

FINAL REPORT

SUBMITTED BY – KRITITA DAS

INTERN

AT

**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS
(NCPCR)**

TERM OF INTERNSHIP

17TH OF DECEMBER, 2015

TO 6TH OF JANUARY, 2015

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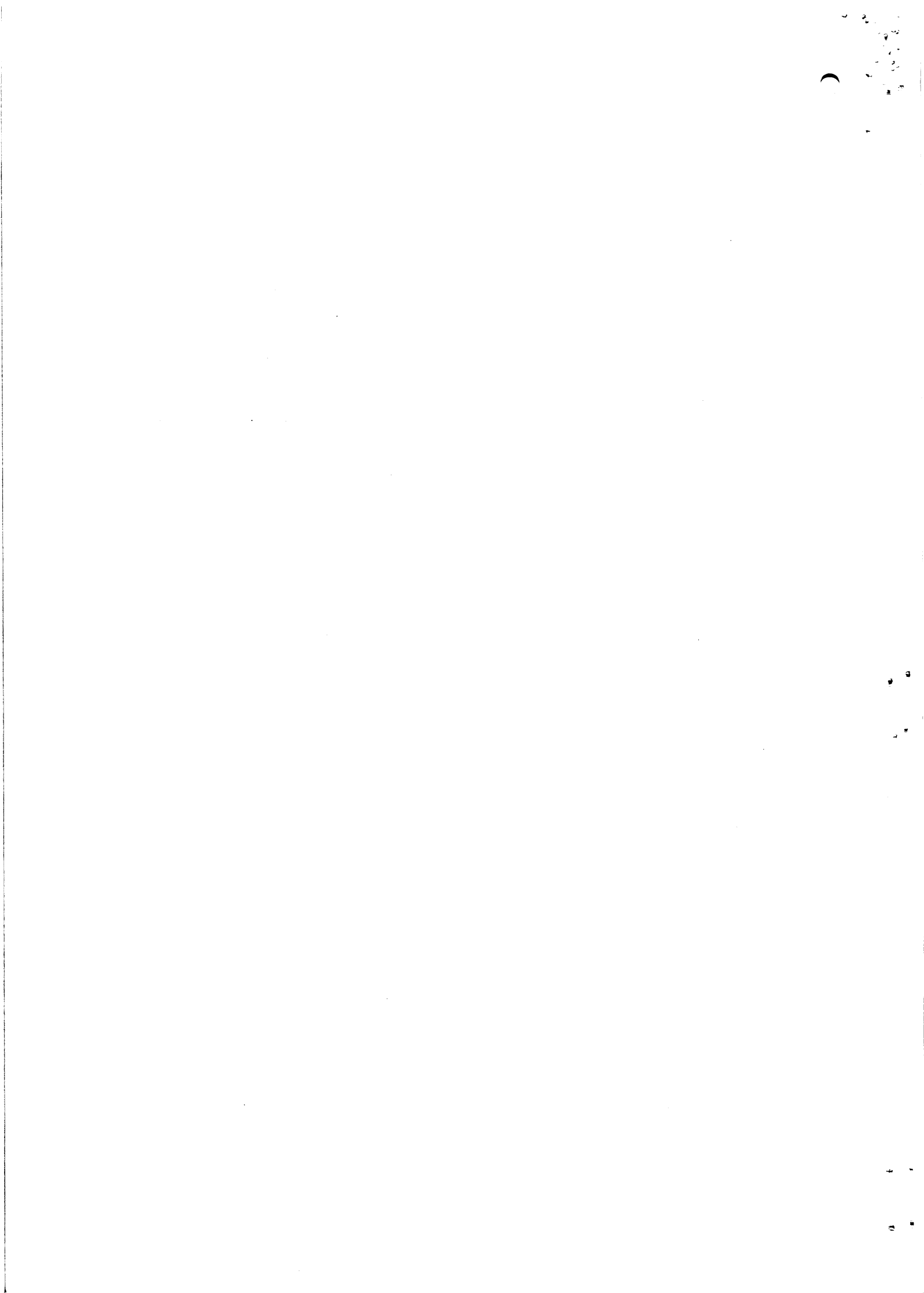
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I consider it a privilege to thank all those who have helped me in planning and undertaking this Internship giving all possible assistance and guidance.

Firstly, I would like to acknowledge the co-operation by **Mr. Asheem Srivastav** (Member Secretary), **A.K Nanda** (Consultant-Programme), **Dr. Ramanath**, and others for guiding me and allowing me to do the Internship for the period of 21 days in NCPCR.

Also I would like to convey my humble regards to the **other members, colleagues, staffs and others of NCPCR.**

Finally, I would like to thank my University, **University Of Calcutta**, for their recommendation and showing their interest in sending me to the commission.



TRAFFICKING
OF
CHILDREN
IN
INDIA



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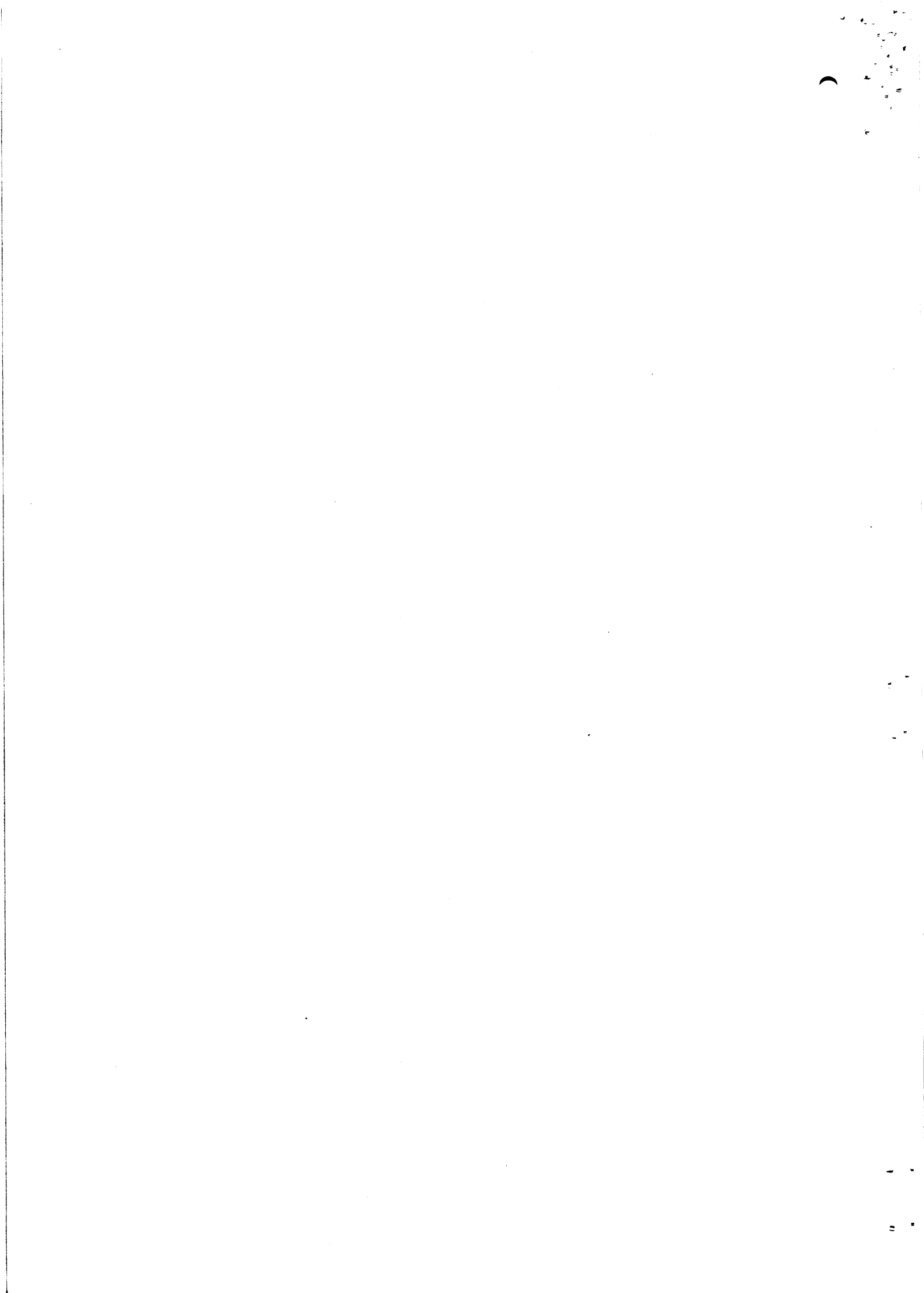
Chapter 1

Introduction

The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (Trafficking Protocol) says that “**Trafficking in persons**” shall mean the *recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring 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. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

India being a member of the United Nations is bound by this protocol and the Indian government is supposed to put a check on child trafficking. The framers of our constitution were also well aware of the fact and that’s why Article 14, Article 15, Article 21, Article 21-A, Article 24 and Article 39-A in general and Article 23 in particular talks about human rights, child rights and prohibition of trafficking. Article 23 says that:

- (1) *Traffic in human beings and beggar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.*
- (2) *Nothing in this article shall prevent the state from imposing such service for public purpose, and in imposing such service the state shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them.*



Chapter 2

Scope of the Research

The topic of trafficking covers a very wide area. It is not only limited to child as we know of the trafficking in adults, old people. It is also not only limited to human beings. We know of trafficking of various other illegal objects. But this research is limited to the study of child trafficking which in itself is a very broad area. Since this research is being done under National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, it will focus on the child trafficking taking place within India i.e. intra-national. It will focus on the sources from where child are being trafficked and the places where they finally end-up. It will also look on the modus-operandi of these trafficking rackets.

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Chapter 3

Reasons for Child Trafficking

India is a third world country and a few things which characterize of third world countries are poverty, unemployment, low economic growth, social disparity, economic inequality, illiteracy etc. though the last decade saw India developing at a very brisk pace but these problems are still intact. On one side we have skyrocketing concrete buildings in our metro cities on the other side we have village were farmers are committing suicides due to crop failure or non-payment of debts. The trafficking rackets use this disparity to their advantage. They promise these families which are characterised as *poorest of the poor, vulnerable, at risk*, of very good employment for their child and on this pretext they take the child and force them into labour in big cities. Girl child are taken for prostitution, bars, clubs for dancing.

The reason why parents sell their child is manifold. They see it as a source of income. Some families don't have economic capability to take care of their children. Some see it as a chance to repay their debts. Some who sell their child into prostitution see it as an extra source of income and many of them see prostitution as a divine tradition and relate it to the *Devadasi custom* or *Temple prostitution* to sanctify their act.

Though it is true that the child who are being trafficked don't always have a say over their trafficking but in some cases children readily agree to leave their homes and work at some other places. This act of theirs is also backed by several reasons. Sometimes these children are victims of physical abuse they have to suffer due to an alcoholic father. Some children who belong to nomadic families or mobile families find it easy to work permanently at any place. At times they are drug addicts and since they know that their parents can't pay for their drug they prefer to work at some other place. Some girl child readily gets into prostitution so that



they can pursue their aim with their own earnings. Some are lured into prostitution on the pretext of entry in Bollywood.

The tradition Indian culture also helps the trafficking agents. Traditionally it has been a commonly held notion that a girl child is a liability, a burden and that's why parents are ready to sell them.

Now we will focus on some of the reported cases of child trafficking in some of the states in India. We will try to gauge the intensity of this crime in various states. We will then shift our focus on the sources and destination of the trafficked children.

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Chapter 4 Case Study

4.1 West Bengal

i) Trafficking of a SC Girl in Dantan, 2nd block in West Midnapur District.

Social Status	Educational Qualification	Mode of Trafficking	Route	Present Status
a) Father of the victim was an agricultural labourer. b) Extreme poverty. c) Family of 8 with 3 daughters was hard to maintain for the father.	Illiterate	a) Marriage of the girl child was arranged with a good looking boy from kharagpur by a matchmaker from the village. b) Parents got 2000 rupees to meet the expenses of the marriage.	Village  Kharagpur  Howrah	The girl returned to Howrah after being rescued by her uncle after a gap of 18 months.

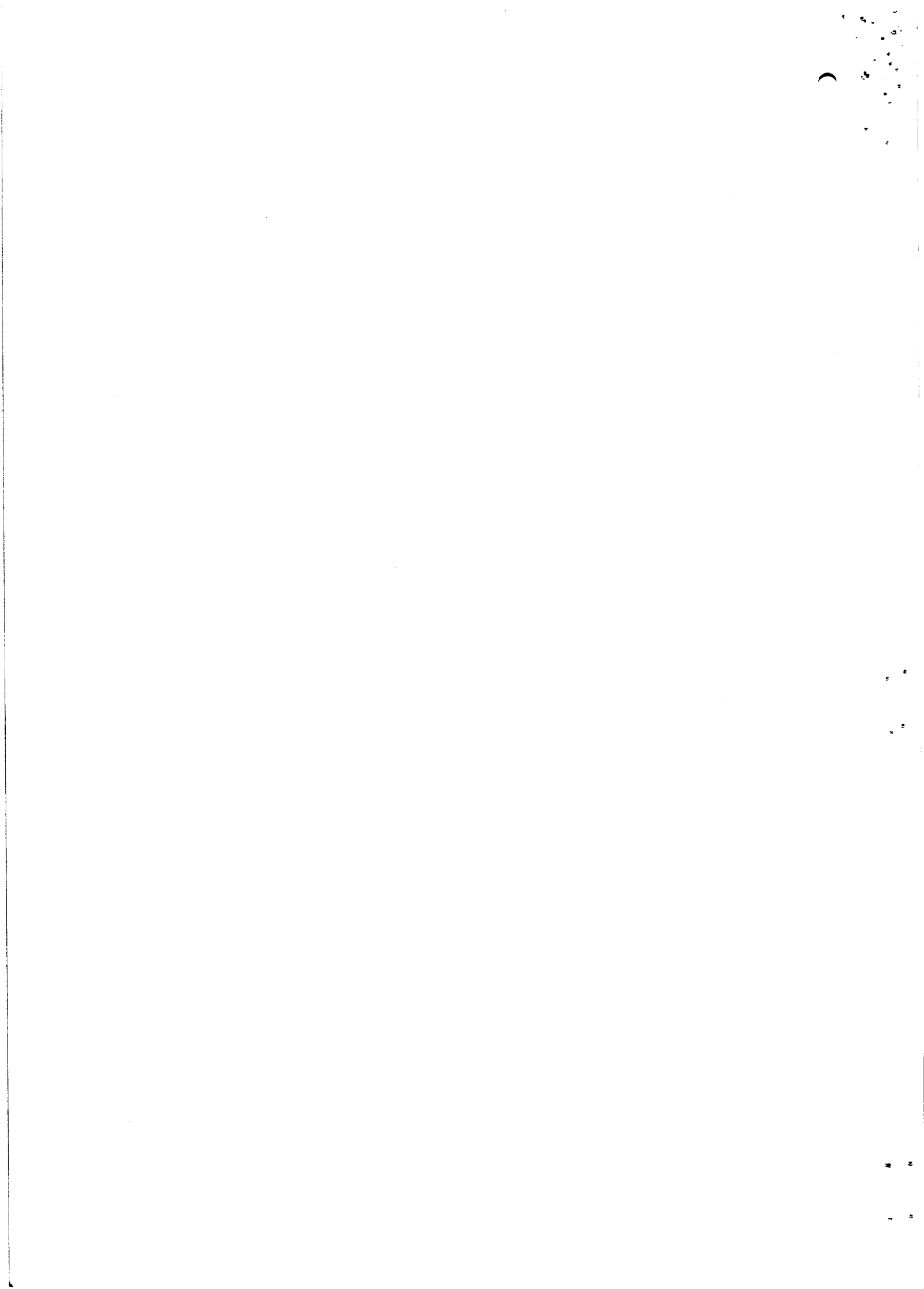
Role of the police authorities: - **No action taken.**



ii) Trafficking of a 17 year old girl from Muraroi, Birbhum district.

Social Status	Educational Qualification	Mode of Trafficking	Route	Present Status
<p>After sudden death of the victim's father, the family plunged into extreme poverty.</p>	<p>Class 5th</p>	<p>a) Nikah was arranged in U.P. by a matchmaker.</p> <p>b) No demand of dowry</p> <p>c) The other party gave 2500 rupees to the bride's family to meet the expenses of marriage.</p>	<p>Village</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Bihar</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Uttar Pradesh</p>	<p>No communication with the family for last 6 years.</p>

Role of the police authorities: - No action taken.



iii) Trafficking of a 13 year old SC Girl in Bilatore, 2nd Block of Bankura District.

Social Status	Educational Qualification	Mode of Trafficking	Route	Present Status
<p>a) Extreme poverty</p> <p>b) Father of the victim was a day labourer and had a lot of debt</p>	<p>Studied Till class 2 but couldn't continue with her education due to poor financial conditions.</p>	<p>a) The moneylender arranged marriage of the girl in Mathura, Uttar Pradesh.</p> <p>b) No dowry was demanded</p> <p>c) The groom's side managed the whole expenses</p>	<p>Village</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Durgapur</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Asansol</p> <p>↓</p> <p>Uttar Pradesh</p>	<p>a) No communication with the victim and her family for last 5 years.</p>

Role of the police authorities: - **No action taken.**



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iv) Trafficking of a 15 year old girl in Dantan, 2nd Block in west Midnapur District.

Social Status	Educational Qualification	Mode of Trafficking	Route	Present Status
a) Victim's father had died 5 years before the trafficking.	Class 1 drop out.	An old family friend offered a job to her in Delhi.	Village ↓ Khadagpur ↓ Kolkata ↓ Delhi	No communication with the victim for last 5 years.
b) Mother was facing a tough task of providing for the family of 5 including 3 daughters.				

Role of the police authorities: - No action taken.

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i) Trafficking of a 17 year old girl of Majhasaur Village, Mirzapur district, Varanasi.

Social Status	Educational Qualification	Mode of Trafficking	Route	Present Status
After death of her husband victim's mother couldn't up-bring her family and thus tried to poison the family. Within few days she died but the victim survived along with her siblings.	Not known	a) Police sexually abused her when she went to complain about the forceful acquisition of her land by the villagers. b) The police authorities then gave her 1000 rupees and promised to help her.	Village ↓ Banaras ↓ Azamgarh ↓ Ambedkar nagar ↓ Allahabad ↓ Varanasi	a) Rescued by the RPF. b) Sent to girls home in lucknow. c) Subsequently rehabilitated with her elder sister.

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Role of the Police- Rescued by the RPF and the details of the case were handed over to the CWC (Child Welfare Committee). CWC contacted the SP (Superintendent of Police) and thereby a raid was organised and the child trafficking racket was cracked down. Four men and three women who were involved in the racket were arrested.



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Chapter 5

Profile of the Migrant or Trafficked Persons

The data shows that the people migrating in search of jobs include literates as well illiterates. However, in the process of migration those who are trafficked are the illiterates and unskilled. The seasonal migrants are usually socio-economically weaker and other highly impoverished sections, who go out to work in construction sites, in brick kilns, salt mines etc. to pay their debts and to survive. Most of the children or persons migrate or trafficked are the people from socially backward communities (SC/ST/OBC), economically weaker (landless, possessing least assets, unskilled or illiterates).

Regional Profile - Major Routes of Migration /Trafficking

The pattern of labour migration or precisely the trafficking varies from place to place and sector to sector; however, there are few fixed routes of migration. The distress migration or trafficking is often from the rural to urban or underdeveloped to developed region as last coping strategy. Based on its experience, NCPCR has identified a few major routes of labour migration (trafficking), which varies from place to place and sector to sector.

The region-wise labour receiving and sending and the sectors are as below:

Sectors	Receiving States	Sending States
Stone Quarries	Rajasthan and Karnataka	Orissa, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh
Bride trafficking	Haryana, Rajasthan	Assam
Education and Child Care Institutions	Southern States, largely TN, Kerala and Karnataka	North Eastern Region
Brick kilns	Andhra Pradesh	Western Odisha
	Delhi, Haryana, Punjab and J&K	Eastern and Central India



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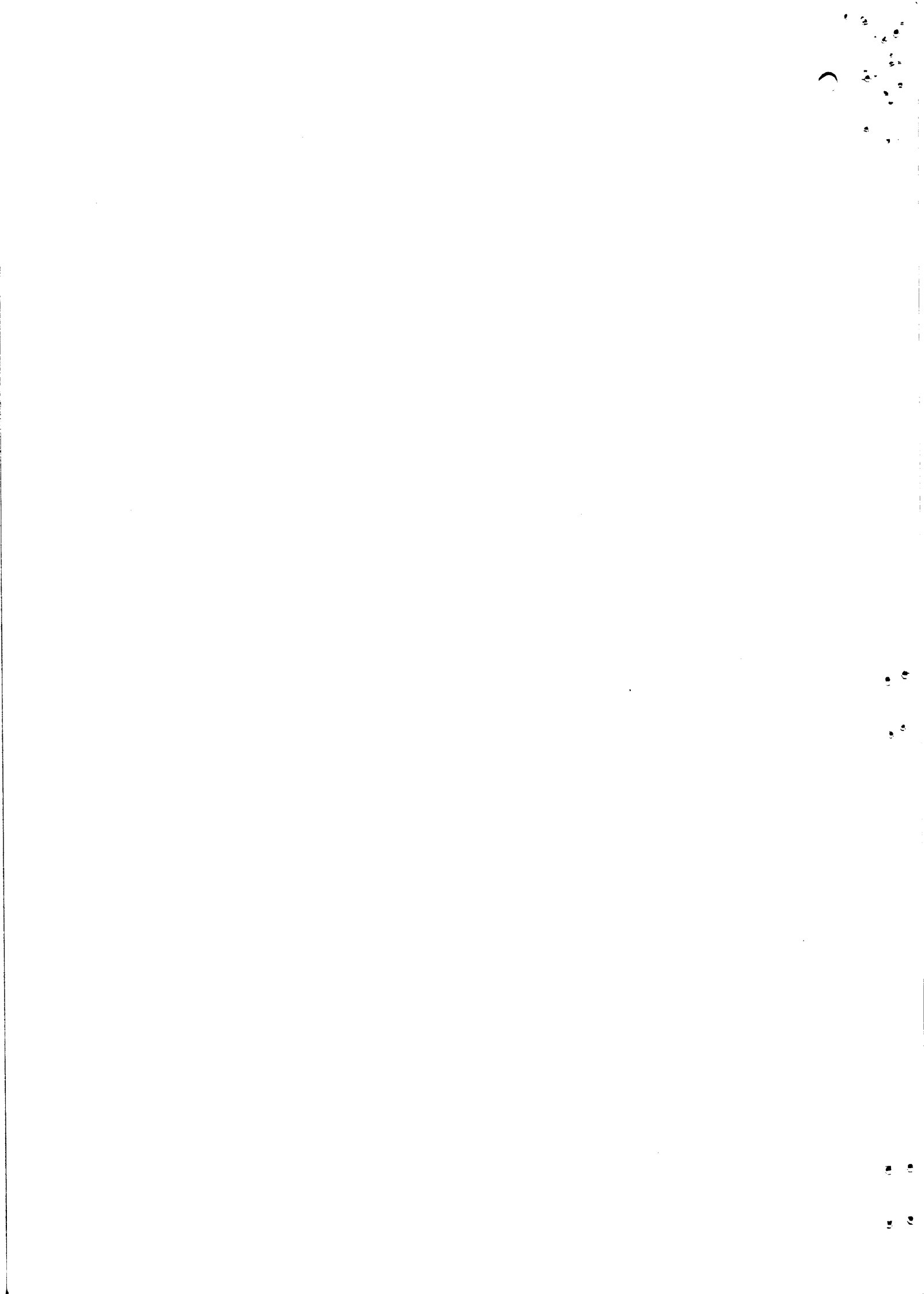
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Rice Mills	Tamil Nadu	Odisha, A.P.
Salt Pans	Gujarat	
Sugarcane Fields	Gujarat	Maharashtra
Bt. Cotton	Gujarat	Rajasthan
Domestic Helps	Metropolitan Cities	East & Central India (Odisha, Bihar Jharkhand, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh Chhattisgarh and Assam)
		West Bengal,
Child Sex Workers	Urban India	Rural India
Construction Sites	All India	From backward regions

CONCLUSION :-

Usually the migration or trafficking of children is from backward region to developed region. Often the migration is within the state or region. Uttar Pradesh has so many industries like leather, carpet, brass, glass, etc. but the circulation of labour is from within or attracts very less migrant labours. The sweat shops in Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Delhi receive child labour from within as well as outside the states. Due to boom in construction industry, there is demand for child labour in brick kilns industry all over. The backward regions like Odisha, Bihar Jharkhand, West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, and Uttar Pradesh are the labour sending states and Maharashtra, Gujarat, southern Indian states and other states in northern parts of the country like Haryana, Punjab and Delhi are the receiving states.



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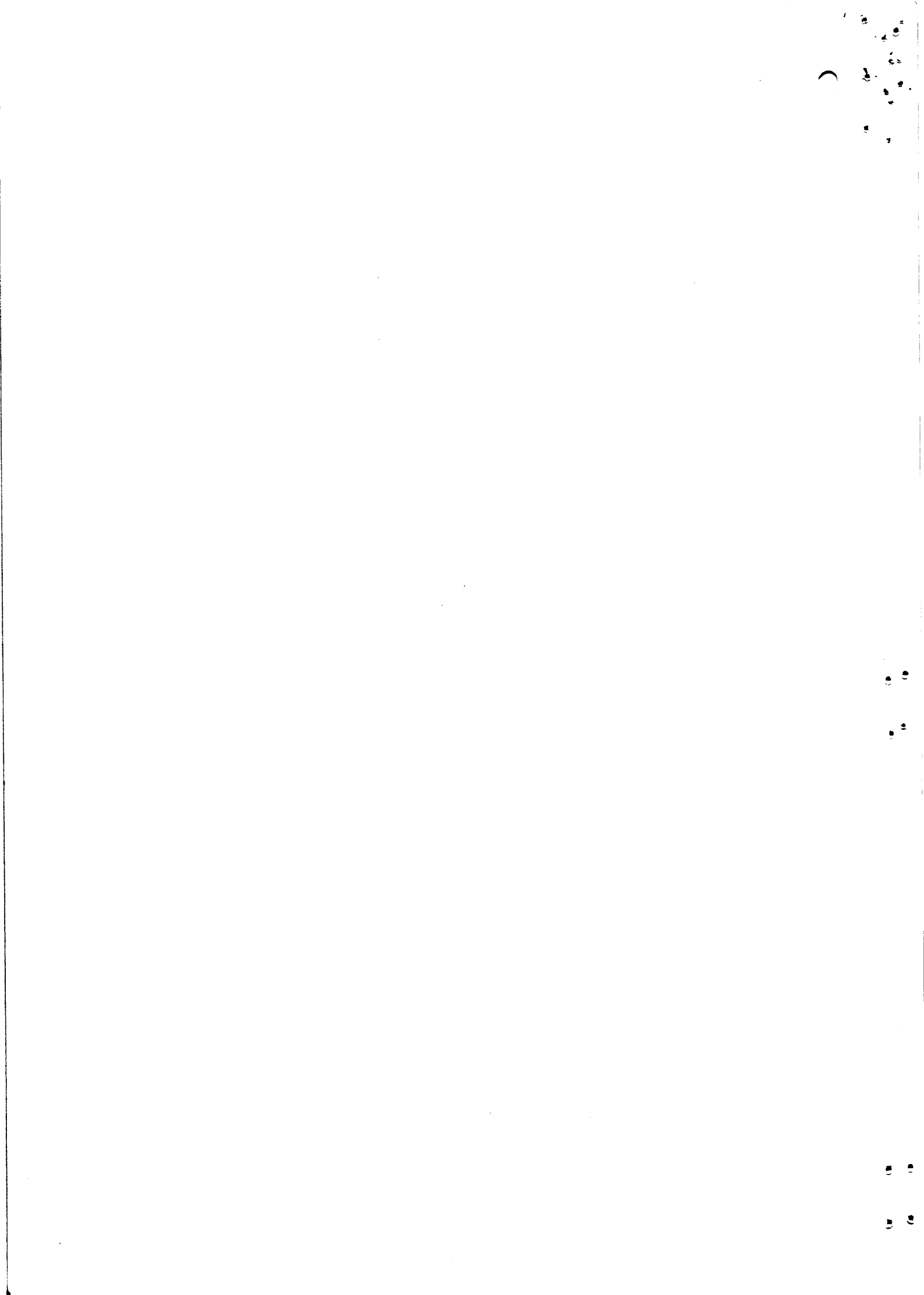
Apart from all these, I have also visited other sites for respective case studies of the related topic.

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STUDY OF PPT

CHILD TRAFFICKING FOR PROSTITUTION – DR. RAMANATH



THANKING

YOU

— KRITTA DAS
Kritta Das
INTERN AT NCPCR

DATED - 06/01/2015

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