized

and oriented towards proper utilization of provision in ITPA such as the provision of surveillance, eviction, externment etc, as powerful tools in the law, which remain almost unused and unutilized across the country.

International responses to bring to an end to trafficking in women

A growing number of international organizations have adopted conventions and action plans to direct their responses to trafficking as it is a crime against humanity. It is known to be a global problem so an increase and improve international law enforcement cooperation is required in order to help combat this crime. Some of the international responses are as follows:

'The United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially women and children, Supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime 2000'.¹

This Protocol supplements the United Nations Convention against Transnational organized crime. The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, is the main international instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime. It opened for signature by Member States at a High-level Political Conference convened for that purpose in Palermo, Italy, on 12-15 December 2000 and entered into force on 29 September 2003. The Convention is further supplemented by three Protocols, which target specific areas and manifestations of organized crime: the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children; the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air; and the

¹For further details of the study refer to: www.ohchr.org/english/law/protocoltr_affic.htm and http://www.uncjin.org/Documents/Conventions/dcatoc/final_documents_2/convention_%20traff_eng.pdf; retrieved on 16/05/2013.

Protocol against the Illicit Manufacturing of and Trafficking in Firearms, their Parts and Components and Ammunition. Countries must become parties to the Convention itself before they can become parties to any of the Protocols. The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, was adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25. It entered into force on 25 December 2003. It is the first global legally binding instrument with an agreed definition on trafficking in persons. As of March 2013 it has been signed by 117 countries and ratified by 154 parties,² even though, its effect (to stop the phenomenon of trafficking) is hardly observed in real term.

'The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) 1979':³

The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979 by the UN General Assembly, is often described as an international bill of rights for women. Consisting of a preamble and 30 articles, it defines what constitutes discrimination against women and sets up an agenda for national action to end such discrimination.⁴ The Convention defines discrimination against women as "...any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the

² For further details of the study refer to;
http://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XVIII-12-a&chapter=18&lang=en
retrieved on 16/05/2013.

³ For further details of the study refer to; <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/text/econvention.htm>;and
<http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/RL33652.pdf>; retrieved on 16/05/2013.

⁴ <http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/cedaw/>; retrieved on 16/05/2013.

political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field.⁵ By accepting the Convention, States commit themselves to undertake a series of measures to end discrimination against women in all forms, including:

- to incorporate the principle of equality of men and women in their legal system, abolish all discriminatory laws and adopt appropriate ones prohibiting discrimination against women;
- to establish tribunals and other public institutions to ensure the effective protection of women against discrimination; and
- To ensure elimination of all acts of discrimination against women by persons, organizations or enterprises.⁶

Article 6 of the Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) provides that: “States Parties shall take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to suppress all forms of traffic in women and exploitation of prostitution of women.” Although demand is not explicitly mentioned, legislation as well as other measures to discourage the demand that causes prostitution and trafficking is amongst the obligations to suppress trafficking. The importance of this obligation has been confirmed by the CEDAW committee, to whom States Parties must report about their compliance and implementation of CEDAW. The Committee has been increasingly prioritizing trafficking and prostitution in their questioning of States Parties, and has stressed the importance of discouraging the demand to several States.

⁵ Ibid.

⁶ Ibid.

The South Asian Association for Regional cooperation (SAARC) Convention on trafficking of women and children 2002.⁷

Three of the country India, Nepal and Bhutan are the party of the (SAARC) Convention on Preventing and combating trafficking in women and children for prostitution. The key definition in the SAARC convention include : “trafficking” as the “moving, selling or buying of women and children for prostitution within and outside a country for monetary or other considerations with or without the consent of the person subjected to trafficking”; “prostitution” as “the sexual exploitation or abuse of persons for commercial purposes”; and “persons subjected to trafficking” means women and children victimized or forced into prostitution by the traffickers by deception, threat, coercion, kidnapping, sale, fraudulent marriage, child marriage, or any other unlawful means.

Demand is not explicitly mentioned in Article VIII, which includes measures on prevention. However, it can be incorporated in Section 2 –“The State Parties to the Convention shall sensitize their law enforcement agencies and the judiciary in respect of offences under this Convention and other related factors that encourage trafficking in women and children”. And Section 8 – “The State Parties to the Convention shall promote awareness, inter-alia, through the use of media, of the problem of trafficking in Women and Children and its underlying causes including the projection of negative images of women”. It should be noted that Article XI indicates that measures in this SAARC Convention are “without prejudice to higher measures of enforcement and protection accorded by relevant national laws and international agreements”.

⁷ For further details of the study refer to: <http://imadr.org/wordpress/wp-content/uploads/2013/01/T4-1.-SAARC-Convention.pdf>; retrieved on 16/05/2013.

The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)⁸

(OHCHR) has taken an active interest since 1998 in the problem of trafficking in persons, focusing in particular on trafficking in women and children. Its action in the area of trafficking is taking place on two fronts. On the one hand, the office continues to enhance the quality of its support to the relevant mechanism dealing with trafficking and related exploitation. Secondly, it has developed an anti- trafficking programme.

United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM)⁹

The United Nations Development Fund for Women (UNIFEM), established in 1976, works to help improve the living standards of women in developing countries and to address their concerns. UNIFEM provides financial and technical assistance to innovative approaches aimed at fostering women's empowerment and gender equality.¹⁰ UNIFEM focuses its activities on four strategic areas: (i) reducing feminized poverty; (ii) ending violence against women; (iii) reversing the spread of HIV/AIDS among women and girls; and (iv) achieving gender equality in democratic governance in times of peace as well as war.¹¹ UNIFEM began addressing the issue of trafficking in 1991 and in the initial years, concentrated on working towards developing an acceptable conceptual framework to address the issue in South Asia. Trafficking was identified as a special area of concern at UNIFEM's first Ministerial- level Regional Biennial Review of the Beijing Platform for Action in South Asia in 1996. Ngo's and Governments agreed that UNIFEM, with its strategic position and its unique cross-cutting

⁸ For further details of the study refer to: <http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/Traffickingen.pdf>; retrieved on 16/05/2013.

⁹ For further details of the study refer to: <http://www.unifem.org/about/>; retrieved on 16/05/2013.

¹⁰ For further details of the study refer to: http://www.un-ncls.org/spip.php?page=article_s&id_article=829; retrieved on 16/05/2013.

¹¹ Ibid.

mandate to address gender related concerns, should focus on eliminating the trafficking of women and children as a priority intervention in the region.

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP)¹²

The United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP) is the Secretariat of the United Nations for the Asian and Pacific region. One of the main functions of UNESCAP is to promote economic and social development through regional and sub regional cooperation and integration. UNESCAP has 53 member states and 9 associate members. India, Nepal and Bhutan all of them are the member states of it. Following the adoption of the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action in 1995, achieving gender equality has become a high priority in the Asia-Pacific region. In accordance with the Millennium Development Goals, near-equity has been achieved in primary education, and gender-sensitive policies have become a key aspect of development strategy. Despite the improvements that have been made thus far, Asian women continue to face persistent discrimination and socio-economic disadvantages that have hindered further progress toward gender equality and female empowerment. Some concerns that must be addressed include access to basic healthcare services and reproductive healthcare services; violence against women, including domestic violence, human trafficking, and female infanticide; women's disproportionately low level of political representation and high-level government positions; and women's predominance in industries in which they are subject to dangerous working conditions and low wages. UNESCAP conducted a detailed study to raise awareness about the range of legal instruments

¹² For further details of the study refer to:
en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Economic_and_Social_Commission_for_Asia_and_the_Pacific; retrieved on 16/05/2013.

available for governments to fight human trafficking. It was released in the form of a resource guide on 19th December 2003, at the United Nations Conference Centre in Bangkok.

The United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

(USAID) is the United States federal government agency primarily responsible for administering civilian foreign aid. USAID seeks to "extend a helping hand to those people overseas struggling to make a better life, recover from a disaster or striving to live in a free and democratic country."¹³ USAID's stated goals include providing "economic, development and humanitarian assistance around the world in support of the foreign policy goals of the United States".¹⁴ It operates in Africa, Asia, Latin America and Europe. It has taken up the trafficking of persons as an important area of concern. In February 2012, USAID launched a new Counter-Trafficking in Persons Policy to reinvigorate and focus Agency efforts to combat trafficking (C-TIP) on concrete, measurable principles and objectives.¹⁵ USAID is committed to strengthening regional approaches to combat cross-border trafficking. In South Eastern Europe, the Agency supported a cross-border referral mechanism for trafficking victims in 10 countries. The referral guidelines and protocols helped shape local laws, including National Action Plans to Combat Trafficking.¹⁶ In South Asia, (USAID) has played an important role in combating trafficking under its programme, South Asia Regional Initiative – Women's and Children's Equity Programme (SARI-Q).

¹³ "USAID Official Website". Usaid.gov.Retrieved27/05/2013.

¹⁴ United States Agency for International Development (2009). "USAID: Frequently Asked Questions". United States Agency for International Development. Retrieved 30 August 2010.

¹⁵ <http://www.usaid.gov/trafficking>; Retrieved 30 August 2010.

¹⁶ Ibid.

Asia Foundation¹⁷

The Asia Foundation is a nonprofit international development organization committed to improving lives across a dynamic and developing Asia. The Asia Foundation's network of Asian staff identify partners and design strategic programs to empower women and address priority issues such as violence against women, trafficking in persons, education, vocational training, micro-credit, and legal rights. Throughout Asia, the Foundation's programs work within the local context and at the national level where possible, to advance women's roles and participation in society. The Asia Foundation feels that trafficking in women and girls is an urgent human rights problem in Asia. The Asia Foundation's anti-trafficking initiatives across Asia have enabled partner organizations- both government and non-government to develop and test models and strategies and implement programmes to prevent trafficking ,protect victims, and help bring traffickers to justice. The Asia Foundation has been actively involved in South Asia and has launched various programmes in Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri-Lanka and India for the benefit of women. For more than half a century, The Asia Foundation has acted as a trusted, independent bridge between the United States and Asia. The Foundation's extensive, long-term local history, relationships, and programs provide extraordinary access to a wide range of Asian leaders. It has given a unique perspective from which to observe the dynamics within Asian societies and their implications on international affairs and U.S. foreign policy. The Foundation's country representatives and International Relations program staff are increasingly called upon by international and domestic policymakers for their expertise on domestic developments in Asia and on U.S.-Asia relations. Regional Cooperation incorporates within the Asia Foundations efforts of resolving sub-national conflicts. The issues are most prevalent in the bordering regions of the courtiers where most of the marginalized groups

¹⁷ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Asia_Foundation; Retrieved 27/05/2013.

reside. Conflicts in these areas are of all kinds' i.e. ethnic, religious, security and more. Hence their focuses on nurturing regional cooperation on critical issues in Southeast, Northeast and South Asia. Diplomatic exchange programs, counter-trafficking, and cross border water sharing programs are just some of the few ways through which the Foundation encourages regional cooperation between nations in Asia.

In the fight against trafficking government organizations, non-governmental organizations, civil society, pressure groups, international bodies, all have to play an important role. Law cannot be the only instrument to take care of all problems. Looking in to the extent and magnitude of the problem in the state it can be said that very little efforts whatever have occurred in the state had been due to the good work done by some NGOs. On governments part comprehensive plan should be taken to eliminate the vice and check the trade in human misery.

Set of recommendation for the elimination of trafficking phenomenon:

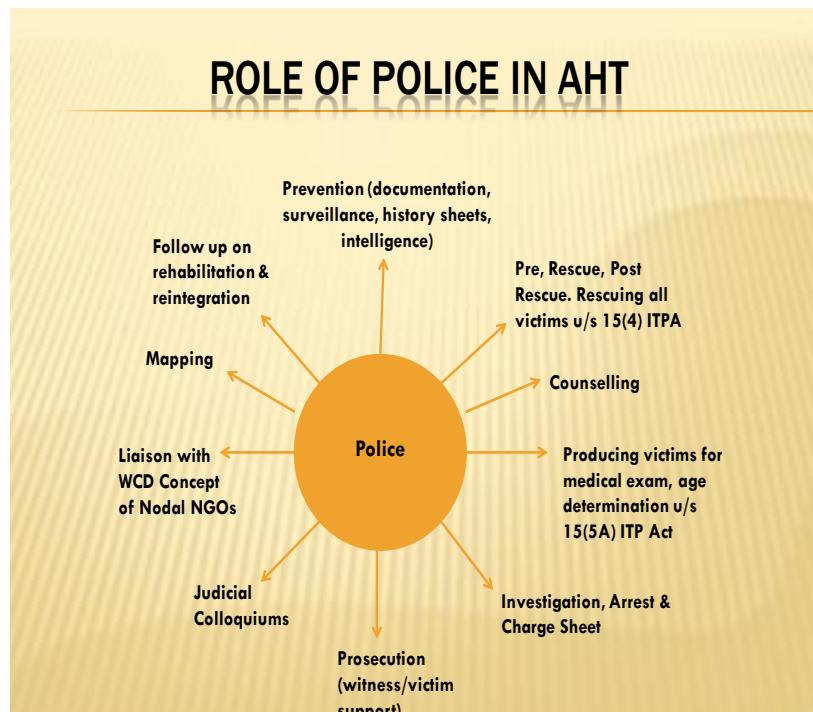
Whether it is interstate trafficking or transborder trafficking, the agencies involved in rescue do not seem to have any co-ordination with the agencies concerned with protection and rehabilitation, so the situation in the three of the countries shows the lack of cohesion and coordination. There is no common platform linking prevention strategies between source and destination areas. The preventive activities are mainly operational in the form of sensitization campaigns and lobbying to draw attention to the issue of trafficking. Some of the suggestions and recommendation are given below for the anti-trafficking initiatives.

Changing Role of Police to the prevention of trafficking

As the perceived guardians of the law, it is the police whom the victims of crime approach for justice. Moreover, by the very role they play in enforcing law, police officials come into

contact with traffickers and other violators of the law. A mandate of the police is to prevent crimes by developing intelligence not only about the prospective abusers, but also the vulnerable victims and thereupon taking appropriate steps to end the abuse and exploitation. (Figure No: 1) shows the role of police in Anti- Human Trafficking activity. In order to ensure that police officials at the grassroots level are aware of the dos and don'ts of dealing with matters relating to trafficking, and to bring accountability to the police, it is essential that they are provided with guidelines that are to be followed before, during and after the rescue. Such a handbook should have a checklist of the various required activities. The checklist can help ensure that the rights of the victims are not violated. Perhaps a guidebook covering these aspects could be prepared under the guidance of the NHRC. With that since the police station is the first step of the government machinery that is called upon to ensure the rights of survivors, it is essential that they should be adequately equipped with women police to deal with the situation.

Figure No 1: The role of police in Anti- Human Trafficking activity



Educational Efforts: Challenging and changing men's practices and attitudes

Another approach to curb demand has been to educate men and boys about the harm of prostitution and trafficking and a form of masculinity based on the inequality and exploitation of women or girls. For instance, the Coalition against Trafficking in Women – Asia Pacific has initiated an educational project in the Philippines targeting boys and young men in communities known for prostitution to reduce the demand side of trafficking. The project aims to change the sexual attitudes and practices of young men who purchase or are potential buyers of women and girls in prostitution through popular education.

Campaigns have also targeted potential buyers and tried to change their behavior in other ways, such as a poster campaign that was launched in Batam Island in Indonesia, where there are sex tourists from Singapore and Malaysia. The poster stated: “how would you feel if someone did this to your daughter?” approximately 40% of those in prostitution are girls under 18 years of age.

Sweden has focused on preventing the demand for prostitution by ingenious public activities such as opening a campaign against trafficking and prostitution at a racetrack, which generally attracts a large population of men who are potential and actual buyers of women in prostitution, and by displaying posters in public transport vehicles and stations, which state that “it is a crime to buy sex”.¹⁸ One of the posters for example had a well dressed Swedish sex tourist, wearing a wedding band, who travels to Baltic countries. The caption states “Time to flush the Johns out of the Baltic’s”. Another poster showed a young man at a computer, stating “More and more Swedish men do their shopping over the Internet”.

¹⁸ Ministry of Industry, Employment and Communications, “Prostitution and trafficking in human beings”, Fact Sheet, (April 2005).

Community Effort

Each state shall evolve, mainstream and update a comprehensive victim witness Protection Programme. Each victim shall be equipped with knowledge, skills an appropriate attitude and orientation required for his/her economic rehabilitation. Vocational training shall be preceded by vocational guidance, and it shall be planned and carried out professionally. Vocational training is an important but only a partial requirement in the process of attaining the goal of economic rehabilitation. The vocational training of victims shall aim at achieving skill levels sufficient for the victims to find either employment in competitive market situations or to start gainful self-employment. State/ Homes shall maintain all relevant details on the victims after the rescue process and deal with each victim on a case management basis. No rescued victim shall be sent back to the family without adequate assessment and without ensuring social acceptance and family support. State will ensure that repatriation is carried out depending on how safe and nurturing the family environment is for the victim. If and when the victim chooses to return to an abusive family situation, the state would need to intervene and repatriate the victim to an institution which can protect and care for the individual. Repatriation will be done after the stay in a shelter. State shall work out the details of the repatriation procedures and structure and mainstream them in order to facilitate the smooth and efficient repatriation of the victims and their dependent minors. The victims being repatriated should be counseled prepared to return to the country of origin after providing her with adequate medical and psycho- social care as well as after empowering her through basis life-skills so that she is able to be reintegrated in mainstream life. Considering the fact that ups and downs are inevitable in any person's life, provision shall be made to offer support services for use by the victim even after a certain degree of rehabilitation and social reintegration. These services shall not create

any obstacle in the reintegration process by revealing the identity of the victim. This shall be achieved by setting up Drop- in Centers and follow- up activities as well as by building up confidence among the victims to make use of those support services when required.

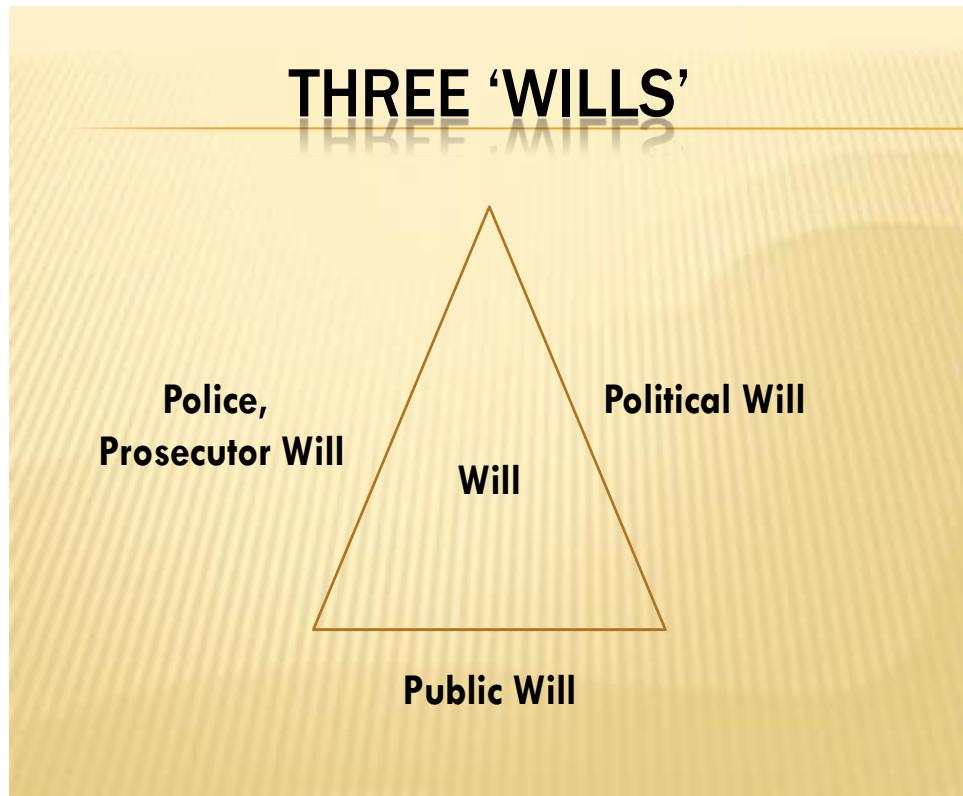
Need for effective bilateral and extra-territorial legislation and systematic border regulation

Lobbying with the government for effective bilateral and extra- territorial legislation between countries is needed. The rescue procedure should be simplified; there should be an effective policy with an effective system for protecting, trafficked person freed from brothels and or exploitative condition so that they do not have to get struck, against their will, at one place. They may be victimized again in the process of rescue. At the destination side, the procurer, should provide compensation for trafficked and victimized girls as they are exploited (sexually/non sexually) there. There is a need for systematic border regulation management. A system of regularly recording the names, addresses, places of origin and destinations of people moving abroad needs to be established to community or VDC (Village Development Committee) level. Providing information on safe migration and the ways to be saved from adverse conditions, in case of sale, trouble, abuse and exploitation might be a better intervention strategy to prevent cross-border trafficking. Questioning every women or girl's movement, applying stricter border controls, demanding furnishing of documents as evidence and more stringent border surveillance may sometimes restrict the movement of genuine migrants and travelers.

Application of Three wills

Yes it can be only if it is tackled from each side and every level, nationally and globally. The list of recommendation follows the so called “three P”, established by the Palermo Protocol – namely – Prevention, Prosecution and Protection and adds the new “forth- P” – partnership. Step by step, level by level, starting with the action that should be taken on national level finally summing up the action what should be done on the international level. Followed by the success mantra of three wills which is being shown in Figure No: 2

Figure No 2: Success mantra of three wills



Our Belief and expectation

- Our slogan should be: “Arrest one trafficker – save one hundred optionless girls/women”.

- Check trans-border trafficking.
- Achieving cross- sectoral synergy and vow for zero tolerance to trafficking.
- Let us protect women's right and understand "rescue is her right".

Presently the assessment of ongoing political developments in the region allow various dimensions or factors of general discussion of trafficking which are being informed about rules well in advance under departmental mechanisms for effective regulations and implementation regardless of whether they have failed in one or more areas of recommended processes of annihilation of organized crime be contingent upon their appearing in the closer examination along with investigation and external supervision. The recent phenomenon of foreign visits of honorable P.M. Narendra Singh Modi to the Himalayan state of Bhutan and Nepal have appeared to be the promising diplomatic approach for multi- dimensional initiatives for harmonious relationship. Further, the discussion of diplomatic relation as not yet touched the issues related to human security and specifically issues which are more instrumental in the facilitation of organized crime against women especially TIP.

Future of women trafficking seems to be bleak but having the thesis presented along with composite remarks with hope and expectations to see the future free from the illicit practices of bondages and exploitation of the womanly sex. The debate discussion and discourse on the matters with the time line preferably be distributed evenly over the concerned subject along with the request suggestions recommendations for specific notification and consideration which may vary for different reasons and according to level of grievances pronounced for healthy existence of society and human security.