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**THE INTERSECTION OF LAW AND SOCIAL WORK IN ADDRESSING
CHILD AND WOMEN TRAFFICKING IN INDIA: GIVING
PROMINENCE TO THE IMMORAL TRAFFICKING (PREVENTION)
ACT, 1956**

Mudit Shankar Rana

&

Ms. Vinayaka Srivastava

Amity University, Noida, Uttar Pradesh

INTRODUCTION

Human trafficking refers to criminal operations with victims transported through force to perform labor or gain sexual benefit for monetary gain. The practice of force, mental coercion, or lying to move teens, adults, and children between locations constitutes human trafficking. The United Nations developed the Palermo Protocol during November 2000.¹ The Palermo Protocol seeks elimination of human trafficking throughout the globe with focus on cases affecting children and women. The outlined definition shape human trafficking as an action involving recruitment or transportation along with accommodation or acquisition of individuals for sexual purposes. People engage in human trafficking through theft against others, deception, kidnapping and misuse of power or submissive status and by providing financial advantages to individuals under control of authority figures.

The definition of “exploitation” encompasses sexual exploitation beyond prostitution and other types. Compelling someone for work or service simultaneously implicates slavery together

¹ United Nations. (2000). *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime.

with its practices, servitude, and organ transplantation.² Today human trafficking exists as one of the major contemporary legal and social challenges in nations worldwide while primarily hurting women. Organized crime operates as the main factor behind trafficking which exists on a worldwide scale. Public relations for human trafficking include recruiting people through deception, fraudulent actions, followed by kidnapping, and later transporting them before harboring or transferring them for selling or receiving them. This sequence of events takes place inside territorial nation-states or throughout multinational zones.

Human trafficking is growing in importance across many South Asian nations where victims are transported for residence and settlement purposes. Despite intense secrecy surrounding human trafficking operations the criminal activity stays uncovered primarily because several international programs failed to force government involvement. Human trafficking has increased due to nation-states showing little interest in addressing the situation which led them to provide insufficient resources for resolving the problem. The absence of law enforcement involvement has made the current situations worse than when victims file appropriate reports to police. Human trafficking involves trading people into sexual labor or forced commercial work or work that benefits the abductor or other groups. The act includes forcing someone into marriage or removing body parts such as organs and tissues from human beings for surrogacy or ovum purpose. Human trafficking can exist in countries as well as across national borders. The forced restrictions on human movement along with commercial victimization define human trafficking as a human rights violation. Human trafficking denotes the purchase and sale of women and children throughout the world although movement from one place to another is not necessary for this illegal trade.

The problem of human trafficking keeps growing fast because it binds trafficked individuals with criminal organizations operating across international borders. Under Indian law commercial sexual exploitation together with forced labor are prohibited as human rights violations but people continue to be moved without legal sanction for these purposes. Women together with girls from Nepal and Bangladesh seek exploitation through commercial sex which draws them to India. Women become victims of human trafficking through two types of coercion which result in their exploitation. The research indicates that human trafficking in

² International Labour Organization. (2005). *A Global Alliance Against Forced Labour Report*.

India impacts most young people with particular vulnerability shown among girls as well as women and teenage girls.

Human traffickers have expanded their international trade in human beings alongside low-cost work and higher profits while increasing commercial sex market demand and supply chains. Ms. Brown from Portland United States will elaborate on the global trade industry of human trafficking that brings millions of dollars from tens of thousands of victims who mainly consist of adolescent males and females whose dignity and individuality and autonomy are stolen from them. These offenses persist throughout the day across the world although most people have not yet encountered them. The secret persistent commercial network uses secure systems to traffic people as products for meeting market needs before discarding them.

The worldwide community defines child trafficking as a devastating crime among all criminal acts. The fast growth of child abductions and exploitations for various purposes represents a concerning pattern. The United Nations maintains statistics demonstrating that yearly thousands of people become slaves before they experience forced sales and trafficking against their will.³ Almost all victims of child trafficking have not reached adulthood yet. Experts predict that India stands among the top South Asian nations which demonstrate accelerating modern sex slavery prevalence. Women and children become victims of nearly 90% of the domestic commercial sex tourism operations which take place across state borders. The number of kidnapped children who cross international borders mainly stems from Nepal and Pakistan and Bangladesh. The Indian child trafficking market includes transactions that involve different purposes beyond commercial sexual activities. The victims suffer various cruel mistreatments including work duties as well as begging for money and organ donations and servitude and coerced marriages and additional unjust conditions. Children ought to be free from trafficking practices since it violates fundamental rights as well as their inherent dignity and decency. The article explores existing difficulties associated with child trafficking as a social problem. Child sexual exploitation generates severe adverse impacts on their body and mind. The following text enumerates obstacles that challenge a complete ban on child trafficking.

The widespread human trafficking phenomenon threatens both worldwide societies and the United States primarily through victimizing women along with children. Human trafficking

³ UNICEF. (2006). *Guidelines on the Protection of Child Victims of Trafficking*.

introduced previously unknown weaknesses to women, children, boys and girls. These vulnerabilities are currently serving profit purposes and the business brings in millions of dollars from criminal operations. The government institutions of various countries are making multiple legal and executive and judicial and social efforts to terminate this human trafficking business. Child trafficking happens daily to teenage boys and girls around the world which creates high levels of frightening concern. Family units along with their children pursue relocation to foreign lands because of advertising of enhanced employment opportunities and improved life conditions. The traffickers sell victims who have been forcibly abducted from their homes. One of the essential rights that trafficked children lose is their right to family development while they endure numerous risks that include sexual assault and violent treatment. Current statistics about human trafficking in India remain indeterminate yet the volume has risen substantially throughout the last ten years. The crime stands as a major money-making service together with weapon and drug smuggling which professional organized criminal groups execute primarily. The trafficking of children will remain active until multiple intervention measures successfully educate public opinion and develop effective legislation and continuous monitoring and expose the traffickers' criminal operation. The effort to stop child trafficking must unite as an immediate response to stop this violent practice.

THE EXTENT OF TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN INDIA

Human trafficking exists as a criminal offense throughout the entire globe. The business presents extreme dangers yet holds various opportunities for growth. Available statistics about the problem lack both organization and reliability. The year-to-year statistics of frequently published global numbers range between 1 million to 4 million different values. According to UNICEF data human traffickers victimize 12 million people annually and children make up 1.2 million of this victimized population. The International Labor Organization (ILO) indicates that 2.4 million children undergo smuggling at all times. The International Labor Organization (ILO) reports annual human trafficking of 1.2 million boys and girls into forced labor at workplaces and farms and armed conflicts as well as sexual servitude. While the statistics vary, all experts confirm that trafficking people earns more money than drug trade and weapons business.

Little to no understanding exists about the extent of this issue because the program stays concealed from public view which makes obtaining accurate details challenging. Most experts agree Asian nations operate as both starting locations and transit routes and final destinations for this entire process. The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)⁴ reports that 150,000 individuals get trafficked annually in South Asia yet the area comes second only to Southeast Asia in case frequency. The UNODC calls Bangladesh, India, Nepal, and Pakistan "countries of high origin." The status of destination is applied to both India and Pakistan as per current international classification. Worldwide statistics demonstrate that India ranks as the leading country in human trafficking primarily because of its multitudes of bonded work forced laborers as well as victimized children in labor and victims of sex trafficking. India's National Crime Records Bureau⁵ (NCRB) reports that person trafficking activities have shown decreasing trends nationwide despite disturbing stories concerning this matter. The number of ITPA cases has decreased by more than sixty percent between 2002 and 2006 when the data showed 11,242 initial cases of ITPA declined to 4,541 cases in 2006.⁶ The substantial drop of statistics represents an extremely contentious issue. An analysis of ITPA statistical data distribution during 2005 and 2006 shows that the decline lacks consistent or controlled patterns. Diverse approaches used by law enforcement throughout states could explain why their rates of human trafficking cases vary under the ITPA statute. The ITPA reporting data in Tamil Nadu experienced a decrease of 38% between 2005 and 2006. This was the state where most of these cases had been filed for the previous 20 years. In 2006, 76% of all cases were in the four southern states of Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, and Andhra Pradesh put together.

From Bangladesh and Nepal, a significant number of females are trafficked to India, in addition to those transported between states. However, it is noteworthy that these governments have yet to reach a treaty regarding the rehabilitation and safe repatriation of trafficked females. It is reasonable to hypothesize that police documentation of offenses under various sections may be subject to the influence of stereotypical beliefs. Consequently, the overwhelming majority of police officials do not consider the trafficking of women and children to be a serious concern. Furthermore, "political interventions or pressure" are present on the police to maintain a low crime rate. According to the US State Department's report on Trafficking in Persons (2007)⁷,

⁴ United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). (2007). *Trafficking in Persons: Global Patterns*.

⁵ National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB). (2006). *Crime in India Report*.

⁶ The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA).

⁷ United States Department of State. (2007). *Trafficking in Persons Report*.

law enforcement authorities in India are implicated in pervasive corruption that hinders endeavours to combat the illicit trade of persons. Despite the well-documented collusion between border security forces and traffickers, reports have surfaced regarding senior police officials providing brothels with advance notice of impending inspections. It is noteworthy that a considerable number of brothel proprietors surveyed by the ARTWAC team perceived police investigations as attempts to "fill up their records" and "project their performance" rather than as an attempt to "evade regular money payments" to them.

Brothel proprietors frequently resort to bribing law enforcement officers as a means to evade apprehension or obtain information in advance regarding an imminent search, in addition to leveraging their political connections to sustain their illicit enterprises. However, the ITPA (section 3) explicitly delineates penalties for operating a brothel or permitting premises to be utilized as brothels; further convictions result in more severe penalties. Also, the law says that police can search these places without an order. However, the political ties and other "powers" that brothel owners and managers have can sometimes stop police from taking effective action. Because of this, prostitutes are rarely charged with a crime; instead, they are usually caught on suspicion of luring. Given the situation, it is hard to recognise that the number of trafficking cases reported to the ITPA has dropped by a large amount over the last five years.

The difference present is another interesting thing to think about. So, since 2002, crimes related to selling women and children that fall under different types of laws have not gone down, except for the ITPA. The number of cases that have been recorded for these crimes has slowly gone up from 241 in 2002 to 456 in 2006. If police actions have led to a big drop in ITPA cases over the past five years, then why haven't these same effects been seen with other types of trafficking crimes? Given that all of these crime categories, with the exception of Importation of Girls, pertain to domestic child trafficking, the increase in such activities within the nation presents a puzzling puzzle. Consequently, the country gives little thought to the quantification of child trafficking. Even parents who willingly enlist their sons for labour in remote industries, such as construction or jewellery, are unaware that they frequently become indentured labourers. Child and indentured labour are pervasive in India, with estimates by non-governmental organisations ranging from 20 million to 65 million labourers. A considerable number of individuals who initially volunteered to migrate ultimately encounter circumstances of involuntary servitude, which may consist of prolonged labour periods, unpaid wages, limitations on mobility through the seizure of passports, and physical or sexual abuse.

The well-known law against hiring kids to work doesn't get applied very often. As of December 2006, 16,672 violations of this law had been found by state governments during 23,166 inspections. For this reason, there is a big problem with how crimes are put into different categories. Also, our police administration doesn't seem to care about making connections between person, trafficking and crimes like child labour, child marriage, and taking women and children hostage or making them work for someone else. As luck would have it, the most recent NCRB report on Crime in India (2006) also talked about the cases that were reported under the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929. There is still a lot of disagreement, though, about whether formal records should be used to evaluate the problem. This is the case because cops rarely hear about marriages between teens. So, only 99 cases of marriages between minors were reported in 2006. This brought the total number of cases reported in the five years before that to 490. However, there is an unspoken support for marriage to minors. In many parts of the country, primitive and rural communities see it as normal and normalcy. In Northern and Central India, there are certain areas where this is more common. The number of American women married before they turned 18 rose from 34% in 1998–99 to 45.6% in 2005–06. This is according to the most current National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS).⁸ Assuming that at least 10% of the 1,02,42,881 married women under 18 in the country at the time of the 2001 Census were victims of trafficking, the total number would be more than one million. Doesn't this show that our theory for how big the problem of trafficking in women and children is in the country is completely wrong?

Surprisingly, different poll reports and NGOs give much higher estimates of the number of sex workers, trafficked women, and children than the official numbers. However, these estimates are not all the same. For example, between 2002 and 2004, a national study for the Department of Child Development, Government of India, found that there were four million prostitutes in India. That number is expected to rise to ten million within the next few years. It is said that a lot of prostitutes are young people who got into the business between the ages of 12 and 15. A UNICEF study says that there are about 5 lakh young people working as sex workers in India. The number is expected to keep going up because of sex tourism.²³ In 2004, an NGO study found that 378 of India's 593 districts are affected by human trafficking. Of this total, 90% was caused by crimes that happen between states. It is estimated that between 10,000 and 15,000

⁸ International Institute for Population Sciences (IIPS) & Macro International. (2005–06). *National Family Health Survey (NFHS-3), India*.

Bangladeshi women are trafficked to India every year, and another 10,000 Nepalese women move there to work in the sex business. People have been trafficking Nepalese women since the 1800s because their fair skin is a desired trait. However, the number of women being trafficked has increased in recent years. Rising unrest and extreme poverty have forced women to look for work outside of their own country.

MOTIVES BEHIND THE TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND GIRLS

Sexual harassment and assault based on gender are two more things that kill tens of thousands of young women every year. This is the main reason for human trafficking in India. An important thing to note is that discrimination based on gender is deeply rooted in Indian culture. Men are often treated better than women and are seen as friendlier than women. Because of this discrimination based on gender, India's social order also helps men more than it helps women. This is a very important truth. To figure out where human trafficking comes from, it is also important to look at what it is and how big it is. Trafficking in women does happen. There are many reasons why women are trafficked, but with the rise of globalization, the problem has become more complex. This problem has spread to other parts of the economy, like the sex business, which depends on women and teens to work for cheap. Human trafficking can look like a lot of different things and isn't just sexual abuse. The rise in the slavery of women and girls in India can be traced back to the following factors: -

1. COMMANDED MARRIAGE

The decline in the sex ratio is a widely recognized phenomenon observed in several regions of the country, such as Rajasthan, Haryana, and other states where human trafficking has emerged as an exceptional problem. Furthermore, it is plausible to observe that human trafficking occurs when economically disadvantaged women enter into temporary matrimonial unions with affluent men. Moreover, it has been widely acknowledged since antiquity that young women who refuse to bear male children run the risk of being executed. It is very important to stress that girls and women are not only forced into prostitution, but they are also bought and sold as goods in many places where there aren't many women. Because of later cases of killing female babies, they are more likely to get married than men.

2. BEGGING

India has a lot of cases of forced begging, which is a form of selling people. It is not uncommon for women and females, including children, to be compelled to beg for alms in public areas. For numerous traffickers, the exploitation of disabled individuals is a lucrative enterprise.

3. COMMENDED WORK

Forced labour affects over eleven million people in the Asia-Pacific region, as reported by the International Labour Organization. When confronted with financial hardship, families frequently resort to the sale of their children as indentured labour. This applies to both males and girls, and purchasers frequently do not receive a refund for years. It is not uncommon for women who have been sexually exploited to have a higher prevalence of sexually transmitted diseases (STDs). This is not uncommon among victims of human trafficking. Aspects of its origin become apparent when examining the proliferation of trafficking from the perspective of supply and demand. An analysis of these elements reveals that they comprise sociocultural, economic, and political dimensions. The following is included on this list:

Poverty is one of the principal causes of human industry, vulnerabilities render victims susceptible to exploitation by human traffickers.

As a direct consequence of the deteriorating political climate—which includes the rise of the political industry, militarism, and violence—trafficking and coerced labour have increased.

People who have lost a lot because of violence are more likely to become victims of human trafficking. A large number of people left the area because of the war itself.

Finally, because of social and cultural norms, a big part of the world's female population, especially girls, is abused and exploited, and many of them have to live in terrible conditions just to stay alive. Because they can't move up in society easily, they are more likely to become victims of human trafficking. Traffickers take advantage of weak women and girls who have been sexually abused or who are single because of the shame that comes with being a mother, divorced person, or person who has lost a loved one.

The phenomenon of individuals relocating from one place to another without developing any emotional connection to their possessions is referred to as "migration." Human traffickers pose

a substantial menace, particularly to the younger demographic of children and women, who are inclined to engage in unauthorized modes of transportation. Constantly compelled into prostitution or labour, a significant number of Bangladeshi migrants have fallen victim to human trafficking.

The problem is caused by many political and legal factors, such as organised crime and corruption, border controls, increased militarization and armed conflict, the resource curse in extractives, refugees, legal access to justice, the rule of law, statelessness, and the lack of anti-trafficking laws. How India's laws are set up to fight human trafficking The Indian Constitution gives women a lot of rights that protect their health and make sure they are raised properly. The main purpose of these rights is to protect each person's inherent worthwhile also creating an environment that helps people grow and improve their skills in the best way possible. They reflections of the ideals that people hold most dear. What the Yusuf v. State of Bombay case made clear is that Article 14 of the Constitution says, "the state shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of the laws within the territory of India." In line with this clause, the government is not allowed to treat people differently because of their gender, race, religion, or caste. Even though this piece guarantees equality, it doesn't stop improvements that are meant to make things better from happening.

Because of this, laws that include special rules for women in line with Article 15.3 cannot be challenged on the grounds that they go against Article 14. Article 23 of the Constitution of India says that any action that goes along with selling people or other human beings is illegal.⁹ People who break this rule are protected from being exploited or forced to work, and they will be punished legally if they do anything that breaks this rule. Again, Article 24 makes it clear that people younger than 14 are not allowed to work in dangerous jobs, such as factories. In addition to the articles in the constitution, the Indian Penal Code also has articles about the trafficking of women. Part 366 (A) and (B) is one of the most important laws in this area because it says that no girl younger than twenty-one years old can be brought into the country or bought from anywhere else. Section 366(A) also says that it is illegal to ship a woman younger than eighteen. Besides that, parts 372–373, and 374 talk about buying and selling goods, as well as the punishments for forcing someone to work against their will. The Immoral Traffic (Prohibition) Act of 1956 (IIPA) is a law that is meant to stop the sexual abuse of people

⁹ Constitution of India, Article 23: *Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour*.

for money through human trafficking. In India's fight against human slavery, this law is considered to be one of the most important ones. Section 370 of the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 has been added instead of Section 370 of the Indian Penal Code, which was just made law. These parts go over a lot of different ways to stop human trafficking, which includes things like taking organs from people against their will, sexual or physical exploitation, slavery, and the trafficking of children for any kind of exploitation. A special law called the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012¹⁰, went into effect in 2012. Its goal is to protect children from being sexually abused or exploited.

This law was made official in 2012. The resource gives in-depth explanations of many types of sexual abuse, such as sexual harassment, sexual attack (both penetrative and non-penetrative), and more. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act of 1986, the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act of 1976, and the Transplantation of Human Organs Act of 1994 were some of the laws that were passed after the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act was passed in 2006. Each of these pieces of legislation was made specifically to make trafficking in people a crime.

A lot of people agree that the problem of human trafficking is very complicated. In the past few years, the Indian court system has made a number of important decisions in this area. The Supreme Court of India and, to a lesser extent, one of the High Courts of the country have mostly made important legal decisions and major rulings about cases of human trafficking. To say it again, most people agree that most cases of human trafficking are heard by lower courts. It is not required for these courts, unlike the Supreme Court and High Courts, to make their decisions public. The Supreme Court and the High Court came up with a set of guiding principles that have been shown to improve how judges handle cases concerning human trafficking. In general, these guiding principles can be broken down into three main areas: protecting victims' rights, giving the government clear instructions, and making sure that children are given extra security.

PRIME TARGETS FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING

¹⁰ Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012.

The majority of human trafficking victims in West Bengal come from the Muslim community combined with Hindu Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST). The unhandred population together with tea garden employees and workers in unorganized sectors who earn minimal wages as well as informal workers fall into this category of social class victims. The last socioeconomic group consists of undocumented immigrants alongside illiterate youth and school dropouts and widowed or deserted women who refuse marriage and parentless children.

The causes and strategies of human trafficking

Multiple factors demand the trafficking of women together with children. Two force types known as push and pull generate trafficking of women and children. Every year floods become more common because most families already struggle with poverty. This creates financial instability which leaves some individuals almost destitute. Women together with their families living in rural areas remain cut off from basic education and lack both experience and occupation opportunities as they are unaware regarding human trafficking practices. Daughters must seek employment within distant locations to earn money for their wedding dowries while families that fail to cooperate and mistreat each other. People become prey to traffickers partly because of their financial instability and other resource problems yet others enable them to be trafficked especially when they desire to assist their fellow beings. Blood ties with traffickers develop due to limited choices so prostitutes perform their jobs after facing an intolerable situation.

People typically get lured into trafficking because of profitable opportunities and satisfactory employment prospects in urban centers and the false promises of traffickers and recruitment agencies to provide enhanced living conditions. These demands for young girls in marriages and low-wage sweatshop work and child adoption and sexual industry labor exist along with the needs to move girls into military bases in Kashmir and the myth that virgin sex cures AIDS and erectile dysfunction. The extensive number of female suicides throughout Haryana and Punjab facilitates easier operations in internal human trafficking activities. Since the population of women is lower than men in these states' traffickers utilize them as optimal targets for their operations. Traffickers obtain women from distant regions in Assam and Orissa by telling family members their daughters are marrying then subject these women to prostitution work.

The difficulty of understanding human trafficking gets more difficult because of our insufficient efforts to address it. Incompetent regulations together with extended court delivery periods grant traffickers more freedom to locate victims from districts for transportation beyond local borders. The scarcity of arrests among genuine traffickers motivates entrepreneurs to operate their profitable business activities while avoiding financial expenses. Victims feel reluctant to report their cases because police support and community backing are absent during their cases.

Geographical population migration patterns influence human trafficking because international economic integration has resulted in substantial growth of cross-border travel. Since the competitive era began there has been a worldwide rise in the necessity for inexpensive flexible labor which shows no resistance. The requirements of unregulated work positions are successfully handled by undocumented immigrants. New ROUND technology alongside CHEAP imports and JOBS LOSS alongside NEW consumer needs and CHANGING cultural habits function together to reduce TRADITIONAL economic sectors including farming agriculture and caste jobs and handicrafts and cottage businesses. Numerous people throughout recent years have relocated because multiple economic and social factors drive them to seek work and services. The opportunity has enabled traffickers to lure underprivileged people. Intercourse workers and placement services together with STD centers and truck drivers sometimes serve as go-betweens who help traffickers find individuals for criminal activities.

The inability of poor Indian family members to communicate outside home boundaries stands among their most critical problems. The members of poor Indian families lack reading and writing ability because many of them have no education. Because of their illiteracy victims need help from others to call or write letters home. Victims remain unsupported by their legal guardians who fail to offer them aid. Poor victims within the Indian community often face harsher police treatment than actual criminals face. Human trafficking targets vulnerable Indian citizens who are further vulnerable because of social and economic restrictions which explain why our society shows high rates of human trafficking.

Globalization has escalated the requirement of manufacturers to locate affordable employees as well as stimulated worldwide growth within the travel and entertainment sectors. Particularly in the industry of sex tourism businesses have rapidly expanded because of these developments. The demand for commercial sex within cities continues to increase. Men in increasing numbers

migrate to cities and workers within business process outsourcing (BPO) struggle with demanding jobs.

Research findings validate the close link between child marriage practices and human trafficking events. Human traffickers use child marriage as an easy method to transport adolescent girls between different locations. The community displays negative attitudes towards unmarried women in traditional rural cultures. Parents experience both embarrassment and conscience issues because they lack ability to arrange a wedding for their daughter. Under these circumstances the traffickers typically offer marriage proposals with accompanying cash payments between Rs. 1000 to Rs. 5000 to families from impoverished backgrounds though these funds are reduced by dowry costs which makes the families hard-pressed to refuse the proposition. After marriage the girl continues being transferred through multiple trades before finding a permanent resting place. The practice of marrying girl traffickers protects both recruiters and their spouses from experiencing immediate trafficking accusations. The dalals achieve silence and intimidation by giving part of the sales proceeds from their daughter's transaction to the parents. Alongside child marriage traffickers employ several other child trafficking methods through underhanded recruitment schemes as well as kidnappings and stealing children and transporting children with guardians' consent and adoption and manipulation to move families to cities.

Child trafficking has started to replace conventional forms of exploitation through work and sex by being used in the illegal organ market. Organized criminal activities function as this type of illegal behavior. WHO data indicates that approximately 6000 thousand kidney transplants occur annually in international trading operations. Traffic incidents under this offense force children to surrender liver and kidney organs to traffickers and procurers. WHO established through its 1991 human organ transplantation principles that selling human organs harms both human rights and dignity. The heinous offense targets primarily four groups: homeless children, street children, drug addicts and immigrants. Different parties like recruiters and transporters and the medical staff alongside several additional personnel all participate in illegal organ transplantation. The health status of children who engage with illegal organ trafficking tends to be serious.

LAWS AND PROVISIONS OF CONSTITUTION THAT FORBID CHILD TRAFFICKING

Global Agreements Regarding Child Trafficking

- The Convention on the Rights of the Child of 1989.¹¹

The treaty's main goal is to stop all kinds of child trafficking, such as forced and bonded labour, sexual abuse for money, and child trafficking. This convention's Article 28 talks about every child's right to go to school and provides safe places to treat illness and get better. Article 39, on the other hand, is all about prevention and measures. It says, "to take all appropriate measures to promote physical and psychological recovery and social reintegration of a child victim of any form of neglect, violence or abuse."

- The Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography that can be added to the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 2000.¹²

This meeting is also known as the plan for sex trafficking. It tries to raise the bar for protecting children from all kinds of sexual abuse and exploitation, as well as for improving the living conditions and respect of people who are trafficked for labour.

- In 2000, a protocol was made to stop, punish, and warn against human trafficking, mainly focusing on women and children.

The Palermo Protocol adds to the Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of the United Nations. The main goal of this procedure is to help people who are being trafficked. Article 9 of this deal gives victims ways to avoid being hurt again; Article 6 gives victims money and protections for their privacy; and Article 8 says that victims can go back to their home country.

- The ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour from 1999.¹³

A part of this pact is meant to protect children younger than eighteen from all kinds of slavery, forced labour, and debt bondage. It also keeps them safe from pimps and other bad people. In the same way, Article 7(2)(b) and (c) of the convention says that states must take effective

¹¹ Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989 – Articles 28 & 39.

¹² Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, 2000.

¹³ ILO Convention No. 182. (1999). *The Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention*.

steps to help trafficked children and victims of child labour, even the worst kinds, get back into society and recover, and they must also make sure that these children can get free basic education and the right kind of vocational training.

- This is Hague Convention 33¹⁴, which is the Convention on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Adoption Between Countries.

The convention's goal is to protect children from being kidnapped, sold, or sex trafficked. The agreement sets up a way for states to work together on adoption. It also defends the child so they can grow up in peace and promotes a safe and healthy home life.

- The Hague Convention 34, which was signed in 1996¹⁵, talks about who has jurisdiction, what laws apply, how they are recognized and enforced, how people can work together, parental duty, and how to protect children.

This convention talks about the Hague Convention. In order to protect children, this agreement recognizes the need for planning and cooperation between countries. This convention is mostly about the child's right to receive resources, to have parental rights, and to live with a parent.

- In 2001, the World Congress was held to stop the sexual exploitation of children for profit.¹⁶

The World Congress was held to promote steps to end sex trafficking among children, especially girls. It also brought attention to the things that put people at risk of being trafficked, like poverty, a high rate of illiteracy, inequality, discrimination, armed conflict, HIV/AIDS, and families that don't work well together.

- Convention on Regional Agreement for the Advancement of Child Welfare, which was signed in 2002.¹⁷

This convention asks for South Asian countries to form regionally standardized groups. This will help people learn more about children's rights, duties, and obligations, and it will also help South Asian children reach their full potential.

¹⁴ The Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Intercountry Adoption, 1993.

¹⁵ The Hague Convention on Jurisdiction, Applicable Law, Recognition, Enforcement and Co-operation in Respect of Parental Responsibility and Measures for the Protection of Children, 1996.

¹⁶ World Congress Against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children. (2001).

¹⁷ South Asia Initiative to End Violence Against Children (SAIEVAC). (2002). *Regional Agreement for the Promotion of Child Welfare in South Asia*.

As a multidisciplinary area, social work plays a crucial role in providing marginalized individuals in the health and social care systems with essential services. A social worker must also start advocacy, suggest specialized organizations that aid victims of human trafficking, and make appropriate referrals to social care assistance. Social workers should engage with governmental and non-governmental groups to offer vital social services, such as food, shelter, medical attention, safety, and security, to survivors of human trafficking.

In the same vein, social workers assist victims and their families in receiving specialized counseling to help them manage their physical and mental health issues and learn how to deal with their horrific experiences. Social professionals may strive to help victims of human trafficking reestablish positive social skills and re-establish supportive and cooperative relationships with their family members. Conversely, social workers might inform the public about the dangers of human trafficking and slavery and highlight the elements that increase an individual's chance of becoming a victim of these crimes.