Reasons for Child trafficking with special reference to Chennai

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ABSTRACT--Child trafficking is one of the forms of human trafficking. Trafficking in ladies and youngsters is one of the most exceedingly awful misuses of human rights. Be that as it may, it is exceptionally hard to appraise the size of the marvel as trafficking is firmly identified with youngster work, fortified work, tyke marriage, seizing and kidnapping and prostitution despite the fact that these wonders can exist likewise free of trafficking. The objective of the study is to understand about the existence of child trafficking with regard to area and to identify the reason for child trafficking. Survey has been taken through convenient sampling method to validate this research. 1480 samples were collected. This paper has endeavored to break down the nature, causes, modes and volume of trafficking in a nation that has as of late turned into an easy prey in the South Asian locale for trafficking in people. India has neglected to conform to certain universal models to battle the wrongdoing. The paper features the need to build up a multidimensional approach and concentrates consideration on basic components of trafficking for prescribing important stratagems to counter the social malevolence.

Keywords--Humantrafficking, child trafficking, sex, child marriage, kidnapping, prostitution

I. INTRODUCTION

Child trafficking will transfer the child for the purpose of slavery or forced labour. A large number of men, ladies and youngsters are casualties of human trafficking for sexual, constrained work and different types of abuse around the world. The human and people who living in it monetary expenses of this take a massive toll on people what's more, networks. By traditionalist gauges, the cost of trafficking as far as underpayment of wages and selecting charges is over $20 billion. The expenses to human capital are likely difficult to measure. The issue of trafficking mostly women, girls and children are trafficked used for the prostitution, abuse, and revenue purpose (like begging). Valuation of girls is so unreasonably bad in some States in India. Literacy will help to decrease this problem. Currently age of being trafficked is those who are less than five. 3.6% likewise between age 6-10 were trafficked and age of 11-18 age trafficking increased mostly to 25.6% and an age of being trafficked 19-25 years is 25.01%. In Chennai nearly 48% of trafficked women were sold for commercial sex exploitation in Tamil Nadu. A recent study conducted among over 1500 victims of trafficking has showed that 3.6 percent of them were sold when

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they are less than five years, 12.9 percentages of them were between 6 and 10 years. Youngster trafficking can be characterized as the procedure of unlawfully transporting, exchanging, or harboring a man underneath the age of 18 years, with the end goal of abuse. This issue is common in most creating nations because of permeable fringes and feeble local laws to counter the issue. There are different reasons for tyke trafficking like absence of business, neediness, low level of instruction, a breakdown of social structure, and so forth tyke trafficking is an infringement of the psychological and physical trustworthiness of a tyke. Tyke trafficking is exceptionally powerful, with the traffickers utilizing new strategies consistently to bait a youngster far from his home and after that offer him in the market. Kid trafficking incorporates physical and sexual brutality, and it disregards the privilege of a tyke to experience childhood in a sound situation. In India as well, the quantity of such frequencies have gone up, in spite of the fact that the correct figures are not known.

II.   OBJECTIVES

- To understand about the existence of child trafficking with regard to area
- To find out the usage of trafficking children
- To identify the reason for child trafficking
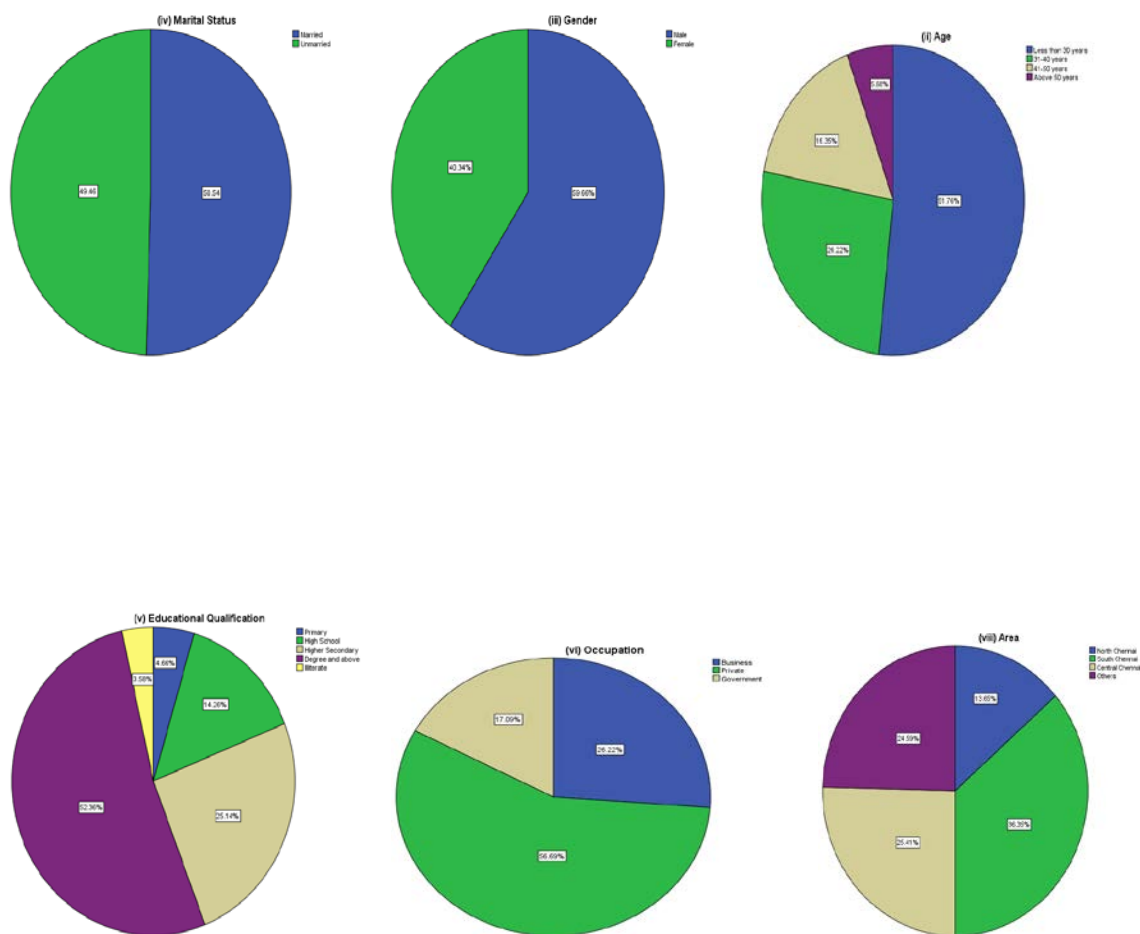
III.   LITERATURE REVIEW

(Chopra 2015)The author reviewed about the child rights and their low income and various causes that affects child labour including child trafficking and its deals with childhood maltreatment in low-income. V.jordan. Greenbaum Katherine yun, Jonathan todres (2018) analysed and undergoes research deeply on child trafficking-and policy, the researcher notices that health care play important role in its training, approaching and comprehensive response to victimization.   Sri Krishna Deva Rao(2017) explored the-children trafficking leads to make them as child labour, in Bangladesh is highly populated country and he describes poverty is main cause for this reason and no way or opportunity to go school. The major reason is to fulfil their needs like food. Bangladesh is most affected country, according to the researcher. Tanmay Sanyal(2017)The author opinion about Human Trafficking is bane to our country ,Sex Tourism, Mutilation, Index, Tire Placement, Laws. Legal against human trafficking in India is inadequate. :john pandiyaraj(2017)The author described about trafficking of children or the sale of children is a form of human trafficking in Chennai city and is defined as the "recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, and/or receipt" of a child for the purpose of exploitation and international labourorganisation denotes that million of people are trafficked .therefore we it mainly to know that Chennai is one of the leading human trafficking hubs in our country.and we have to aware about these so we can avoid child kidnapping.ArchitShivam(2017The author found out the mainly about trafficking the children , violations, an organized crime, human rights, and Rights to live,He mainly tells about the modern form of slavery. Many countries are against child trafficking and main it is transnational organized crime. It is fastest growing organised crime which is transnational The laws also often do not impose an adequate punishment on the traffickers, pimps, brothel-keepers or clients.GauravHooda and Gauri shirkshandez(2017)The author explained about: Human Trafficking, Bonded Labour, Sex-Trafficking, Human

Rights, Women india critical analysis law against trafficking in India but it caused for the most significant of the human right violations contending the law with problems like sex-trafficking, torture & rape, prostitution and forced labourarSanjoy Roy, Chandan chandan (2017)The authors examined cleanly about the reasons for Trafficking of women and children mainly for sex and prostitution , child labour, and reveal the silence of human rights in vulnerable group in our country.

IV. METHODOLOGY

Descriptive research is used. Convenient sampling method is used in this study to collect the samples. 1480 samples were collected. This study used independent sample t test, ANOVA, and chi square for the analysis. Survey is conducted in Chennai.

Analysis and Discussion

Hypothesis 1: Existence of child trafficking is based on Area of the respondent

Table 1: Cross tabulation – Existence of Child Trafficking and Area

		Existence of Child To rafficking		Total
		Yes	No	
Area	North Chennai	132	70	202
		65.30%	34.70%	100.00%
		8.90%	4.70%	13.60%
	South Chennai	296	242	538
		55.00%	45.00%	100.00%
		20.00%	16.40%	36.40%
	Central Chennai	219	157	376
		58.20%	41.80%	100.00%
		14.80%	10.60%	25.40%
	Others	224	140	364
		61.50%	38.50%	100.00%
		15.10%	9.50%	24.60%
Total		871	609	1480
		58.90%	41.10%	100.00%
		58.90%	41.10%	100.00%

Source: Primary data

Table 2: Chi Square test: Existence of Child Trafficking and Area

	Value	df	p-value
Pearson Chi-Square	7.925	3	0.048

Source: Primary data

Using Chi square test, it was found that p value is less than 0.05, which shows that null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, there is significant association between existence of child trafficking and area of the respondent. It shows that among the mentioned areas North Chennai has more children trafficking.

Hypothesis 2: Level of agreeability regarding reasons for child trafficking among the educational qualification groups.

Table 3: ANOVA for Reasons of Child Trafficking and Educational Qualification

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Lack of employment opportunities	Between Groups	12.358	4	3.090	2.825	.024
	Within Groups	1612.885	1475	1.093		
	Total	1625.243	1479			
Poor social status	Between Groups	3.362	4	.841	1.151	.331
	Within Groups	1077.524	1475	.731		
	Total	1080.886	1479			
Economic deprivation	Between Groups	14.305	4	3.576	3.892	.004
	Within Groups	1355.338	1475	.919		
	Total	1369.643	1479			
Political uprising	Between Groups	1.548	4	.387	.455	.769
	Within Groups	1254.257	1475	.850		
	Total	1255.805	1479			
Ignorance of parents	Between Groups	9.551	4	2.388	2.347	.053
	Within Groups	1500.839	1475	1.018		
	Total	1510.389	1479			
Over crowd	Between Groups	1.882	4	.471	.484	.748
	Within Groups	1435.360	1475	.973		
	Total	1437.243	1479			

Source: Primary data

Using ANOVA it was analysed whether the level of agreeability regarding reasons for child trafficking varies with the educational qualification groups. Since the p value is greater than 0.05 except lack of employment opportunities (0.024) and economic deprivation (0.004), it was found that there is no significant difference in the mean scores of level of agreeability regarding reasons for child trafficking among the educational qualification groups.

Hypothesis 3: Opinion on Usage of trafficking children differs based on the gender

Table 4: Usage of Trafficking Children and Gender

	Gender	N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
Reasons	Male	883	2.32	0.923	.031
	Female	597	2.28	0.882	.036

Source: Primary data

Table 5: Independent Sample t test: Usage of Trafficking Children and Gender

	Value	df	p-value
Independent Sample t test	3.557	1478	0.060

Source: Primary data

Using Independent sample t test, it was found that p value is greater than 0.05, which shows that null hypothesis is accepted. Therefore, there is no significant difference between the usage of trafficking children and the gender. Both male and female agree to the mentioned usage of trafficking children.

Hypothesis 4: Opinion on Category of kidnapped children is based on age of the respondent

Table 6: Cross tabulation – Category of Kidnapped Children and Age

		Category of kidnapped children				Total
		Rich	Upper Middle Class	Lower Middle Class	Poor	
Age	Less than 30 years	113	256	263	134	766
		14.80%	33.40%	34.30%	17.50%	100.00%
		7.60%	17.30%	17.80%	9.10%	51.80%
	31-40 years	43	139	121	85	388
		11.10%	35.80%	31.20%	21.90%	100.00%
		2.90%	9.40%	8.20%	5.70%	26.20%
	41-50 years	51	79	76	36	242
		21.10%	32.60%	31.40%	14.90%	100.00%
		3.40%	5.30%	5.10%	2.40%	16.40%
	Above 50	13	23	30	18	84

	years	15.50%	27.40%	35.70%	21.40%	100.00%
		0.90%	1.60%	2.00%	1.20%	5.70%
Total		220	497	490	273	1480
		14.90%	33.60%	33.10%	18.40%	100.00%

Source: Primary data

Table 7: Chi Square test: Category of Kidnapped Children and Age

	Value	df	p-value
Pearson Chi-Square	17.791	9	0.038

Source: Primary data

Using Chi square test, it was found that p value is less than 0.05, which shows that null hypothesis is rejected. Therefore, there is significant association between category of kidnapped children and age of the respondent. Majority of the respondent's opinion is that upper and lower middle class children are kidnapped.

V.   CONCLUSION

Human trafficking is a to a great degree fragile issue and to address the issue a broad method is required. The purpose of the governing body should be towards social reintegration and rebuilding efforts of the losses. The need of incredible significance is to approve more stringent laws. Interest at the nearby and the national level will similarly help the administering body with presenting laws which are at standard with worldwide rules. The administration has embraced different activities to battle the issue of trafficking in kids. These activities have been attempted based on the suggestion of the National Commission for Women, Central Advisory Committee on Child Prostitution, the Supreme Court and different other non-legislative association who have been fighting the issue for a considerable length of time. One of the nodal Ministry of Government of India, the Ministry of Women and Child Development, which manages different issues identifying with ladies and youngsters, likewise concocted the National Pan of Action to Combat Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children and Women in the year 1998 to handle the issue of trafficking. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has additionally coordinated the Secretaries of Department of Women and Child. Government should take strict action on it.andi suggest others researcher to make an research on women empowerment Mainlychild trafficking is big burden people have to aware and want to against it.and through education we have to educate our children about safety measures and self defence.

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