



HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR CHEAP LABOUR

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Abstract: *Physical and sexual violence are common forms of abuse that those impacted by human trafficking face. The growing collection of research reveals that victims of extreme abuse often suffer from serious and long-lasting health consequences. Fractures, gashes, and mutilations, along with persistent discomfort and headaches, dramatic weight loss, and signs of chronic and infectious illnesses, have all been connected to trafficking. Women who have been trafficked or who have been the victims of sexual assault or abuse may have issues related to reproduction and sex. Mental health issues, including such comment stress disorder, melancholy, anxiety, and suicidal thoughts, are among trafficking's long-term effects on health.*

Keywords: *Slavery, Sexual, Child Labour, Soldiers, Drugs, Bonded Labour, Domestic Work.*

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Introduction

It is estimated that some 25 million individuals throughout the world are victims of "modern slavery" [International Labor Organization, 2017]. In many industries, including agricultural, mining, fishing, industrial labour, domestic service, and forced sex work, migrant workers, including men, women, and children, are subjected to abuse and exploitation [International Labor Organization., 2017]. The elimination of modern slavery is included as one of the Sustainable Development Goals for 2030, yet concrete steps towards preventing trafficking and aiding victims have yet to be taken. We think that a better knowledge of the elements that may be changed and the causal pathways that lead to trafficking in various settings and among various populations is essential for effective anti-trafficking operations.

Health professionals have been slow to respond to trafficking in persons despite the obvious negative effects on victims' health [Zimmerman C, Kiss L., 2017]. According to research on domestic violence, medical professionals are often the first non-family contact for abused women. Many federal and international organisations have developed recommendations after realizing that hospitals provide an ideal opportunity for trained staff to identify, support, and refer trafficking survivors to appropriate assistance. For instance, the Department of Health in the United Kingdom has supported research to help guide medical interventions. The United States Ministry of Health and Human Services has



recently launched a training course called SOAR (Stop, Observe, Ask, React) to assist healthcare personnel better care for those who have been trafficked.

Health ministries and international organizations like the World Health Organization (WHO) have been disappointingly slow to recognize the health risks posed by modern slavery. There is a lack of evidence for preventative measures, especially assessments and studies that concentrate on interventions [Zimmerman C, Borland R, 2009]. “Human trafficking and modern slavery should be addressed as a global health issue due to the magnitude of the problem and the consequences associated with it.” That’s why it’s important that evaluations of other public health concerns, including violence, smoking, and obesity, inform and inform prevention and intervention strategies.

The word “trafficking” is often used to describe the unlawful trade of goods. Human trafficking is the illegal trade of human beings for the purpose of exploitation (sexual, economic, or both) (Lal, 2021). By definition, human trafficking occurs when one person obtains the permission of another person over whom they exercise complete control through the use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, falsification, deception, misuse of authority or vulnerability, or the promise or receipt of financial or other benefits. (Ray, 2007).

1. Human Trafficking Promoting Modern Day Slavery

Studies on human trafficking and contemporary slavery [International Labour Organization, 2011] included case studies, in-depth investigations of survivors, and methodologies for assessing worldwide prevalence. The naming, defining, and describing of the phenomenon benefited greatly from this effort. The reports emphasised the plight of victims, provided progressive reactions from law enforcement, and revealed the worldwide scale of the issue.

Human trafficking and contemporary slavery are broad words that include many various types of exploitation, each of which is likely to have a varying impact on different demographics. Similarly, the activities associated with trafficking span a wide spectrum, from those associated with forced sex work to those associated with other forms of forced and exploited labour, which may pose serious health and safety risks.

Around 50,000 victims of human trafficking were uncovered and reported by 148 countries in 2018. Fifty percent of the victims were sexual slaves and forty eight percent were forced labourers. Women continue to make up the majority of victims. The majority of victims of human trafficking are women (46%), followed by girls (19%). Three out of every four casualties are children. Number of boys identified as victims of trafficking surged fivefold in last fifteen years (Nation, 2021). There are 16.45 million children in India between the ages of 0 and 6, and 37.24 million children between the ages of 0 and 14, with females making up 48 percent of the latter group. India has the largest number of children and teenagers anywhere in the world. In 2018, there have been 435 documented occurrences of child trafficking with 1042 victims. Of them, 42 were children being sold into prostitution, accounting for 54 total victims. Eight cases of underage girls being forced into prostitution all involved female buyers. Meghalaya, Bengal, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, and Gangtok were among the states that requested clarification on this matter. (Yadav, 2021).

Intervention-focused concerns concerning modifiable elements in the causal pathways to human trafficking in various settings and for various groups need to be addressed immediately by researchers. So, the institutions and practises that permit exploitation and leave people with very little agency must be given significant thought. Growing wealth disparities, rising corporate dominance, declining worker power, exploitative labour recruiting techniques, and governance arrangements that favour companies or employers over employees’ rights are all examples of complex structural elements that exist and combine to create labour exploitation.

Among the more recent areas of intervention research is the study of social safeguards like monetary transfer programs, open methods of labor recruitment, employee socially responsible reporting (as contrasted to previously existing social responsibility programmes), and more equal and fair labour migrant legislation in destination locations.



2. In roads and Interventions to Addressing Human Trafficking

The field of anti-trafficking research is only getting started. Researchers and practitioners must collaborate to create intervention frameworks that take into account the true complexity and actual difficulties of combating human trafficking if any progress is to be made.

In India, there are still cases of forced child labour. While children in India under the age of 14 are legally able to work in some industries (such as agriculture), they are frequently exploited for bonded labor and domestic work. It is very uncommon for families to have debts to moneylenders and employers that they cannot pay off without using their children as bonded labourers in brick and stone quarries.

They are often restrained in labour by devices that make it impossible for them to run away and ensure that they obey their superiors. Others might be held captive by verbal, psychological, or sexual abuse. To make a living, children in rural India's stone quarries, brick kilns, and tea plantations, as well as households, are sometimes exploited and made to labor in dangerous situations for little to no compensation. When people are coerced into the job at a young age, they lose their childhood and their independence.

Despite the fact that children are routinely mistreated, abused, and sexually molested in their roles as domestic workers in middle-class families, they are guaranteed high salary. "This kind of trafficking is difficult to detect since it often takes place in private dwellings where there is little to no official oversight. Thousands of women are trafficked from rural areas of India to urban areas, where they work as domestic servants" (Gautam, 2021). They are forcibly relocated from one country to another via the use of threats, fraud, lying, compulsion, etc. Domestic slavery most often affects women and children. Nonetheless, domestic help is restricted from leaving the residence without the employer's express authorization. They are helpless since they can't act independently of their masters. Three hundred sixty-four cases of domestic slavery were documented in 2019 [Bhandari, 2021].

3. Conclusion

Many people are speaking out about the need to put measures in place to combat human trafficking, and we applaud their efforts. Strong theories and implementation techniques based on evidence concerning causal processes and outcomes are necessary before treatments are exposed to resource-intensive assessments.

Researchers and practitioners must work together to transform global good intent into evidence based intervention strategies if the worldwide burden of labour exploitation is to be reduced in the future. Hence, we may go beyond shallow, patchwork approaches to the global, multifaceted problem of human trafficking and modern slavery.

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