

CHAPTER 7

FINDINGS CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

FINDINGS

Here are the comprehensive findings from the interpretation of the primary data collected and analyzed:

Analytical Findings

1. Location of Abduction:

- as per the response of victim if available and in case they are not available response of family members, the majority of response (221) revealed that victims were taken from unknown places, emphasizing the clandestine nature of child trafficking. Only a small fraction (4) mentioned being taken from known places.

2. Abductor Identification:

- A miscellany of individuals or entities were identified as abductors. While 108 respondents mentioned unknown abductors, 66 identified known individuals, 28 mentioned villagers or neighbors, and 23 cited agencies.

3. Reasons for child Trafficking:

- The primary reasons for trafficking varied. The majority (110) mentioned trafficking for domestic help, followed by trafficking for marriage (87), study (7), and job (19) purpose which highlights the diverse nature of victimization.

4. Type of Work Carried Out:

- the victims or other Respondents reported children to be engaged in various types of work after abduction The most prevalent was domestic help (92), followed by prostitution (57) and working in factories (67) which clarify the dreadful interest of the traffickers.

5. Working Hours:

- A substantial number of respondents reported working for 12 hours (143), followed by 14 hours (39) and 6 hours (25). Additionally, 18 respondents mentioned other working hours which is suggestive to note that children were exploited mentally and physically.

6. Remuneration:

- The majority (178) reported not being paid for their work. Only 41 respondents mentioned being fully paid, and six reported receiving partial payment.

7. Awareness of Trafficking:

- A significant portion (107) of respondents was aware that they had been trafficked for work. However, 43 were not aware, and 75 couldn't definitively say whether they were aware or not because they were given false statements and were carried away unknowingly.

8. Workplace Problems:

- Respondents were asked about problems they encountered and they reported facing various problems at the workplace. Physical abuse was the most prevalent (89), followed by torture (78) and monetary problems (53).

9. Returning Home:

- Respondents utilized different means to return home. Personal efforts were the most common (97), followed by seeking help from the police (107) and assistance from others (21) but only few were successful.

10. Current Aspirations:

- The majority of respondents expressed a desire to study (129), followed by staying at home (68) and working (19). Nine respondents mentioned other aspirations.

11.Awareness of Anti-Trafficking Laws:

- A significant majority (164) of respondents were aware of specific laws addressing human trafficking. However, 17 respondents stated that there were no such laws, and 34 expressed uncertainties about presence of such legal policy.

These findings collectively paint a vivid picture of the varied experiences and challenges faced by individuals affected by trafficking. They underscore the urgent need for comprehensive awareness campaigns, legal literacy initiatives, and targeted support systems to address the multifaceted issue of human trafficking effectively.

Statistical Findings

1. Awareness about specific laws regarding human trafficking in the selected region
 - Gender and awareness: The null hypothesis is accepted hence there is no impact of gender of respondents on awareness about specific laws regarding human trafficking in the selected region.
 - Class of respondents and awareness: The null hypothesis is rejected; hence There is a significant impact of class of respondents on awareness about specific laws regarding human trafficking in the selected region.
 - District of respondents and awareness: The null hypothesis is accepted; hence there is no significant relationship between district of respondents on awareness about specific laws regarding human trafficking in the selected region
2. Prevention of Child trafficking
 - The null hypothesis is rejected that the two attributes under study have no association and so we can infer that there is no significant relationship between involvement of trafficker and proper process for preventing child trafficking.
3. Perception of respondents
 - The null hypothesis is rejected and so it is inferred that there is a significant relationship between gender and perception of respondents regarding reason of child trafficking

4. The analysis reflects a collective call for comprehensive strategies that involve education, awareness campaigns, and robust legal frameworks to address the multifaceted challenges posed by child trafficking.
5. The interpretations provided offer a comprehensive view of the responses categorized by gender regarding various factors contributing to child trafficking with their agree, neutral and disagree behavior. Across the spectrum of perceptions, it's evident that both male and female respondents hold distinct views on these issues. In terms of lack of education, a higher number of male respondents agreed with this factor compared to female respondents. Similarly, concerning the ignorance of parents, a notable proportion of both genders expressed agreement, with male respondents exhibiting slightly higher levels of agreement. However, concerning dropout rates from schools, the disagreement responses were considerably higher among both male and female respondents, indicating differing perspectives on the role of education in mitigating child trafficking. This divergence in opinion is further reflected in responses related to the absence of preventive laws and the role of media, where disagreement responses outweigh agreement and neutrality. These cumulative findings underscore the complexity of addressing child trafficking, highlighting the need for nuanced interventions that consider diverse perspectives and prioritize areas where awareness or consensus may be lacking. By understanding these perceptions and attitudes, policymakers and advocates can tailor strategies to effectively combat child trafficking while addressing the underlying societal factors contributing to its persistence.

CONCLUSION

The comprehensive analysis of the data from the provided tables offers profound insights into the complex and multifaceted issue of human trafficking. The respondents, primarily victims or their families, provide a mosaic of experiences, challenges, and perceptions related to trafficking. Here are key conclusions drawn from the interpreted data:

1. Vulnerability and Exploitation:
 - The respondents, often from economically vulnerable backgrounds, faced diverse forms of exploitation, including forced labor, domestic servitude, and prostitution.
 - The majority reported being taken from unknown places by unknown individuals, highlighting the covert and clandestine nature of trafficking.
2. Educational and Economic Factors:
 - Illiteracy and limited educational attainment were prevalent among the respondents, emphasizing the correlation between education and vulnerability to trafficking.
 - Economic challenges, such as unemployment and reliance on low-income occupations, contributed to the susceptibility of individuals to exploitation.
3. Awareness and Understanding:
 - A significant number of respondents were aware of being trafficked, but a substantial portion expressed uncertainty or lacked awareness, indicating the need for enhanced education and awareness campaigns.
4. Work Conditions and Abuse:
 - The respondents faced long working hours, often without remuneration, and reported various forms of abuse, including physical abuse and torture, underscoring the harsh conditions associated with trafficking.
5. Return and Aspirations:
 - Many respondents sought assistance from the police or managed to return home personally, reflecting resilience and agency.
 - Aspirations for the future primarily revolved around studying, suggesting a desire for personal growth and recovery.
6. Legal Awareness:
 - A significant majority of respondents were aware of specific laws regarding human trafficking, emphasizing the importance of legal frameworks in addressing this issue.

7. Challenges and Gaps:

- While legal frameworks exist, there are gaps in awareness, as evidenced by respondents expressing uncertainty or a lack of knowledge about specific laws.
- The diverse reasons for trafficking, including domestic help, marriage, and employment, highlight the need for targeted interventions addressing different forms of exploitation.

8. Recommendations:

- Strengthening educational opportunities and awareness campaigns to empower vulnerable communities.
- Enhancing legal literacy and ensuring effective implementation of anti-trafficking laws.
- Collaborative efforts involving law enforcement, NGOs, and communities to prevent and address human trafficking.
- Providing support for the education and vocational aspirations of trafficking survivors to facilitate their reintegration into society.

In conclusion, the data underscores the urgency of a comprehensive, multidimensional approach to combat human trafficking. Addressing the root causes, enhancing awareness, and strengthening legal and support systems are crucial elements in the collective effort to eradicate this egregious violation of human rights.

SUGGESTIONS

Based on the findings provided regarding child trafficking, several suggestions can be made for improvement of the situation and prevention of the issue

1. Enhanced Awareness Campaigns:

- Develop and implement comprehensive awareness campaigns targeting vulnerable communities, families, and children to educate them about the dangers and signs of trafficking.

2. Strengthened Education Initiatives:

- Improve access to education, especially for marginalized and economically disadvantaged groups, to empower children with knowledge and skills that can protect them from exploitation.

3. Legal Reforms and Enforcement:

- Strengthen existing laws and policies related to human trafficking, ensuring harsh penalties for perpetrators and effective enforcement mechanisms to deter criminal activities.

4. Community Engagement and Support:

- Foster community involvement and support networks to provide assistance to victims and their families, offering safe spaces and resources for recovery and rehabilitation.

5. Training for Law Enforcement and Frontline Workers:

- Provide specialized training programs for law enforcement officers, social workers, healthcare professionals, and educators to recognize, respond to, and prevent instances of child trafficking.

6. Active role of government and society

7. Training and development of social workers

8. Coordination and Collaboration:

- Facilitate coordination and collaboration among government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and international partners to share information, resources, and best practices in combating child trafficking.

9. Addressing Root Causes:

- Address underlying socio-economic factors such as poverty, inequality, and lack of opportunities, which contribute to the vulnerability of children to trafficking.

10. Victim-Centered Approaches:

- Adopt victim-centered approaches that prioritize the safety, well-being, and rights of trafficked children, providing them with access to healthcare, counseling, legal assistance, and support for reintegration into society.

11. Research and Data Collection:

- Invest in research and data collection efforts to better understand the scope, trends, and dynamics of child trafficking, informing evidence-based interventions and policies.

12. Prevention Programs:

- Develop and implement targeted prevention programs focusing on at-risk populations, including runaway and homeless youth, migrant communities, and children living in conflict-affected areas.

13. Enactment of laws and making process of complain easy

14. Stringent child labor laws

15. Giving due importance to the issue as it is considered to be a socio- economic originated issue

- By implementing these suggestions in a coordinated and comprehensive manner, stakeholders can work towards effectively combating child trafficking and safeguarding the rights and well-being of children globally.
