

## MIGRATION AND CHILD TRAFFICKING: A STUDY OF CHILD TRAFFICKING AMONG TALWARA MIGRANTS

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### Abstract

*The impact of human trafficking goes beyond individual victims. It undermines the health, safety, and security of all nations it touches. The cause of trafficking is two- dimensional. One is the demand factor and the other is the vulnerability of the person being victimized. It involves transferring or transporting people from one country to another either with their consent or without their consent. It may be done using force, coercion or undue influence or threatening them. It is for the purpose of sexual exploitation or bonded labour. The person doing this process are known as **traffickers**.*

**Keywords:** Migration, Child Trafficking, Victims

### HUMAN TRAFFICKING: AN INTRODUCTION

In ancient times there was a prevalent practice called **bonded labours** or **slavery**. It has existed during king period where some people agreed to it and some opposed it. But during British period **slavery** is opposed by all the people in the Indian context. In modern times it is considered as **human trafficking**. Human trafficking is modern-day slavery. It involves victims who are forced, defrauded, or coerced into labour or sexual exploitation. While some victims of this crime try to escape from involuntary servitude, many more are not able to break free on their own. Human trafficking deprives people of their human rights and freedom, it increases global health risks, and it fuels the growth of organized crime. Human trafficking has a devastating impact on individual victims, who often suffer physical and emotional abuse, rape, threats against self and family, and even death. The impact of human trafficking goes beyond individual victims. It undermines the health, safety, and security of all nations it touches. The cause of trafficking is two- dimensional. One is the demand factor and the other is the vulnerability of the person being victimized. It involves transferring or transporting people from one country to another either with their consent or without their consent. It may be done using force, coercion or undue influence or threatening them. It is for the purpose of sexual exploitation or bonded labour. The person doing this process are known as **traffickers**.

The origins of the trafficking debate date back to the end of the nineteenth century (Derks, 2000). Human trafficking is considered as the third largest source of funding, preceded only by drugs and guns (Miko & Park, 2000). Research on trafficking tends to focus on the supply side of trafficking, whereas demand factors have received less attention (Anderson, 2003). Studies on

trafficking include victim profiles, recruitment information, transportation and movement, trafficking experience (forms, length of time, legal or illegal border crossings, destination, and

transportation routes), and post-trafficking experiences (Surtees, 2005). Anti-Slavery International (2002) focused on laws and policies on the treatment of victims of trafficking. s. Trafficking applies to both males and females. Males often face abusive and exploitative labour conditions, while females are identified more often as trafficking victims because of their increased vulnerability to sexual and physical abuse (Thompson & Ochoa, 2004). Often, both men and women are forced into some type of servitude to pay the debt incurred (Tuller, 2005). Women are forced into servitude work that includes prostitution, domestic work, sweatshops and factories, strip clubs, and mail order brides (Bales, 2004).

Trafficking has been defined differently in the available literature. United Nations defines human trafficking as: *“The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation.”* In 1994, trafficking was defined very differently and without specific reference to exploitation (IOM, 1994). Prior to the crafting of the UN definition, trafficking in persons was often viewed as human smuggling and a type of illegal migration (Laczko, 2002). The Coalition Against Trafficking in Women (CATW) saw all prostitution as a violation of women’s human rights (Doezema, 2002). CATW argued that trafficking should include all forms of recruitment and transportation for prostitution, regardless of whether force or deception took place (CATW, 1999). Whereas, the Human Rights Caucus (HRC) argued that force or deception was a necessary ingredient in the definition of human trafficking and also maintained that the term ‘human trafficking’ should include trafficking of women, men, and children for different types of labour, including sweatshop labour, agriculture, and prostitution (HRC, 1999).

### **TYPES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

Human trafficking is the second largest and fastest growing crime in the world with as many as 27 million individuals living in slavery-like conditions throughout the world. The 3 most common types of human trafficking are sex trafficking, forced labour, and debt bondage. Forced labour, also known as involuntary servitude, is the biggest sector of trafficking in the world, according to the U.S. Department of State. Debt bondage is another form of human trafficking in which an individual is forced to work in order to pay a debt.

In the United States, any child under the age of 18 who has been involved in a commercial sex act is considered a trafficking victim. Women and girls make up 80% of the people trafficked transnationally. Yearly, traffickers exploit 1 million children in the commercial sex trade. Human trafficking has many forms. These include exploitation in the sex, entertainment and hospitality industries, and as domestic workers or in forced marriages. Victims are forced to work in factories, on construction sites or in the agricultural sector without pay or with an inadequate salary, living in fear of violence and often in inhumane conditions. Some victims are tricked or coerced into having their organs removed. Children are forced to serve as soldiers or to commit crimes for the benefit of the criminals. The 2020 Global Report on Trafficking in Persons shows that 50 per cent of detected victims in 2018 were trafficked for sexual exploitation, 38 per cent

were exploited for forced labour, six per cent were subjected to forced criminal activity, while one per cent were coerced into begging and smaller numbers into forced marriages, organ removal, and other purposes. The detected forms of exploitation vary widely across different subregions. The share of detected victims trafficked for forced labour has steadily increased for more than a decade.

## **HUMAN TRAFFICKING IS CLASSIFIED DIFFERENTLY BY DIFFERENT PEOPLE SOME GENERAL KINDS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING ARE AS UNDER**

### **Sexual exploitation:**

The victims are mainly women. In this process women are forced to involve in sexual activities. It may occur in prostitution sites and brothel centres.

### **Labour exploitation**

It involves the persons to work as bonded labours or slaves by the way of forcing them or awarding punishments for not working and force them to work for little remuneration or payment in order to reduce their debts. For that purpose, they may enter into the contracts with their consent. The person will work within the employer home for long periods with certain restrictions for limited pay. The people may force to do a sexual favour through force or by the way of threatening by the employers of the home.

### **Children trafficking**

Here it includes both gender male and female. They are forced to works as bonded slaves under military camps in kitchen work and in some other violent or illegal activity. The female children are forced to have sexual exploitation without considering their age. The children are between the age group of 10 to 18 years who are considered to be minors

### **Organ trafficking**

The persons will transport the organs of the victims to another place for money. The victim here involves both gender and without any difference in their ages. It includes person ranging from small child to old person and even dead persons too. It may happen with or without their consent. If it happens with consent and the victim is doing this for the purpose of money he may be cheated and is known as organ trading. If the person is kidnapped or taken away from his own place without their knowledge it is called as extortion. In some hospitals they will make the person to falsely believe that they have some disease and will assure that they will cure for the purpose of exporting or to earn more. Sometimes the organs of dead person too will be transported without their family consent.

### **Online trafficking**

It is the advanced form of sex trafficking or exploitation in the 21st century. The main victims are women. The advertisements are made on the websites used by the people and it will automatically provoke the users. These kinds of advertisements are made normally in all websites, but it has its origin in the **dark web** or **deep web**. With curiosity without their knowledge, they will share all their personal information. The traffickers with the help of them will threaten the persons to do work or force them to have sexual intercourse. Some people

without any other option in order to lead their life will they themselves become as victims for smaller amount. It is punished through the amended IT Act 2000.

### **Involuntary Domestic Servitude**

Children are very vulnerable when it comes to domestic servitude. Often children are told that they will be offered excellent wages to work as a domestic helper in middle-class homes, but they usually end up being severely underpaid, abused, and sometimes sexually assaulted. This particular type of trafficking is hard to detect because it takes place inside private homes where there is no public enforcement. Every year hundreds of thousands of girls are trafficked from rural India to work as domestic helpers in the urban areas.

### **Forced Child Labor**

Legally, children in India are allowed to do light work, but they are often trafficked for bonded labor and domestic work, and are worked far beyond what is allowed in the country. Children are also forced to work as bonded laborer's in brick and stone quarries to pay off family debts owed to moneylenders and employers. They are often forced to work in the use of contraptions that bound them to be unable to escape and then forced to submit to control. Others may be bound by abuse whether physical, emotional, or sexual. Children from India's rural areas migrate or are trafficked for employment in industries, such as spinning mills, cottonseed production, manual work, domestic work in family homes, stone quarrying, brick kilns and tea gardens amongst others, where they are forced to work in hazardous environments for little or no pay. Those forced into labor lose all freedom, being thrown into the workforce, essentially becoming slaves, and losing their childhood.

### **Illegal activities**

Children, over adults are often chosen to be trafficked for illegal activities such as begging and organ trade, as they are seen as more vulnerable. Not only are these children being forced to beg for money, but a significant number of those on the streets have had limbs forcibly amputated, or even acid poured into their eyes to blind them by gang masters. Those who are injured tend to make more money, which is why they are often abused in this way. Organ trade is also common, when traffickers trick or force children to give up an organ. Children are also forced to involve in cultivation of illegal products like cocaine and some other related drugs UNICEF estimates that more than 300,000 children under 18 are currently being exploited in more than 30 armed conflicts worldwide. While the majority of child soldiers are between the ages of 15 and 18, some are as young as 7 or 8 years of age. A large number of children are abducted to use as soldiers. Others are used to serve as porters, cooks, guards, servants, messengers, or spies. Many of these young soldiers are sexually abused which often ends with unwanted pregnancies and sexually transmitted diseases. Some children have been forced to commit atrocities against their families and communities. Reports indicate that children were coerced by anti-government naxalites to join children's units ("Bal Dasta"), where they were trained and used as couriers and informants, to plant improvised explosive devices and in front-line operations against national security forces.

Child trafficking is an issue that is extremely prevalent in India and is continuing to grow rapidly. The trafficking of young girls (under the age of 18) has grown 14 times over the last decade and

has grown by 65% in the year 2014 according to the National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB). There have been numerous reports about the increase of trafficking taking place across India. According to the US State Department, there are approximately 600,000 to 820,000 people trafficked a year across international borders, and up to 50% of those are children. This is definitely seen as a growing issue in Asia, with the many children that are and continue to be trafficked and exploited for many reasons. In India specifically, it is estimated that there are around 135,000 children trafficked each year.

In 2005, a study was conducted by the National Human Rights Commission of India (NHRC) after they received an alarming number of reports from the press, police, and non-government organizations (NGOs) about the rise of human trafficking within India. They found that India was fast becoming a source, transit point and destination for traffickers of women and children for sexual and non-sexual purposes. This finding has only increased since being recognized in 2005 and is becoming a very large problem. Almost 20,000 children and women were subjected to human trafficking in 2016. This is nearly a 25% rise from 2015. The areas of the greatest concern were poverty stricken areas such as Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, Kashmir and West Bengal.

The state within India which has the most child trafficking is Assam, holding 38% of the nation's cases. While the issue of child trafficking is higher in some specific parts of India, it is a widespread problem all over the nation. It is difficult to find exact numbers on the issue of child trafficking due to the fact that it is illegal, so the process is very secretive. From the information that is known, there is a very clear increase, not only over the past decade, but also from year to year. This is extremely concerning, and the data seems to point to the assumption that it will continue to rise.

### **CAUSES OF CHILD TRAFFICKING**

A lack of access to quality education, low literacy levels, poverty, migration leads to increase child trafficking rates in India. The challenge of limited access to education impacts all the people involved to worsen the consequences. For the child, a lack of access to education limits their future opportunities. It can also be linked to feelings of increased vulnerability, low self-esteem, and a lack of knowledge about their rights. The absence of an effective public education system, and a lack of financial security make finding employment in unskilled labour sectors (such as construction and domestic help) much more appealing to children rather than pursuing an education. A lack of good, affordable educational opportunities and financial security can lead to a devaluing of education from the parents' perspectives. This is especially true for girl children. When weighing the costs of educating a daughter against other costs to the family, a daughter's education is often foregone. Since the financial benefits of an education are only truly seen in the future, the value of an education in the present is considered to be quite low. This reasoning is supported by the lack of economic opportunities available to underprivileged and marginalized and migrant communities in India. The lack of educational opportunities is exploited by traffickers who often sell parents and children alike on the promise of steady, high paying jobs to lure them away from their homes.



The demand for children is undoubtedly more compared to adults in trafficking. The root causes of human trafficking are multiple and complex. There are push and pull factors, which are mainly responsible for internal and external trafficking of people from Bangladesh. The push factors could be identified in many ways. Low employment opportunity, social vulnerability, economic vulnerability, urbanization and migration, etc. are considered to be the push factors of female child trafficking. On the other hand, wage employment or bonded labour, labour migration and prostitution, cultural myths, etc. are considered to be pull factors for female child trafficking from Bangladesh.

Trafficking of children is on the increase. According to ILO statistics, 200,000 to 250,000 women and children are trafficked annually in South-eastern Asia alone. An estimated 1.2 million children are affected globally every year. In South-eastern Europe, 90 per cent of foreign women working in prostitution are alleged victims of trafficking and 10-15 per cent of these women are girls under the age of 18. Younger children, both boys and girls, are being trafficked for forced labour. Trafficking in children is a global phenomenon which “involves the movement of people in complex patterns”. It takes place for many purposes, including sexual exploitation, domestic labour, agricultural and mine work, as well as for sport and for adoption. Both girls and boys are trafficked. Even where children are not destined for the sex industry, they are at risk of physical abuse, including sexual abuse. The root causes of sale and trafficking are multiple and complex, and include poverty, lack of employment opportunities, low social status of the girl child, impunity from prosecution, and a general lack of education and awareness. Children from minority groups or who are undocumented are particularly vulnerable to being trafficked.

The Goa Children’s Act, 2003, is the only Indian statute which gives a legal definition of trafficking. Though child-specific, it nevertheless provides the following comprehensive definition in Section 2(z): Child trafficking means the procurement, recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, legally or illegally, within or across borders, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of giving or receiving payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for monetary gain or otherwise.

The US Trafficking Victims Protection Act (2000) even subdivides migrants who are recruited and transported into exploitative and abusive conditions into ‘trafficked persons’ and victims of a severe form of ‘trafficking in persons’, offering special protection only to the latter group (Chapkis, 2005; Srikantiah, 2007). The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) explicitly requires states to protect children from ‘all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse’, prostitution is identified as a ‘worst form of child labour’ by the ILO, third party organization and control of child prostitution is criminalized in virtually every country of the world, and the act of purchasing sexual services from a person below the age of 18 is now also criminalized in many countries. According to Unicef (2007), all ‘trafficked’ children are ‘destined for ruthless exploitation’ (emphasis added), and whether this takes place in the sex industry or another context, the consequences are equally horrifying: Once separated from their family [trafficked children] can become malnourished and neglected, and are subjected to violence and sexual abuse. Their traffickers control them with threats, rape, violence and drugs. (Unicef, 2007).

## MIGRATION AND CHILD TRAFFICKING

The available literature shows that the following methods have been commonly employed for trafficking in women and children in India: (a) offering them jobs as domestic servants; (b) promising jobs in the film world; (c) dangling before them jobs in factories; (d) offering money; (e) luring them with 'pleasure trips'; (f) making false promises of marriage; (g) befriending them by giving goodies, (girls who have run away from home or are street children are highly vulnerable to the traffickers); (h) offering to take them on pilgrimages; (i) making other kinds of false promises and (j) coercion. The economic dependence of most women and their low social status leaves them with a relatively narrow range of options for eking out a livelihood. Women with no assets and hardly any alternatives have been easy targets of traffickers, who are able to persuade them to give in to commercial sexual exploitation in order to support themselves and their dependents.

The traffickers were asked to list the places where they supply trafficked women and girls. It is important to note that the demand areas include not only cities but also smaller towns. The places mentioned by the traffickers include Bharatpur, Alwar, Jaipur and Jodhpur in Rajasthan; Tindivanam, Dindugal, Madurai and Salem in Tamil Nadu; Pondicherry; Goa; Hyderabad and Guntur in Andhra Pradesh; Gaya and Patna in Bihar; Bangalore and Mangalore in Karnataka; Pune, Mumbai and Thane in Maharashtra; Agra, Lucknow, Banaras and Gorakhpur in Uttar Pradesh; various places in West Bengal, Orissa, Punjab, Kashmir, Kerala; as well as places outside India like Bangkok, Kenya, South Africa, Bahrain, Dubai and Muscat.

India has a very high volume of child trafficking. As many as one child disappears every eight minutes, according to the National Crime Records Bureau. In some cases, children are taken from their homes to be bought and sold in the market. In other cases, children are tricked into the hands of traffickers by being presented an opportunity for a job, when in reality, upon arrival they become enslaved. In India, there are many children trafficked for various reasons such as labor, begging, and sexual exploitation. Because of the nature of this crime, it is hard to track; and due to the poor enforcement of laws, it is difficult to prevent. There are many different causes that lead to child trafficking, with the primary reasons being poverty, weak law enforcement, and a lack of good quality public education.

Globally, 1 in 8 persons is a migrant. This includes an estimated 214 million international migrants and an estimated 740 million internal migrants. Youth account for a large share; about a third of the migrant flow from all developing countries is in the age range of 12 to 24. This includes millions of children under the age of 18 who migrate internally or across national borders, with or without their parents.

The *Roadmap for achieving the elimination of the worst forms of child labour by 2016*, agreed to at The Hague Global Child Labour Conference in 2010, also includes a focus on child migrants. In Article 5 it states that "Governments should consider ways to address the potential vulnerability of children to, in particular the worst forms of child labour, in the context of migratory flows".

Child migrants often experience maltreatment – including suffering from isolation, violence, sub standard working conditions, non-payment of wages, and the threat of being reported to the authorities. Evidence suggests further that *amongst child labourers it is migrant children who*

receive less pay, work longer hours, less often attend school, and face higher death rates at work in comparison to local children.

Despite the numbers of children involved, the needs and interests of migrant children are largely absent from mainstream debates on child protection, child labour and migration. As a result, most governments have failed to develop effective policy responses to assist and protect migrant children. And yet, governments are obliged to offer such protection as per Article 2.1 of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child which states that *“Every child without discrimination of any kind, irrespective of the child’s or his/her parents or legal guardian’s race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national, ethnic or social origin, property, disability, birth or other status is born with the same rights”*. This includes the right to be free from child labour for both local and migrant children. The link between trafficking in persons in the context of large movements of people has been established by the UN Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, Maria Grazia Giammarinaro as an area deserving further focus.

“Not all migrants are trafficked. However, people fleeing conflicts, emergency situations and poverty are pushed to migrate in unsafe and vulnerable conditions,” she says. “They could be exploited and trafficked during their journey, or at destination, because of their social vulnerability”. M.G Giammarinaro points out that cases of trafficking or risk situations, particularly in the context of large influx of migrants and refugees, remain undetected preventing trafficked persons to enjoy their rights to assistance, protection, access to justice and remedies regardless of their residence status or whether perpetrators are identified, investigated, or prosecuted.

**On 19 September 2016, the United Nations General Assembly will convene a Summit for Refugees and Migrants in light of the need for greater international solidarity in response to large movements of migrants and refugees. This is the fourth article in a series covering the issue of migration and human rights ahead of the UN Summit.** Migration has always happened and always will. It has long been a risky undertaking, which leaves many people very vulnerable to exploitation and abuse, whether they are moving inside their own countries or to new ones. **“I was sold, exploited. My former recruiter contacted me to help her recruit new girls. I refused! I have been through hell, and I do not wish it to anyone,”** says Tate, a trafficked victim in Mauritania.

A new report (26/07) examines the connection between migration and modern slavery and focuses on which migrants are most vulnerable to being forced into modern slavery, and under what circumstances. Prepared by Minderoo Foundation’s Walk Free initiative and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) for the Alliance 8.7 Action Group on Migration, the report provides recommendations on key steps governments can take to address this risk.

The report confirms certain sub-groups of migrants are at particular risk. These include migrants who are fleeing violence and conflict, migrants who have been dislocated from community and family support structures without access to legitimate forms of employment, legal status or social protection, and migrants who are moving or working through irregular channels. Other vulnerable types include migrants who are working in sectors that are out of sight (such as work at sea or in private homes) or in sectors of the economy that are not covered by labour laws.



Child and adolescent migrants are particularly vulnerable, creating the need for governments to offer better protections, such as family reunification schemes. Female and male migrants are vulnerable to abuse but in different ways – with women experiencing higher rates of modern slavery in domestic work, the sex industry and through forced marriage – while male migrants are more likely to be exploited through forced labour in the construction and manufacturing sectors.

### **OBJECTIVES, METHODOLOGY AND SAMPLING**

Child trafficking is a criminal act. It violates fundamental rights of children, exposing them to exploitation, abuse, and violence, and **threatens their long-term development and survival.**

**The paper intends to focus on:**

- ❖ **the dynamics and the rate of child trafficking in talwara migrant camp.**
- ❖ **the causes of child trafficking in talwara migrant camp who are displaced due to armed conflict.**

The present research was undertaken with a human rights approach. Human Rights are the rights which every person holds by the virtue of human condition. The study exclusively focused on dynamics of child trafficking among the migrants of talwara migrant camp who are migrated from far flung villages of Mahore and Gool Gulabgarh due to terrorism.

The data was collected from primary as well as secondary sources. The primary data was collected through the field work with the help of open-ended interview-schedule, group discussions, and observation. The secondary data was reviewed to understand the concept of human trafficking and child trafficking in general and migrants in particular.

Secondary data was collected from various published books, journals, newspapers, and reports.

The study has been confined to total of 200 households of Talwara migrant camp. Child trafficking analysis is based on a sample of total **82 trafficked children** who work as domestic servitudes, waiters, labour workers, etc. The data was collected using semi-structured interviews with children and their parents who are exposed to trafficking and abuse and key informants within the talwara migrant camp. The field researcher was frequent visitor to the camp; therefore, also gave her own observations on the circumstances and situations which they encountered.

### **CHILD TRAFFICKING AMONG TALWARA MIGRANTS**

Conflicts, disruption and instability, human rights violations, and the gaps between government rhetoric and practice are also responsible for trafficking risks (ADB, 2002). Environmental calamities, violence, armed conflict and disruptions may also put people at risk (NCW, 1997; Raymond, 2002). Trafficking in children is also targeted for farm labour and domestic work (Sita, 2003; IOM, 2003). Children trafficked for labour exploitation may also be subjected to sexual abuse and exploitation. Employers prefer to hire children because they cost less, are easier to cheat, exploit and intimidate, and are hard-working (ISS, 2003a). Deepening rural poverty forces poor families to give up their children to traffickers, under the pretext of providing them the opportunity to secure good jobs and better lives (Salah, 2004; Dottridge, 2002). Besides, lack of

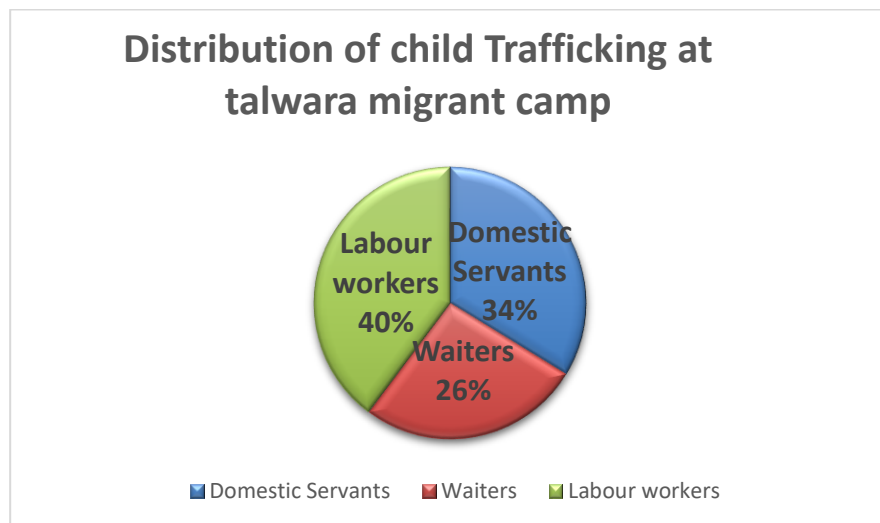
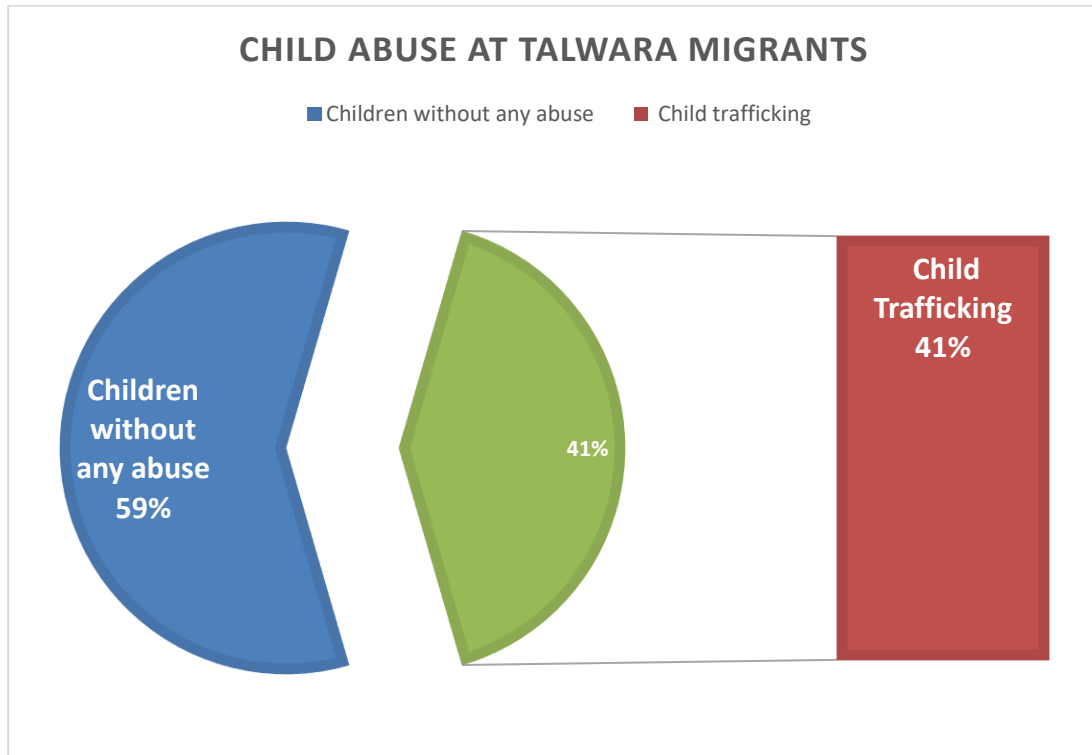
access to education, unemployment, and family disintegration as a result of death or divorce make young persons vulnerable to traffickers (ILO, 2003; Moore, 1994).

Internally displaced populations (IDPs) are extremely vulnerable to trafficking for labour, armed recruits, and forced sex (UNHCR, 2003; Reproductive Health for Refugee's Consortium, 2002; IOM, 2003). Many forms of trafficking are practiced during conflict, including sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery and practices similar to slavery, servitude, and removal of body parts (UN, 2001; IOM, 2004). Displaced camps without proper rehabilitation mechanisms may also be sites for potential victims. Traffickers take advantage of difficult livelihoods situations during displacement (HRW, 1995) and recruit people during festivals (ISS, 2003 & 2003). Recruiters can be neighbours, friends of families, relatives of friends, trafficked women, and so on. They can be drug peddlers, head masons at construction sites, even band leaders in dancing/live bars (ISS 2003), or labour contractors (ISS, 2003). People can be trafficked via organised international networks, through local trafficking rings or by occasional traffickers (Richard, 1999; Kelly, 2001; Icduygu & Toktas, 2002).

Jammu and Kashmir State in India continued to be afflicted by insurgency and violence. Human rights violations both by the security forces and the armed opposition groups (AOGs) continued to be extensively reported from the state.

In displaced camps, the protection of children's rights is a major issue as these camps are vulnerable to internal trafficking. Combating the exploitation and abuse of non-Kashmiri (the non-Kashmiri speaking population from the hills of districts of Rajouri, Poonch, Udhampur, Reasi, Doda and Kistwar) children is an important and crucial priority and action is being taken to address the root causes, to provide protection through strengthened policy and law enforcement and to support the recovery and reintegration of victims of trafficking. The paper intends to present a profile of the phenomena of child trafficking in conflict induced displaced situations, provide insight into the underlying factors and causes of child trafficking, identify trafficking routes and methods, and those actively involved and whose complicity fuels the crime of child trafficking. It also documents the experiences of child victims and families whose lives have been irrevocably changed because of trafficking. Through a shared understanding of trafficking and its impact on non-Kashmiri children, and their families in displaced settings, attempts have been made to mobilize and address the underlying causes and to prevent further exploitation and abuse of targeted children. (Sudan. F)

In the proposed study it was found that more than 90% of migrants in talwara migrant camp were below poverty line (BPL) and are living in very miserable condition. The profile of child trafficking among talwara migrants is very woeful and dejected. The study was confined to 200 households out of which 82 cases of child trafficking were reported which is resulted to be approximately 41% of the total sample size as it is described below with the help of pie chart.



S.No	Type of child trafficking	Age of trafficked children	No. of respondents	Sex of trafficked children.	
				male	female
1.	As Domestic Workers	10- 18 years	28 (34%)	16	12
2.	As Waiters	14-18 years	22 (26%)	22	0
3.	As Labour Workers	15-18 years	32 (40%)	32	0
<b>Total</b>			82 (41% of total sample size i.e. 200)	70	12

**Table-1: Showing types of child trafficking among talwara migrants.**

Table above showing that out of total 200 respondents interviewed, 82 cases of child trafficking were found which are approximately 41% of the total respondents interviewed. During the field work it was found that the children of talwara migrants who are displaced from various villages due to armed conflict are also the victims of different types of child trafficking. 28 children within the age group of 10-18 years are working as domestic workers outside their homes out of which 16 are males and 12 are females. The parents of such children argued that they have sent their children as domestic workers to have more opportunities and in order to have access to education, better food and life outside the camps. But many among them were deeply distressed as the promises and words given by the traffickers were not fulfilled and now they are helpless to bring their children back because they have taken advance money from the traffickers for their children. They argued that they have charged Rs 30,000 to 50,000 on yearly basis from traffickers to earn their livelihood. Many argued that they have kept their children as domestic workers at the homes of those from whom they have taken loans and are failed to repay them. 22 cases of another type of child trafficking were reported who are working as waiters in Katra which is a pilgrimage site nearly 30 km's away from their camp and some are working at Jammu hotels. The age group of those who are working as waiters belongs to the age group of 14- 18 years and their parents argued that they don't prefer to send their children at other places and at someone's home because they have many instances of the traffickers who have made false promises of educating them and marrying them. The parents of those who are working as waiters and labour workers argued that they are happy and satisfied that their children are earning and are helping their families in order to have better life. But the right of education of children is being getting violated because of poverty and hunger.

Table 1 also represents the third category of trafficked children in terms of those who are working as skilled and unskilled labour workers. Out of the total 82 cases of child trafficking reported, 32 cases belonging the age group of 15-14 years belongs from the category who works as labourers in construction sites, factories, unskilled labourers, as pithus (luggage carriers) at Katra pilgrimage site of Mata Vaishno Shrine, and other labour workers within and outside UT of J&K. Some among these trafficked children were interviewed during the field work and they argued that they are paid less at construction sites and factories as they are considered to be less efficient because of their age group and poor skills, whereas those working at factories argued that they are many times beaten up by their contractors if they ask for wages from them and they added that they are being paid after 2-3 months even by doing very hard work for extra time period. Trafficked children also argued that the working condition in factories is very awful. The victims argued that they get half of the salary as money owed to the contractor and broker is also deducted from their salary. Parents of many trafficked children who are labour workers argued that they are helpless because they don't want their children leave jobs in factories and stop working as labourers who get less wages because they don't have any other source to earn their livelihood.

All the respondents were from rural areas and have been residents of displaced camps since mid-1990s and most of them were born and brought up in displaced situations. With rural background and living in displaced settings makes them more vulnerable. Many trafficking victims are sold to brokers who place them in private homes as domestic servants in urban areas, where they Many trafficking victims are sold to brokers who place them in private homes as domestic servants in

urban areas, where they are usually locked up in the house they are working in, which is particularly dangerous as 11 the victim is isolated and disoriented. Escape is difficult and dangerous, and victims forced to work as domestic servants experience some of the most Many trafficking victims are sold to brokers who place them in private homes as domestic servants in urban areas, where they are working in, which is particularly dangerous as the victim is isolated and disoriented. Victims are bought and sold on the basis of their physical assets. Prices vary considerably ranging from Rs. 10,000 for a child trafficked within Jammu to Rs. 30,000. The worst cases are those where victims are physically abused. Victims generally experienced extreme level of violence and abuse in cases of sexual domestic workers. Violence or threat of violence was usually enough to keep the victim trapped in his or her situation. Cases of beatings, verbal abuse, and torture were all reported among the victims of child trafficking at talwara migrant camp. Victims often go without medical treatment and suffer from long-term physical and psychological damage.

Poverty-stricken displaced persons living in the Talwara migrant camp, are still sending their minor children in towns and cities to work as domestic helpers by taking advance money from their “employers”. This human rights abuse of children has been going unabated as these families have no other option to earn two-time meals for them. Some call it “mortgaging” of children, while others call it “surrogating,” but one thing is clear that due to their economic conditions a large number of families have sent their children to far-off places by taking advances from their “employers” thereby reducing these minor children to the status of bonded labourers. (Sudan) The issue of “mortgaging” children by displaced persons was raised by Panthers Party MLA Balwant Singh Mankotia. The mock exercise of selling children by migrants had created a political storm on March 29, 2006. After being put in embarrassing position, authorities had stoutly denied any such incident of “selling” or “mortgaging” children. Nothing has been done to minimise the miseries of these migrants. However, undeclared ban is being imposed on working of minor children of these displaced families in near by towns and cities as domestic servants or helpers in shops. Keeping in view the strictness of authorities, displaced families have been sending their children in seclusion to the cities and other towns as domestic servitudes.

One case of Geeta Devi was reported who has sold her three daughters for Rs 20,000. The girls are now working as labourers and household maids. When asked what made her take the step, she replied it was poverty. "I have sold my daughters. What could have I done? We needed money. It's been eight years now and we have not been able to repay that money and get our children back. My husband works as a labourer, but the money he earns is hardly enough to feed my other two children". Migrant committee's president Jagdev Singh said they had presented a list of 150 children who were “mortgaged” to the government. “Now, the number has increased to 200”, he claimed and nothing has been done yet to solve the problems of displaced persons at camp. Several hundred migrant workers protested on the road outside the Press Club in Jammu and staged demonstrations to highlight their plight. One parent, Trilok Singh, claimed that six months ago he had mortgaged three children and had brought his fourth child, 10-year-old Rajni Devi, to sell her as domestic servitude at someone's place. "It is acute poverty that has forced us to sell our children," he claimed. They said armed violence in their villages has forced them to leave their homes.



## CONCLUSION

The study found that lack of life skills and the desire to improve the standard of living and social status often leads to trafficking. Human trafficking is a complex issue and there is no single solution which will solve all problems and which will be able to prevent trafficking in its many and varied forms. The major causes of child trafficking among migrants were poverty, less resources to earn their livelihood, extortion, lack of access to education, etc. During the proposed study it was found that migrants fleeing conflict and violence, child migrants travelling without family and undocumented migrants are highly vulnerable to human trafficking, modern slavery, and forced labour. Political support for safe and legal migration pathways is needed because migrants continue to be trafficked or otherwise exploited and abused during transit and upon arrival. There is an urgent need for national governments to recognize the close connection between the aims of achieving safe, orderly and responsible migration and preventing human trafficking, modern slavery, and forced labour. Governments need to close gaps in criminal and labour laws and provide protections for migrants, to ensure vulnerable migrants are protected. To save humanity from trafficking it needs an in-depth and holistic study on trafficking where the contributing factors of it will be analyzed with native perspective. The trafficking problem varied in different culture in different states. It should be dealt with the basis of the nature of its distinctive problem. Policies should be formulated by giving priority to particular culture for eliminating this problem in a sustainable way. Societal norms and values, religious values should be given priority in formulating human trafficking eliminating policies. Taking indigenous anti-trafficking policies, global communications and information networks should be linked up, which will strengthen the anti-trafficking as well as anti-slavery movement in this globe. Therefore, study provides a vivid portrayal of the children vulnerability to trafficking and exploitation in talwara migrant camp with low socio-economic indicators. It is a median attempt to uncover the phenomenon of child trafficking in displaced settings in Jammu and Kashmir. It is hoped that the findings of the study will lead to a more comprehensive, proactive, and committed response to child trafficking, which is a terrible betrayal of children's basic right to protection in Jammu and Kashmir.