

Conclusion and Suggestion

A multi-level, multi-centered research on Immoral Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of both women and children was conducted to reveal the idea and real face of this social threat. The concept of trafficking existed from ancient time in Indian social Diaspora and the most vulnerable class of our society, such as women and children, has been examined in the workplace. Despite of this the term of “*Trafficking*” not being adequately represented at international and national level, this limited description is the key point here. The only definition is discussed well in India's Goa Children Act 2003, given due importance and attempts were made to unveil the true fact of immoral trafficking. Since the emphasis is always on prostitution purposes, but reality is different from truth.

Since the trafficking is often performed for non-sex reasons that have often remained unnoticed, and the background of those girls, men or women abused for forced labour, beggar slavery, beggary, sold for adoption, abducted for forced marriage and other reasons remains unknown at all times. It distinguishes trafficking from smuggling. In this study of Immoral Trafficking, numerous gross human rights abuse in India were thoroughly discussed along with the concerning area.

The current legal framework have been discussed here, with the various lacunae ways and plucking measures. Because here the social

and legislative requirement is insufficient and thus rather out of step, they are declines in the intended purposes. The fraud has entered a very advanced level and is a multi-million-strong hidden trade transgressing the boundaries of other countries.

The dealing of women and children inside the country and across the territory of India is firmly connected to requesting modest, competent and tame male work in areas and among managers where work and treatment disregard the common freedoms of youngsters. These are describing by inadmissible condition awful structures and risky to the wellbeing and advancement of the youngster who most unsafe in exceedingly terrible conditions structures. These structures go from reinforced work, child slavery, Commercial Sexual Exploitation, drug couriering and child abuse for armed purposes and various means of exploitation to casual industry for illicit and illegal practices.

It's difficult to accept that a word which is used about love, peace, and fraternity among individual people has a black mystery that takes a gander and taunts its actual reality. India is listed as UN Tier II country, which have no effective policy on combating the trafficking of human beings. The legal sense of the trafficking is known as the trade of human beings which is not permitted by law. The different form of exploitation means that the immoral and illegal use of women and children for sexual slavery, forced labour bondage and most heinous crime like that use of human beings for trade of human body organs.

It's a truly tragic circumstance confronting India. Almost every

town has some locations where the "*Brothels*" are filled. Indeed, even Trans boundary dealing is pervasive today. India is a most populous country numerous individuals live without basic requirement such as food and shelter, and they diminishing our economy. Bootleggers and dealers guarantee better lives a beam of expectation, occupations as homegrown workers, in the film world, or in form house and welcomes to a recreation trip or bogus commitment. It has now become a coordinated substance, and we as youngsters must do our most extreme to annihilate this social evil from our society, as the deliberate regulation of life of individual is the best corruption to the honesty of human character.

Human dealing is inferable from a typical thought that runners guarantee is exorbitant to the person, reused "ware." Many things occur through an "individual's deal" through picking, deceiving, compromising and misdirecting the customer to move them to the "area". Then comes the feasible move to the "focal spot" where the genuine dealing happens in tremendous amounts.

An article entitled "India: The Forgotten children of the Cities" (2008) reports that India has more than 4,00,000 street children. They come to live on the street mostly because of family tension and take complete responsibility for providing for themselves, even trying to support themselves. Although street child often join together for better protection from employers and police who misuse them. To strengthen their status, their high vulnerability needs new regulations and support from government and other organizations.

The Roadmap to eradicate the worst form of Child labour Labour by 2006, introduced at the May 2010, Hague Child Labour Conference, calls for International Cooperation to tackle human trafficking. Though intra-country trafficking is the bulk of trafficking victims, cross-border trafficking also happens from different countries, especially Nepal, Bangladesh and Sri Lanka. Women and Children are also trafficked for vulnerable purposes to Middle East countries and other parts of the world, as discussed earlier. Nowadays, children are not safe in country; they are living in the hub of causalities, which make them vulnerable section of the society. The traffickers set their target for capturing and transit the children from safe space to a catastrophe situation.

Trafficking may not reported often time which make traffickers live free to enhance this grave crime in the society and create unsafe environment. As it is clear that if thing is supplied in excess manner and supplying again and again then reason behind it is demand factor. Demand of women and children for various illegal purposes makes this crime more pinpoint issue in the society. Trafficking is low risk and high profit venture, it is not ambiguous. A well established traffickers has a under link to do this crime. It became easier with the assist of sourcing in the society. It make more critical situation to tackle the gravity of this crime. During last ten years reported a lot of case, which are relating to the trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children.

Widespread poverty drives parents and families to the point that they resort to desperate measures like selling their own children. While adults can get trafficking, particularly women, it is a bitter fact

that children and women both are more exposed for trafficking. They are an easy target and a commodity for traffickers. Many of them are even maimed and beaten. Most men-trafficked women and children are forced to do beggary on India's lane. Some get into drug abuse that hampers their physical and mental health. Children are also trafficked in conflict situations (such as a Naxalites uprising) or natural disasters (such as floods and earthquakes), as traffickers become active during these times. Criminal trends in child sexual exploitation and pedophilia are also responsible for rampant child trafficking and pushing girls into organized prostitution.

Having strong punishment for traffickers in place is the most important way to prevent trafficking of women and children in India. Stricter law is required to discourage individuals in such practices. Harsh penalties would set the example for other offenders and discourage people with immoral minds from treating children as resources. Second, the most critical move is to spread awareness among young children, their parents and the broader community who they stay alert and not fall into luring traps of traffickers. In India, the Ministry of Women and Child Welfare took several meaningful actions to curb women and children trafficking.

In 1998 In order to rehabilitate the victims of trafficking, the government introduced a "Global Plan of Action to tackle prostitution and commercial sexual exploitation of women and children." Widely praised in India as the best charity NGO, to Save the Children to work on the ground to provide much-needed security for trafficked children. You will also avail donation and tax incentives when contributing to an

NGO.

The Aid Programs including job planning, employment, service, educational aid, accommodation and income production supports to ensure that the reintegrated individual is capable of assimilating with the original family / community. Reintegration support is given before and/or after reintegration. Help should also combat shame.

Post- Help / Aid for Reintegration Assistance that provides follow-up sessions, job placements, therapy and referral services to the reintegrated child for a defined time after returning to the family or community of origin.

Suggestions

In the view of the finding of the study certain measures are suggested to prevent the problem of trafficking and exploitation of women and children in India.

On analyzing the finding of the present study it can be clearly stated that the Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act 1956 (ITPA) and other preventive legislations already existed in the society but the evil of immoral trafficking is existed today, cannot be done away until all the economic, social and psychological situations which encourage the breed of this problem. So there is a requirement to call new or revised legislation because it is fact that the traffickers or criminals are not more influenced to avoid their illicit operation and pave their illegal motive of trafficking of women and children constantly without fear and any hesitation. The children are the soft corner in the, they easily motivated by trafficker and criminals. Crime is growing day by day

because of the recklessness of society and the government who made law but did not enforce it to that extent level as required in the interest of justice.

A. Curative and Strategic Suggestions:

Till now, the immediate attempt to deal of this problem of trafficking and to prevent the victims of this evil by way to imposing the following measures

1. The immoral trafficking for the exploitation should be treated as act of abuse and violence against women and children.
2. Women and children who, trafficked for commercial sexual exploitation economic purposes, should not be treated as criminals.
3. Identification and involvement of victims and witnesses should do no further any harm to any victims.
4. Identify the root cause of trafficking.
5. Tracking trafficked of children and women, which is a significant problem due to involving of violence in many centers internally or externally.
6. Immense participation of white collar presence in luring trafficked.
7. Suitable research and positive initiatives are required to stop the trafficking of women and children.
8. To required the strategies to increase knowledge and

communication between experts and the general public,

9. To improve the response of the legislation, including children and youth, as well as research, initiatives, and cooperation between critical stakeholders.

10. For reviewing current and prospective services, and for developing digital knowledge, Channels of communication promotes collaboration between vendors, experts and the public.

B. Social Suggestions

1. Understanding and awareness among women children and specific attendant should be must for combating this evil. In certain areas lack of awareness and understanding among the children and women, particularly vulnerable not taken timely and appropriate action on behalf of victim and attainders, for commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking. Training and public awareness complain addressing commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking the victims are two strategies already in used in some areas and sectors.

The Department of Justice, The Department of Health Care and human services and the Department education should improve awareness of workplace for commercial sexual exploitation and sex trafficking of victims by supporting the development implementation of:

- a. Wide, state, and local data-proactive instruction for practitioners and other persons, who work regularly with children and women,
- b. Public awareness programs held through national, central, state,

and local campaigns, and

- c. Relevant techniques used for both educational programs and media Citizenship programs and social engagement programs should be organized to enable both the public and specific attainers providers to operate without undue injury in the interests of victims and perpetrators. These public and specific attainer are:

- Parents and health care workers,
- Teachers and other school student

Medical practitioners and other health providers;

Child welfare societies

Community-based organizations.,

Community-based religious groups,

Law enforcement agencies,

Attorneys in juvenile and criminal courts,

Judges of juvenile and criminal courts,

Mental health professionalsand Social workers.

4. Establish methods and methodologies for measuring the efficacy of the rules, regulations, and services of prevention and intervention of trafficking.
5. Held Counseling workshop for children and women who are victims.
6. Initiating the human rights protection campaign by Government Organizations, NGOs, and private organizations.

7. Sharing cases and information regarding any violence against women and children.
8. Coordination, co-operation and partnership with central, state, regional, rural and territorial governments and NGOs, should be established. The recommendations and offer technical assistance to facilitate coordination and knowledge exchange across multi-sector fields.
7. Establish bilateral agreements relating to responsibilities, and/or agreements on specific duties and obligations.
8. Establishing guidelines for data and exchange the information relating to various conventions and protocols on immoral trafficking.
- 9 Creating formalized contact networks.
10. Creating strength for children and women and promoting their own protection participation.
11. Encourage a break from violent or aggressive responses and encourage the reintegration of children and women who have been stigmatized due to their coping mechanisms without appropriate security facilities.

Who learn about the problem of trafficking of women and children as a result of which a good communicator to aware those victims and people who should have to knowledge about the so, and consider becoming a community person, helping to speak at public gatherings, conferences, colleges, associations, retreats, and other

venues. Any person can easily get the knowledge about trafficking and exploitation of women and children is easily available on websites, posts, and books.

C. Suggestions for Individual Effort to Combat Trafficking of Women and Children

An individual must effort and contribute the services that level where they may extent to combat trafficking and rehabilitation of trafficking. Some of the suggestions has been given which may done by an individual person, as follows:

- a. Enforcement of local laws for community support
- b. Be a responsible consumer
- c. Protect by preventions
- d. Be alert when travelling
- e. Sponsor a child
- f. Volunteer get involved
- g. Adoption of victims child
- h. Spread massage to fight against trafficking
- i. Provide free services individually to victims

1. Enforcement of local laws for community support:

In the various cities of India working a task force which aware the people individually for his active participation in the panels. This can be good step forward combating the trafficking with assistance of localizes law enforcement.

2. Be a responsible consumer.

For empowering the panels and task force particular symbolic uniform declared. Check out companies offering fair trade logo cocoa and other chocolaty products in where child slaves worked for coca farming. The handmade carpet industry also abuses lakhs of children in countless cities around the world or beyond. Disposable People organization lists many ways to avoid consuming slave labor products. Buy donations from organizations offering refuge and services for recited trafficking victims and others, or provide a home among the most vulnerable.

3. Secure by vigilance:

Be aware of the tactics of smugglers and speak to your children, school officials, youth workers and anybody dealing with children. Like fellow runners, men or women. Many traffickers recruit children to manipulate other children. Tactics such as:

- Traffickers are using regular sites where teens use social media platforms, to share fake identities as teens.
- The age of forced labor is about 12-13 years. Most victims are young women, but boys are threatened as "boyfriend" will lift a red flag for a young teenager.
- Smugglers may target young women, serve as skilled scouts or specialized groups at shopping centers.

4. be alert when travelling:

While most friendly strangers are trustworthy, they never compromise with anyone else, or let themselves be divided. People,

especially young, can be naive on the board, but they have safe travel tips because they are not vulnerable to someone who can trick them into doing so. And, be alert to drug conditions while travelling domestically and abroad. Innocent at risk planes, flight attendants detect and track violence on their aircraft, resulting in rescuing several victims. Sensitize and raise awareness in a community by holding a demonstration or town hall meeting, or by promoting society by organizing a law enforcement conference, social services, local groups, medical or hospital professionals, council officials, or other concerned people.

5. Sponsor a child:

The trade and trafficking is existing in everywhere, but especially vulnerable counties are India, Cambodia, Thailand, Burma, Eastern Europe, Africa, Haiti and the Philippines. Compassion international, Gospel of Asia, world vision and several other organization offer sponsorship for children at risk.

6. Volunteer gets involved:

Volunteers involved in preventing of human trafficking with aiding its victims. With the help of volunteer we fight against or support the victims of human trafficking.

7. Adoption of child victim:

Adoption can be the best policy to do by an individual rehabilitation of child.

8. Share the messages to fight against trafficking

The trafficking encourage providers to wake up and fight for human rights via social media such as Twitter, Face book, Instagram and other similar social networking sites.

9. To give free treatment to an individual for victims of trafficking:

Trafficking awareness as it is important to have knowledge the activities by traffickers and suspected free services due to which they may raise their voices against violence with them. Services like:

Free legal aid

Free training program for women and children and their parents to fight against trafficking.

Free legal advice on rights.

Funding programs to rehabilitate the victims of trafficking.

To provide free education and awareness program for children and women.

Legal Suggestions

Human trafficking jeopardizes the dignity and security of trafficked individuals, and severally violates their human rights. Constitution of India guarantees the equal rights of men and women in order to combat trafficking and to protect the human rights and the vulnerable pupil strong political will of the government vital of implementing their anti trafficking mandate.

Adopting of strengthen legislative, proper law enforcement, uncorrupt officials, educational, social, cultural or other measures and , where applicable, penal legislation including through the lateral and

multilateral cooperation to in courage the demand that foster all forms of exploitation of persons especially women and children and that leads to trafficking.

Thus we can say any crime which can be used as business one day becomes a big social evil as in the case of human trafficking. The problem is still in our hand to be solved if the strong steps are taken deliberately and policies are made and implemented strictly. If timely step are not taken in very short time it will remain late but too late.

The women and Child trafficking cannot be a significant issue if some of the measure and preventions by Government as well as citizen of the nation follows. It can be eradicate completely with the great co-operation and effective implementation of law in the interest of justice by the government and citizen take their responsibility that a crime is not effected single individual as crime which effect whole nation.