

A Study on Nature and Magnitude of Trafficking in Andhra Pradesh

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ABSTRACT

Trafficking refers to the movement of men, women and children from one place to another through force, coercion or deception into situations of their economic and sexual exploitation. The UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (known as the Palermo Protocol adopted in November 2000) defines trafficking as: 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 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 service, slavery or practice similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organ (UNO, 2000). Against this background, the study has been undertaken on nature and magnitude of trafficking in Andhra Pradesh.

The life of trafficked victims will hardly be in their own hands rather they are being forced to live a life dictated by the traffickers, brothel owners, customers and the law enforcing agencies. This chapter tries to capture the living conditions of the trafficked victims while they were into prostitution. The

details covered in the chapter include, how they are trafficked, details of the traffickers, how the victims were trafficked, how they reached the destination of trafficking, how they were treated during their stay at brothel houses, how customers behaved with them, how they earned money.

Table-1: Taken away from home Vs. Place of residence

Place of Residence	Where did you taken away from your home		Total
	Known place	Unknown place	
Urban	118	41	159
	47.2%	16.4%	63.6%
Rural	74	17	91
	29.6%	6.8%	36.4%
Total	192	58	250
	76.8%	23.2%	100.0%

$\chi^2=1.640$, $df=1$, $P < 0.130$, Not Significant at 0.01 level

In the process of trafficking, where did you taken away from your home. Trafficking involves some times smuggled the women by unknowingly from one place to another place. The table depicts that one third (76.8 per cent) of the respondents taken away to their known place. Whereas, 23.2 per cent of the respondents are taken away to unknown place.

The chi-square table shows that there is no relation between place of residence and taken away from their home. Hence, statistically there is no significant difference at 0.05 levels.

Table-2: Person involved with trafficking Vs. Education

Education	Who are the persons may be trafficker or involved with trafficking.					Total
	Gang	Relative	Neighbour/ Villager	Known broker	Unknown broker	
Illiterate	20	9	21	79	9	138
	8.0%	3.6%	8.4%	31.6%	3.6%	55.2%
Neo-Literate	5	14	7	13	2	41
	2.0%	5.6%	2.8%	5.2%	0.8%	16.4%
Primary	3	0	7	14	2	26
	1.2%	0.0%	2.8%	5.6%	0.8%	10.4%

Secondary	0	13	1	2	0	16
	0.0%	5.2%	0.4%	0.8%	0.0%	6.4%
SSC & above	6	3	1	16	3	29
	2.4%	1.2%	0.4%	6.4%	1.2%	11.6%
Total	34	39	37	124	16	250
	13.6%	15.6%	14.8%	49.6%	6.4%	100.0%

$\chi^2=85.568, df=16, P < 0.000, \text{Significant at } 0.01 \text{ level}$

For being trafficking, majority the gangs and middle men involved in the racket and transported to the destiny. The table depicted that half of the respondents (49.6 per cent) are contacted with known broker and he himself moved the women safely to the destiny place. Whereas, 15.6 per cent 14.8 percent are moved through relatives and neighbours for their destiny respectively. About 13.6 per cent moved through gang and remaining 6.4 percent are moved through unknown broker.

As it can be seen that women who are initiated into trafficking are from family members, relatives, friends, neighbours and brokers. As their earnings are scanty and

cannot make them to meet their two ends, they have been initiated for financial benefits and entered into the trade.

The chi-square table 2 revealed the relationship between education and Who are the persons may be trafficker or involved with trafficking. There is a relationship in between education and Who are the persons may be trafficker or involved with trafficking and opinions are different. It is statistically significant at 0.01 level.

Table-3: Reasons for take away Vs. Marital status

Marital status	What are the reasons for take away				Total
	For domestic work	For marriage	Employment	Prostitution	
Married	12	22	27	100	161
	4.8%	8.8%	10.8%	40.0%	64.4%
Unmarried	3	4	4	28	39
	1.2%	1.6%	1.6%	11.2%	15.6%
Widow	4	1	4	25	34
	1.6%	.4%	1.6%	10.0%	13.6%
Divorced	1	3	3	9	16
	.4%	1.2%	1.2%	3.6%	6.4%
Total	20	30	38	162	250
	8.0%	12.0%	15.2%	64.8%	100.0%

$\chi^2=6.471, df=9, P < 0.692, \text{Not Significant at } 0.01 \text{ level}$

It is observed form the table 3that purpose and intention of trafficking are majority to put the trafficked women into prostitution, sexual exploitation followed by forced labour, slavery and servitude. The respective of responses of women 64.8 per cent for prostitution followed by 15.2 per cent are employment and 12.0 percent are to get marriage. About 8.0 per cent are for domestic work.

The chi-square table 3 portrays the relationship between marital status and What are the reasons for take away. There is no relationship in between marital status and reasons for take away and the opinions of respondents are same. It is statistically no significant at 0.01 level.

Table-4: Motivated to trafficking Vs. Place of residence

Place of Residence	How you were motivated				Total
	Voluntary	Allurement	By force	Any other	
Urban	66	64	19	10	159
	26.4%	25.6%	7.6%	4.0%	63.6%
Rural	46	30	11	4	91
	18.4%	12.0%	4.4%	1.6%	36.4%
Total	112	94	30	14	250
	44.8%	37.6%	12.0%	5.6%	100.0%

$\chi^2=2.244, df=3, P < 0.523, \text{Not Significant at } 0.01 \text{ level}$

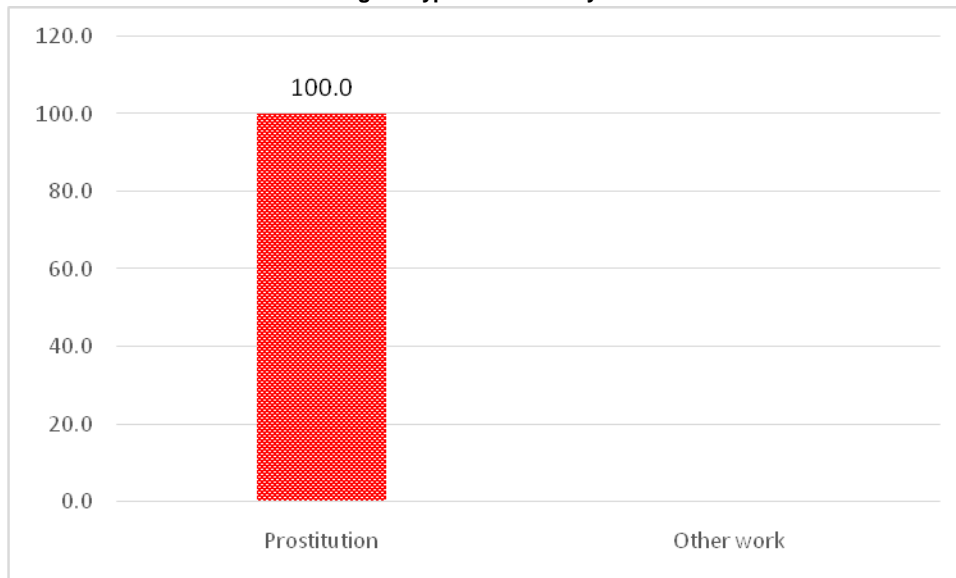
It can be seen from the table that 44.8 per cent of the respondents are trafficked to voluntarily for the purposes to their work followed by 37.6 per cent are trafficked with allurements. About 12.0 per cent are trafficked by force and 5.6 per cent are trafficked by any other such as paying money etc.

The chi-square table 4 revealed that there is no relation between place of residence and How you were taken away. Hence, statistically there is no significant difference at 0.05 levels.

Table-5: Type of work carry out

Sl.No	Type of work	Frequency	Percent
1	Prostitution	250	100.0
2	Other work	0	0.0

Fig -1: Type of work carry out



The researcher gathered information on which type of work carried out after trafficked. All most all the respondents reported that engaged in sex work. However, the trafficker

promised to the women for deploy in different types work, but after trafficking they have to carry out sex work.

Table-6: Type of functioning for Human Trafficking Vs. Place of residence

Human Trafficking	Place of Residence		Total
	Urban	Rural	
Brothel house	51	29	80
	20.4%	11.6%	32.0%
Lodges	47	15	62
	18.8%	6.0%	24.8%
Flats in apartments	36	18	54
	14.4%	7.2%	21.6%
Massage centre	13	17	30
	5.2%	6.8%	12.0%
Near Bus station	7	5	12
	2.8%	2.0%	4.8%
Near Railway station	5	7	12
	2.0%	2.8%	4.8%
Total	159	91	250
	63.6%	36.4%	100.0%

$\chi^2=12.171, df=5, P < 0.033, \text{Significant at } 0.01 \text{ level}$

It is observed from table 6 that of majority of respondents 80 (32.0 per cent) of total respondents (250) are using brothel

house as a functioning place for human trafficking followed by Lodges (24.8 per cent), massage centre (12.0 per cent), near

bus station (4.8 per cent), near railway station (4.8 per cent).As it reveals that majority of the respondents are using brothel house as functioning places for human trafficking.

The chi square test revealed that there is a relationship in between Human Trafficking and place of residence. Hence, there is statistically difference association between urban and rural areas and Human Trafficking at 0.01 level.

Table-7: Timings of the work Vs. Marital status

Marital Status	Timings of the work				Total
	8 Hours	12 Hours	18 Hours	Any other	
Married	21	11	123	6	161
	8.4%	4.4%	49.2%	2.4%	64.4%
Unmarried	0	7	28	4	39
	.0%	2.8%	11.2%	1.6%	15.6%
Widow	5	2	25	2	34
	2.0%	.8%	10.0%	.8%	13.6%
Divorced	3	1	12	0	16
	1.2%	.4%	4.8%	.0%	6.4%
Total	29	21	188	12	250
	11.6%	8.4%	75.2%	4.8%	100.0%

$\chi^2=14.610$, $df=9$, $P < 0.102$, Not Significant at 0.01 level

As regards to timings of the work for the sex work, it depends upon demand and their age. The majority (75.2 per cent) are working 18 hours. About 11.6 per cent of the respondents are working 8 hours followed by 8.4 per cent are working for 12 hours.

The chi-square table 7 revealed the relationship between marital status and Timings of the work. There is no relationship in between marital status and Timings of the work and their opinions are same. It is statistically no significant at 0.01 level.

Table-8: Daily earnings of the Respondents Vs. Caste

Earnings	Caste				Total
	OC	BC	SC	ST	
< - 500	0	10	6	0	16
	.0%	4.0%	2.4%	.0%	6.4%
501 - 1000	6	33	5	5	49
	2.4%	13.2%	2.0%	2.0%	19.6%
1001 - 1500	12	33	3	5	53
	4.8%	13.2%	1.2%	2.0%	21.2%
1501 - 2000	21	77	16	10	124
	8.4%	30.8%	6.4%	4.0%	49.6%
2001 - >	1	4	2	1	8
	.4%	1.6%	.8%	.4%	3.2%
Total	40	157	32	21	250
	16.0%	62.8%	12.8%	8.4%	100.0%

$\chi^2=17.669$, $df=12$, $P < 0.126$, Not Significant at 0.01 level

About 49.6 per cent of the victims were able to earn up to Rs. 1501 -2000 per day whereas 21.2 per cent of the victims earned more than Rs.1001 - 1500 per day and 19.6 per cent of the victims were able to earn between Rs. 500 - Rs.1000 per day. It can also be seen that 6.4 per cent were earning less than Rs.500. The extent of income can be analyzed that they had to pay several persons.

The chi-square table 8 observed that the relationship between caste and Daily earnings of the Respondents. There is no relationship in between caste wise categories and Daily earnings of the Respondents and their opinions are same. It is statistically no significant at 0.01 level.

Table-9: Problem face in the work place Vs. Caste

Caste	What type of problem do you face in the work place					Total
	Physical Abuse	Sexual Abuse	Psychological Abuse	Financial Abuse	Didn't say anything	
OC	18	11	6	4	1	40
	7.2%	4.4%	2.4%	1.6%	.4%	16.0%
BC	69	43	24	15	6	157
	27.6%	17.2%	9.6%	6.0%	2.4%	62.8%
SC	15	5	9	1	2	32
	6.0%	2.0%	3.6%	.4%	.8%	12.8%
ST	8	8	5	0	0	21
	3.2%	3.2%	2.0%	.0%	.0%	8.4%
Total	110	67	44	20	9	250
	44.0%	26.8%	17.6%	8.0%	3.6%	100.0%

$\chi^2=10.700$, $df=12$, $P < 0.555$, Not Significant at 0.01 level

Nearly half of the sample respondents faced physical abuses, followed by 26.8 per cent are faced sexual abuse during prostitution and 17.6 per cent psychological abuse. A mere 8.0 per cent face financial abuse. And the rest 3.6 per cent victims were not ready to share their experiences regarding the abuse faced by them at work place.

The various types of treatments received by the victims during the initial days. The victims were badly beaten and isolated from others until they accepted to do prostitution and raped by the goons of the brothel owner. A few of the victims did not face many problems from brothel owner because they willfully accepted to do prostitution. Nearly, Physical attributes leaves them with eye damage, lung diseases stunted growth and a susceptibility to arthritis as they grow older.

The chi-square table 9 revealed the relationship between caste and type of problems faced in the work place. There is no

relationship in between caste and type of problems faced in the work place and their opinions are same. It is statistically no significant at 0.01 level.

1. Conclusion

The present study reveals that, nature and magnitude of the trafficking how the women are trafficking. The majority of the women are being promised by the traffickers for better future. The victims are being paid some amount to continue in their places. The earning of the respondents depends upon their age. The respondents are being facing physical, psychological problems and many times they often face the sexual abuse by the customers. The majority are felt that they work under very bad conditions and majority hours are waiting for customers to engaged in sex work.

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