



## TRAFFICKING IN CHILDREN AND THEIR PLIGHTS

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### Abstract

“Childhood should be carefree playing in the sun; not living a nightmare in the darkness of soul”

Childhood is like spring season, the way flowers blossom, so does a child. The more we take care of them, the more nurtured they are. But what if this is taken away from the children and they are exposed to various exploitations. Their childhood is hampered and exposed to all inhumane practices. One such is child trafficking. This is the most aggravated form of crime against children which has become more prevalent in the world. This is one of the global issues which calls for our attention. Child trafficking is the action or practice of illegally procuring and relocating children, typically for the purposes of forced labour or sexual exploitation.

Child trafficking has become a serious National and International concern. India has witnessed high rates of child trafficking over last few decades. Child trafficking has taken many forms like child labour, kidnapping and abduction for ransom or sexual exploitation. Even in this era of globalisation, this practice has not been curtailed. Having numerous laws and various policies by the international organisations on prevention of trafficking of

children is just a stepping stone, the real victory will be when we properly implement them for the betterment of these children prone to such exploitation.

This article aims to give an insight into child trafficking not only in national aspect but also global scenario. The reason why trafficking is still a part of our society and how intensely it has effected innocent children. Also, it aims at giving a concrete view on the legal provisions on child trafficking along with certain non-legal measure. It is always said that prevention is better than cure, walking on this proverb; this article mainly focuses on steps to be taken to prevent such a massacre and give a secured childhood to these children.

### Introduction

Children are the world’s most valuable resource and the best hope for the future. Trafficking is most commonly found among women and children. This practice has been in the roots of the society for decades now. Giving a global nature to Trafficking, it is difficult to estimate the numerical data of children trafficked each year. Both National and International crisis have led to illegal transportation of children since 1960s. Also Child Trafficking is a serious violation of human rights and affects them both physically and mentally. This is one of the most lucrative criminal trades which is ranked next to arms and drugs smuggling undertaken by highly organised criminals. Mostly, boys are trafficked for labour in mines, industries, construction work etc., and girls are trafficked for domestic works, forced prostitution, sexual abuse, etc.



After vast development of technology in the field of medicine, children are also trafficked for their organ. It has been estimated in the second meeting of the WHO that 5-10% of organ transplants are done through trafficking<sup>1</sup>. According to an NHRC report on trafficking, it was found that 60% of the people trafficked are minors<sup>2</sup>. Among the total prostitutes in India, 20% of them are children. The worst form of child labour classifies trafficking among “forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery”<sup>3</sup>. Where children lack stable homes and financial security, their risk of being enslaved is high. The rates of trafficking are usually high in areas where there are low job opportunities, poor education and economic backgrounds. The children without birth registration or identity document face the high risk of being trafficked. The trafficked victims are usually exposed to physical or sexual abuse, dangerous work environment and denied education. The government of India has taken several steps and also framed various Acts to abolish child trafficking and to prevent them from nasty criminals. Any person involved in this Act will be imprisoned for years. Despite these enactments, this dreadful act is still present in the society

### **Status of India in Trafficking**

India is a third world country and few things which characterise third world countries are poverty, unemployment, low economic growth, social disparity, economic

inequality, illiteracy and etc. Traffickers use these types of disadvantages as their lead. Fake promises such as providing money, work and etc. were given by the traffickers to the poor families for trafficking the women and children. The girl children were used for prostitution and even for club dancing.

According to national crime records bureau, in 2014, 76% of women and girl children were trafficked for CSE. These traffickers in India sell those victims in exchange of money and force them to work as the prostitutes. A leading journalist's survey reveals that in India 80% of the children are trafficked for making money out of their physical body. Indian government estimates that girls make up the majority of children in sex trafficking.<sup>4</sup>

### **Child Sexual Exploitation (CSE)**

This is a form of sexual abuse which involves penetrative assaults or non-penetrative actions. Child sexual exploitation is not a fault on the side of victim and every child has the right to be safe and to be protected from harm. Sexual exploitation may take place in the necessary of “exchange”. Here exchange means the consideration for the abuse. The consideration may also be tangible such as drugs or intangible. Children who are all within the age group of 12-15 are mostly involved in sexual abuse but in some demanded areas even children with age of 8 years were also found to be sexually

<sup>1</sup> D.A.Budiani Saberi, Francis L Delmonico- American journal of Transplantation, 2008, pg. 925-929.

<sup>2</sup> ncrb.gov.in/statepublications/2016/pdf. Pg186-206

<sup>3</sup> ILO Convention no.182(1999) on WFCL

<sup>4</sup> Sarkar, Siddhartha. “ Rethinking humn trafficking in India: nature, extent and identification of survivors”. Round table, vol.103, no.5, oct.2014,p.483. EBSCOhost, doi:10.1080/00358533.2014.966499.



exploited. Equally children with age of 16 and above are also in high risk of exploitation.

Female children are highly endangered for sexual exploitation than male children. Female child who are all in lower grade in a society are easily attracted by the fake promises made by the trafficker and becomes a sex slaves or used for commercial sex purpose. Trafficked girls are classified based on certain parameters. It is often based on the following hierarchy of 'demand factors':

1. Physical appearance
2. Age (younger age are more demand)
3. Region (girls from certain region are more demand in certain brothels)
4. Complexion (fair skinned girls are preferred)
5. Submissiveness (readiness to surrender to all kinds of permissive and exploitation)

The cost per trafficked person varies from place to place and it is purely depends on demand.

**The Public at Large v. State of Maharashtra and Others**<sup>5</sup>, the petition arose due to suo motto notice taken by the court on a newspaper article which indicated that the minor girls were illegally confined and forced to be sex workers. The court passed directions to frame schemes to release them from abuse and to implement such schemes in a proper manner. By this scheme 487 minors were rescued by the police. The court also appointed a

committee to rehabilitation of the rescued girls.

#### **Methods used by the Traffickers (Modus Operandi)**

The traffickers adopt various methods and fake promises to traffic women and children. Usually, the ingenuity of the trafficker, along with victim's vulnerability determines the modus operandi that is used. There are various methods used for trafficking children in India, they are:

1. Offering them jobs as domestic servants,
2. Promising jobs in film industry,
3. Promising jobs in factories,
4. Offering money,
5. Luring them with pleasure tips,
6. Making false promises of marriage,
7. Befriending by giving them goodies,
8. Offering to take them on pilgrimages,
9. Making other kinds of false promises, and
10. Coercion.

Their low status and poor economic conditions make them become a victim to this trafficking. The more vulnerable the victim, the easiest is for the traffickers to lure them.

Also, sex tourism in Goa has become a topic of discussion across the country after the **Freddy Peats case**<sup>6</sup>. He was considered as a respected man who provided shelter for homeless children. But in reality, he was luring young boys and girls into prostitution. Nearly 2300 photographs of nude children, in some cases with Peats were found in this

<sup>5</sup> AIR 1997 4 BOM. CP 171

<sup>6</sup> State V. Shri Freddie Peats and Others, Sessions Case No. 24/1992, Criminal Appeal No. 4/1996.



case. The modus operandi of Peats was varied, devious and ingenious. Children were kept under control not only by coercion but by deceit. They were brainwashed to accept sexual activities as natural. They often gained the children's silence by portraying the abuse as education or as a game or with threats or violence.

**Radha Bai Vs. Union Territory of Pondicherry**<sup>7</sup>, the petitioner's protests against the Home Minister of Pondicherry alleging that he was misusing the protective home for women for immoral purposes landed her in deep trouble. The Commissioner suggested the closing down of such homes immediately. Two decades later she got relief from the Supreme Court. In this case the protective home was used as modus operandi by the trafficker.

### Causes for Child Trafficking

Child trafficking being a severe crime, dates back to the times where wars were relevant and had a grave impact on the lives of the people.

1. Wars in Asia, Africa, Eastern Europe, the Middle East and South America had caused many disasters, which resulted in many orphans and orphanages. The orphanages were overwhelming and most of orphan children were made to live and roam on the roads. Thus, they had easily become prey for the traffickers as well as for sex tourists who invaded South Asia for the sole purpose of sexually abusing these minors.

2. Illiteracy: Rural people don't have enough knowledge about the traffickers. Most of the parents are drug addicts and their children are made to work for the

family at a very young age. Some of these kids are easily attracted by the traffickers to leave the poor area and sold to slavery. Some places children are even made to work recklessly for 16 hours a day as slaves.

3. Socio-cultural factors: In some cases, socio-cultural and religious factors have an impact on child trafficking; where religious figure make use of their position to traffic girls for prostitution<sup>8</sup>. In many villages in West Bengal, it has been reported that the traffickers act as groom without dowry to get access to the victims<sup>9</sup>.

4. Globalisation: The elimination for the demand of visas at the borders has made it easy for these criminals to transport the children across international borders, especially among the states that were parties to the treaty. This illegal are exploited by the traffickers to traffic women and children into exploitative situations, including prostitution and labour<sup>10</sup>

### Reasons for Trafficking

Child trafficking is a covert and growing issue throughout the world. Children are trafficked for various reasons. These are given in detail below:

- Involuntary domestic servitude: This is one of the most vulnerable kinds where children are manipulated that they will get excellent wages to work as a maid in the middle-class house but the fact is that they are abused and underpaid and sometimes even prone to

<sup>8</sup> Save the children, cited at Rebecca Everly, Prevention and Combating the Trafficking of Girls in India using Legal Empowerment Strategies, June 2010- March 2011

<sup>9</sup> A. Das, child marriages, trafficking on the rise in West Bengal, The Hindu 19<sup>th</sup> July 2007.

<sup>10</sup> S.K. ROY, Child trafficking in India: relatives and realisations.

<sup>7</sup> (1995) 4 SCC 141



sexual exploitation.<sup>11</sup> Girls from rural India are trafficked because their parents being from agricultural background are unable to meet the expenses of the family, therefore, forced to work to support their family. The procurement of child domestic workers is commercial and highly exploitative and is exposed to horrendous working conditions. They were not allowed to have any communication with their families and even they were not provided hygienic place for sleep and nutritious food.

In Mirza Sikundar Bukhut case<sup>12</sup> a Hindu girl was kidnapped and sold to Mohammedan where she was subjected to domestic violence. He was held liable for child trafficking.

- **Bonded labourers:** Children are forced to work as bonded labourers usually at brick Randi and stone quarries to pay off their family debts. They are forced to work and have no ways to escape from such exploitation. Some of them are even abused physically, sexually and mentally.<sup>13</sup> Most of them are transported from rural areas for employment in industries and construction where they are compelled to work in hazardous places for little or no pay in return and at the end they are treated as slaves.

- **Performing in circus:** The newest form of child trafficking can be seen in circus where children are promised attractive salaries for working in circus and also lead a glamorous life. But at the end of the day, they only get disappointment. Girls are even exposed to sexual assaults by men working in the circus. The parents themselves give their

consent for sending their children to work in the circus, but because of lack of communication between the two they aren't able to know about the hardship of their children. (haq 2001)

- **Camel jockeying:** In a research by SLARTC, KOLKATA<sup>14</sup> it was identified that very young boys are trafficked to serve as camel jockeys. They are tied to the backs of camels so that they don't move or run away during the race. They are not given proper nutrition so that they are light on the camel's back. They are badly hurt if they fall down during the race and trampled to death by other camels during the race. This type of trafficking is mostly seen in Bangladesh, India and Middle East.

- **Illegal activities:** Children are often trafficked for certain illegal activities such as begging and organ trade. This is the most vulnerable form and is prohibited by the law itself.

1. **Begging:** A large number of children are trafficked for begging. Most commonly are those children who are differently abled so that they can get more money by virtue of their disability. The most common reasons for begging are poverty and physical disability. Various researches have concluded that these children are exposed to drugs for purpose of begging. Some parents who are unable to earn enough money to take care of these children also rent them to be used for such illegal purposes on a daily basis. Apart from these, some children who are fit and made physically challenged by either pouring acid on their face or have their limb forcibly amputated so that they make more money.

<sup>11</sup> "major forms of trafficking in persons"

<sup>12</sup> (1871) 3 NWP 146

<sup>13</sup> [www.ungift.org](http://www.ungift.org), retrieved last on 10-05-18

<sup>14</sup> Socio-legal research training centre in Kolkata



•Organ donation: Organ trade is also common, where traffickers force the children to give up their organs for money. The donors are mostly poor people and they are categorised by their blood group and a false affidavit is filed by the lawyers on their behalf. The World Health Organisation viewed this illegal sale of organs as a violation of human rights and dignity and enunciated a guideline principle and stated that “the human body and parts cannot be subject to commercialisation” .Before the Organ Transplantation Act, 1994, there were no legislations in India restricting the sale or organs. This Act made it mandatory to have a proper permission from the respected authorities which will be given approval only after fulfilment of certain medical conditions.

•Adoption: Trafficking for adoption is another serious issue. The main need for adoption arises when the parents or guardian of those children are unable to maintain them or when the child is abandoned to live on streets. The traffickers appoint agents who will go across the rural areas and procure babies. They then sell them for money to foreign adoptive parents at higher rates.

In **Laxmikant Pandey V. Union of India**<sup>15</sup>, the Supreme Court gave guidelines for inter country adoption and made it mandatory. It also looked into the complaints filed against these social organisations regarding adoption and opined that demanding large sum of money for adoption is a part and parcel of child trafficking.

In light of these guidelines, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment set up

CARA which regulates the in-country and inter-country adoption practices and ensures that these guidelines are properly adhered. However, it is important to have a proper legislation regarding adoption procedure so that the rights of these children are not affected in any way and any issues related to this is properly heard upon and justice is rendered.

•Marriage: The traffickers will appoint middlemen who will induce the parents to give their young girls for marriage in return of heavy payment and bright future of their children. The parents believe them and give their consent for marriage. Later, these girls are forced to marry and are even subject to illegal practices such as slavery, forced sex and also at times prostitution. The life of that girl is made reckless and she has to suffer bodily injuries.

### **Enactments to abolish Trafficking**

#### **•International Framework on Law Related to Trafficking:**

The International Law lays down the standards that have been agreed upon by all countries. By ratifying an international law or convention, a country agrees to implement the same. There are several international conventions that regulate child trafficking. Some of them are

•**International Convention for Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children 1921:** this treaty prohibits the enticing of a woman or a girl for immoral purposes to be carried out in other country.

•**Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989:** In this convention article 11 requires the state parties to take measures to avoid illicit transfer and non-return of children abroad. Under article 34 and 35, the state should take steps to prevent the children

<sup>15</sup> [1984] 2 SCR 795



from abuse, sale, trafficking and sexual exploitation.

• **Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography 2002:** This was raised to protect children from all sorts of sexual exploitation and abuse.

• **The ILO Convention on the Worst forms of Child Labour 1999:** Article 3 of this convention states that the worst form of child labour as slavery, sales and trafficking of children, debt bondage and servitude, and forced or compulsory labour, etc.

• **SAARC Convention on Regional Arrangement for Promotion of Child Welfare 2002:** This created awareness among SAARC countries about the rights, duties and responsibilities of children and to develop the full potential of South Asian child.

### National Framework of Laws Related to Trafficking in India:

#### Constitutional Provisions:

Article 21 of the Constitution of India provides right to life and liberty for all human beings to live with dignity. Article 23 of the Constitution of India guarantees right against exploitation; prohibits traffic in human beings and forced labour and makes them punishable under law. The Article 24 of the Constitution of India prohibits the employment of children under age 14 in factories, mines or other hazardous employment.

#### Indian Penal Code, 1860:

• Section 366A - procurement of a minor girl (below 18 years of age) from one part of the country to another is punishable.

• Section 366B – importation of a girl below 21 years of age is punishable.

• Section 374 – provides punishment for compelling any person to labour against his will.

• Section 375 of IPC, sexual intercourse with the girl under 16 years of age, even with her consent, is an offence. There exists a rivalry between this act and POSCO act, which states that even with consent any sexual intercourse with the girl who is regarded as minor *i.e.* below 18 years is an offence hence IPC should be amended in par with POSCO. There is a strong suggestion among the legal reformers that the punishment should be more crucial so that child trafficking can be minimized.

Relevant provisions under the Indian Penal Code are Sections 293, 294, 317, 339, 340, 341, 342, 354, 359, 361, 362, 363, 365, and 366, 370, 371, 372, 373, 375, 376, 496, 498, 506, 509, 511.

**State of Kerala v. Rajayyan**<sup>16</sup> in this case it was held that inducing a girl under eighteen years to go from any place or to do an act is punishable under section 366A of the IPC, 1860.

**Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, (ITPA) 1956**<sup>17</sup> exclusively deals with trafficking. Its main objective is to inhibit/abolish traffic in women and girls for the purpose of prostitution as an organized means of living. The various offences which have been specified in this Act are:

<sup>16</sup> 1996 cr lj 145 (ker)

<sup>17</sup> renamed as such by drastic amendments to the suppression of immoral traffic in women and girls act, 1956 (sita)



- punishment for keeping a brothel or allowing premises to be used as a brothel (S.3)
- punishment for living on the earnings of prostitution (S. 4)
- procuring, inducing or taking persons for the sake of prostitution (S. 5)
- detaining a person in premises where prostitution is carried on (S. 6)
- prostitution in or the vicinity of public places (S. 7)
- seducing or soliciting for the purpose of prostitution (S. 8)
- Seduction of a person in custody (S. 9).

**Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986** prohibits employment of children in specific occupations set forth in Part A of the schedule of the Act. The Act lays down the condition of work of the children. As per the Act, no child shall work for more than three hours before he or she has had an interval of rest for at least one hour.

**Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000**<sup>18</sup> Consolidates and amends the law relating to juveniles in conflict with law and to children in need of care and protection. The law is especially relevant to children who are vulnerable and are therefore likely to be inducted into trafficking. The focus of the Act is to provide for proper care, protection and treatment by catering to the child's development needs and by adopting a child-friendly approach in the adjudication and disposition of matters in the best interests of children

<sup>18</sup> enacted in consonance with the convention on the rights of the child (crc)

**The Goa children's Act, 2003** is the only Indian statute which gives a legal definition of trafficking in section 2(z), this act has imposed certain terms to prevent the children from abuse. The hotel owner and the manager should ensure the safety of the children. Photo studios should periodically report the police that they have not taken obscene photographs of children.

**Role of Judiciary in Child Trafficking**

The Judiciary has interpreted the aforesaid laws, in following landmark cases:

In **Vishal Jeet v. Union of India**<sup>19</sup> Supreme Court issued directions to the state Government to introduce rehabilitate homes for children who are found on the streets begging and also the minor girls forced into 'flesh trade' to protective homes.

In **Gaurav Jain v. Union of India**<sup>20</sup>, direction were given to Government by Supreme Court to rehabilitate children and child prostitutes after conducting in depth study of matter. Furthermore juvenile homes should be used for rehabilitating child prostitutes.

**Budhadev Karmaskar v. State of West Bengal**<sup>21</sup>, In this case the Supreme Court stated that the Central and the State Governments through Social Welfare Boards should prepare schemes for rehabilitation all over the country for physically and sexually abused women

<sup>19</sup> air 1990 sc 1412

<sup>20</sup> 1998 in sc 189

<sup>21</sup> criminal appeal no. 135 of 2011



**Hori Lal Vs Commissioner of Police, Delhi & Ors Respondents**<sup>22</sup>

The Court in its order read out the following guidelines for effective search of the Kidnapped minor girls, which are to be followed by the Investigation Officer in all the States.

**Geeta Kancha Tamang vs State of Maharashtra**<sup>23</sup>

While denying the release of a women trafficker, on mercy grounds, who had served 14 months, the Court has to consider for such a heinous crime is that trafficking in persons is prohibited under Article 23 of the Constitution of India. It is, therefore, the Fundamental Right of every Indian citizen not to be trafficked. Such act constitutes the grossest violence of the Human Rights of the victim child

**NGO's works to eradicate Child Trafficking**

In order to prevent and combat child trafficking, a considerable number of programs and policies have been developed and implemented by different governmental and non-governmental organisations at the international, regional and national levels. Although welfare is Government's task, it is also undertaken by non-governmental organizations within limited funds and space.<sup>24</sup>

Some of them are:

<sup>22</sup> 58 (1995) dlt 673

<sup>23</sup> criminal appeal no. 858 of 2009

<sup>24</sup> apeksha kumari, role of non-government organizations in confronting trafficking in india, 14 american international journal of research in humanities, arts and social sciences 198- 200 (2014).

**PLAN India** is a child-centred development organization that aims to promote child rights and improve the quality of life of vulnerable children. Plan works in 13 States in India and has directly impacted lives of over a million children and their families since 1979. The organisation's child centred community developed interventions focus on child protection and child participation, children in difficult circumstances, education, HIV/AIDS awareness, health, early childhood care and development etc.

**Shakti Vahini** in Delhi ensures that the trafficking cases are investigated properly and exploitation happening from source, transit and destination are linked. Since 2010, Shakti Vahini has intervened in 1270 cases and rescued 1300 victims. It has also been part of 462 court proceedings and trial and has achieved conviction in 26 cases till date. Shakti Vahini has been involved in various Public Interest Litigations on issues connecting to human trafficking and victim protection.

Though prosecution is primarily the responsibility of law enforcement authorities and the judiciary, it can be supplemented by NGOs and international organizations. Several NGOs have worked with police to intervene in transit areas to halt trafficking. Manav Seva Sansthan runs "Life Guards Centres" at cross-border transit points along the Nepal Border. Volunteers help to identify traffickers and collaborate with police to apprehend them. Prayas has local informers such as vendors and rickshaw pullers at railway stations, and have rescued more boys than girls, who had been trafficked for labour. Legal aid in trafficking



cases is provided by many NGOs including Apne Aap, HAQ centre for Child Rights, Just Trust, Rescue Foundations, Save the Children India, Socio Legal Aid Research and Training Centre (SLARTC) and STOP. These groups generally inform victims of their rights and prepare them for testimony.<sup>25</sup>

Some NGO's have taken the initiative to file Public Interest Litigation in the court to punish the violators and to protect the victims of trafficking. The procedure involves investigations, identification of traffickers and other offenders, in human trafficking, arrest and detention, interrogation, prosecution, conviction of offender.

**Bachpan Bachao Andolan v. Union of India**<sup>26</sup> a Writ Petition was filed by the Bachpan Bachao Andolan on child labour and exploitation that prevailed in circuses. Hon'ble Court gave directions to the Central Government to have constant monitoring of circuses and also to ensure the children are not subjected to any kind of exploitations and if any reports received immediate action to be taken to protect the interest of children.

**Prerana v. State of Maharashtra**<sup>27</sup> The Bombay High Court has given certain directions to the State Government of Maharashtra for the welfare of the children of the commercial sex workers. This petition sought directions to be given to the State Government in respect of Kasturaba Sadan,

a rescue home established by the State Government of Maharashtra for such victims. In this case the High Court of Bombay issued certain directions for the proper implementation of the related Acts, keeping in view the rights of the trafficked persons. The court order addressed several issues regarding child rights, viz. the role of advocate and NGOs and child friendly procedures in dealing with rescued persons and also brought out clear guidelines for compliance by all the authorities concerned.

### Suggestive measures

Trafficking of children causes countless distress and it violates the right to life, dignity, security, privacy, health education, legal remedies and etc. It is always better to take preventive measures to reduce trafficking of children. Few preventive measures that can be implemented to reduce the child trafficking are:

- **Prosecution and protection** is one of the best methods of preventing the trafficking. Prosecution includes identification of these traffickers and make them give compensation to the victims for their illegal activities.

- **Relief and after care programmes** can also help reducing the impact of trafficking on the victims. These programmes must mainly focus on creating awareness on the rights of the children. They must be educated about their vulnerability towards these crimes. Proper knowledge and skill based training programmes must be conducted in an effective manner.

- It is important to have rescue homes for the children who are prone to trafficking. Once rescued, they should be sent to these **rescue homes** where they are given proper care and

<sup>25</sup> 9 sen.s. (2004). A report on trafficking in women and children in india 2002-2003. New delhi: national human rights commission, unifem, institute of social science.

<sup>26</sup> (2015) scc 988

<sup>27</sup> 2003(2) mah.l.j.105



protection. There is an alarming need for a large number of rescue homes.

- Sometimes, the brothel owners and pimps or traffickers may come into the appearance of the victim's parents or relatives. They take away them from the rescue home only for re-trafficking. Therefore, **proper identification of parents/ relatives must be made mandatory**

- **Merging the anti-trafficking component with other programmes** such as department of home, criminal justice, social justice, labour, women and children development will have a tremendous effect and impact on social and economic empowerment on vulnerable persons.

- **The media** has the large and powerful role to play in the prevention of trafficking. They must explain the effects of the trafficking to the general public and create awareness about child trafficking and sexual exploitation. ".....Creating legal awareness is one of the most important functions for any social action programme because without social awareness it is not possible to promote the real social activism" says Justice P.N. Bhagwati.

- It is also important that the legislatures frame proper guidelines related to the child trafficking and help these victims get justice for the consequences they had faced.

### Conclusion

The problem of child trafficking cannot be handled in closed room. This issue has to be brought into the light and be addressed at the earliest possible. This problem can only be stopped if the people behind these traffickers too are arrested, and for that the police and the public have to become much more vigilant. It is a duty casted upon the Administration and

Judiciary to make and implement guidelines to put an end to child trafficking.

The saddest part is that these trafficked children are not only deprived of their rights to education and saving from exploitation and abuse, but also, they are also deprived of their right to health and to choose their life opportunities. Also, children in the sex industry may become serious source of dangerous diseases as they are directly exposed to sexually transmitted infections, including HIV/AIDS. This is an essential issue which has to be brought into lime-light

The Government has the resources and authority to implement the law, while community-based organizations have the grass-roots level contacts and trust necessary to facilitate this implementation. Moreover, Non-Governmental Groups can act as a watchdog on government programs, keeping vigil for corruption, waste, and apathy. Neither standing alone is sufficient. Child trafficking is a vast, pernicious, and long-standing social ill, and the tenacity of that must be attacked with similar tenacity; anything less than total commitment is certain to fail.

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