

CHAPTER 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter includes the methodology of research which is used to conduct study on Child Trafficking in India: A Critical Study of Relevant Preventive Laws with Special Reference to Dahod, Panchmahal and Mahisagar District.

This chapter includes the research design, statement of problem, need of the study, hypothesis to be tested and various components of methodology which helps in conducting a survey by collecting primary data with the help of a structured questionnaire. The tools and techniques used to test the hypothesis are explained in the chapter which helped in carrying out data analysis and infer interpretations to support the theoretical base of the research.

Location of the Study

Selected districts Dahod, Panchmahal and Mahisagar of the Gujarat state were selected for the study.

Significance of the Research

The present study on the research topic is done to find out the menace of child trafficking, its extent and how we can combat it by effectively enforcing the existing laws in India.

National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), states the severity of the evil of child trafficking, it says that eight children were trafficked every day in India in 2021 — for labor, begging and sexual exploitation. These numbers stood at 2,834 cases in 2018; 2,914 in 2019; 2,222 in 2020. And such cases often go unreported due to a lack of awareness about the modalities of trafficking, unawareness towards preventive laws and reluctance to seek police help and socio-economic deprivation.

One child goes missing every eight minutes in India with millions ending up in domestic slavery, sex work and forced labor forced the researcher to undergo the

proposed research in the field of Child Trafficking in India: A Critical Study of Relevant Preventive Laws with Special Reference to Dahod, Panchmahal and Mahisagar District. The focus is to know many matters regarding trafficking of the children, victims, their family members, police officers, NGO workers and rescued client and law enforcement agencies for different district on issues of child trafficking. The assumption here is that the level of awareness about child trafficking and preventive laws is an important indicator that will help to eradicate the evil of the research is undertaken to highlight the issue of child trafficking in creating the awareness among the society for formulation and implementation of legal policy and strict laws to prevent and control crimes related to child trafficking.

There is need to cultivate awareness about different trafficking crimes, form targeted child protection schemes, provide survivors with psychological and emotional support systems during rehabilitation, and offer incentives to keep children in school.

Trafficking of human beings is not a new phenomenon. Historically, it has been linked to slavery which involved the sale and purchase of human beings as chattel, treating them as commodities that could be bought and sold. The owner maintained absolute rights over the slaves, who were considered his private property. Child trafficking is the third largest organized crime after drugs and the arms trade across the global. Child trafficking is a form of modern-day slavery and millions of people around the world, including children and women are victims of this crime. This research will suggest lake of awareness about child trafficking, lack of proper laws and ineffective implementation of laws.

Scope of the Proposed Study

The broad objective of the study is in the context of child trafficking in Middle Gujarat with selected area of reaersch as Dahod, Panchmahal and Mahisagar. The study aims to bring awareness about child trafficking. It will also focus on the concept of Human Rights (recent laws) and preventive measures to eradicate the social evil and strengthen the social structure to report against such cases for the goal of saving innocent children. The study tries to bring out the level of awareness in child trafficking because

it can create a ripple effect and is an important indicator that will affect the stop of child trafficking. For future, awareness in the society and formulation and implementation of strict laws will be necessary to prevent and control crimes related to child trafficking. The quantitative data is collected from NGO workers, Parents, Advocates, Victims (respondents) of three districts (Dahod, Panchmahal, Mahisagar) of the Gujarat state and qualitative data is compiled through observations and personal interaction.

The research tried to examine the infrastructural support system which can prove instrumental in the prevention and control of child trafficking related issues and socio cultural problems. The research helps to understand trafficking as an organized crime and look at legal provisions which could tackle this problem. The main focus of the present study is to gain an in-depth understanding of the causes and consequences of child trafficking and analyze awareness about preventive laws on child trafficking and related matters.

Research Gaps

The review of literature on trafficking identifies the previous contribution of the researchers and manages to establish its occurrence and the consequences. The focus was too shabby and they lacked in-depth analysis of the problem. the problem is to be rationalized in all its dimensions and the responses of various entities involved has to be analyzed for concrete results. In the light of the above review of the literature regarding the social evil of Child Trafficking the present study was propped on child trafficking in Dahod, Panchmahal and Mahisagar districts in middle Gujarat.

One of the major gaps is the lack of research studies based on primary data of child victims or their family members. The previous research is mainly qualitative and could not highlight the awareness about the issue as well as child trafficking laws that can help I prevention. There has been no systematic attempt to gather information on quantitative manner to analyses the actual social perspective.

Research Questions of the Proposed Study

The research questions for this study are the following:

1. What is the nature of issues related to child trafficking?
2. What are the human rights and state-mediated child trafficking awareness programs?
3. What are the perspectives of the society regarding the child trafficking?
4. Who can create awareness about child trafficking cases?
5. What can be done to prevent child trafficking?

Objectives of the Proposed Study

1. To critically assess the awareness about preventive laws against child trafficking in selected area of Gujarat.
2. To examine the role of society to prevent child trafficking.
3. To study preventive measures against child trafficking.
4. To study the perception regarding the child trafficking.
5. To identify critical measures to prevent this practice of child trafficking.
6. To examine the causes and remedies of child trafficking in Panchmahal, Dahod and Mahisagar districts of Gujarat.)

Hypothesis

H₀₁: There is no significant impact of gender of respondents on awareness about specific laws regarding human trafficking in the selected region.

H_{A1}: There is a significant impact of gender of respondents on awareness about specific laws regarding human trafficking in the selected region.

H₀₂: There is no significant impact of class of respondents on awareness about specific laws regarding human trafficking in the selected region.

H_{A2}: There is a significant impact of class of respondents on awareness about specific laws regarding human trafficking in the selected region.

H₀₃: There is no significant relationship between district of respondents on awareness about specific laws regarding human trafficking in the selected region.

H_{A3}: There is a significant relationship between district of respondents on awareness about specific laws regarding human trafficking in the selected region.

H₀₄: There is no significant relationship between involvement of trafficker and proper process for preventing child trafficking

H_{A4}: There is a significant relationship between involvement of trafficker and proper process for preventing child trafficking

H₀₅: There is no significant relationship between gender and perception of respondents regarding reason of child trafficking.

H_{A5}: There is a significant relationship between gender and perception of respondents regarding reason of child trafficking

Sampling Plan

The sampling plan constitutes of the method of selecting sample units for the study in the sample from the target population. This study includes the non- probability sampling plan to select sample units from the population. The sampling technique used to select the sample is purposive sampling where the data was collected from all those who were purposefully selected from selected districts.

The next stage of sampling was carried to select the sample to act as respondents for the further research and the respondents were segregated on the basis of different districts. The later stage of sampling includes survey of the selected sample through survey questionnaire. The tool of data collection is used to collect primary data from the selected respondents and secondary data is collected through published works.

The Process of Research



Fig.3.1: Flow chart for processing the research

The research process starts with identifying a research problem and conducting a literature review to understand the context. The researcher sets research questions, objectives, and hypotheses based on the research problem.

Research Design

The research design is the blueprint for fulfilling objectives and answering research questions. It specifies the methods and procedures for collecting, processing, and analysing data, ensuring the study is structured and systematic.

A research design serves as a structure or plan for carrying out a research study. It outlines the steps required to gather the necessary information to address or resolve the research problem.

The researcher has utilized a descriptive research design to examine both qualitative and quantitative data using suitable statistical methods.

Descriptive research is a research method used to try and determine the characteristics of a population or particular phenomenon. This type of design aims to describe or document the characteristics, behaviors, attitudes, opinions, or perceptions of a group or population being studied.

This design is based on primary data that has been collected by the researcher through a meticulously crafted, organized, and comprehensive questionnaire, which has been developed in consideration of the theoretical literature and previous research findings. Additionally, personal interviews and discussions have also been conducted.

The primary data collection tool consists of various statements that demonstrate their connection to the research objective. The questionnaires were distributed for data collection to the sampled respondents to study the current research topic. The data selected through the primary survey was tabulated as per the requirement of the research objectives. The bivariate and multivariate representation of tables and graphs to analyses the data is represented in the next chapter. The data was evaluated by the application of various descriptive methods and hypothesis formulated were tested by applying statistical tools and techniques. the inferences were drawn for the sampled respondents and the results were inductive to suggest solution to the problems of the population under study.

Descriptive research design does not attempt to establish cause-and-effect relationships between variables or make predictions about future outcomes. Instead, it focuses on providing a detailed and accurate representation of the data collected, which can be useful for generating hypotheses, exploring trends, and identifying patterns in the data.

Population

The population of the research study includes all the victims or their family members residing in the selected districts of Gujarat and all the NGO workers working in this area

Sample Size

The sample size constitutes of 150 NGO Workers and 225 Victims or his family staying there in selected districts of Panchmahal, Dahod and Mahisagar. From each district 75 sample units were selected for the study.

Period of Study

The study covers a period of 3 years i.e. from 3 Years

Research Method

The method of research is quantitative as-well-as qualitative and the primary data is collected through survey questionnaire from victims or their family members and NGO workers. The response rate of questionnaire filling is 90%, 10% of the respondents did not completely responded to the questionnaire.

Development of Tools of the Research

Two self-structured questionnaire are used to collect primary data from two different types of respondents. The reliability and validity of the two set of tool is tested:

Reliability and Validity Test

Cronbach's alpha test is applied to test the reliability and validity of the final questionnaire, according to different theory of reliability value above 0.6 is appropriate, low value below the 0.5 implies that reliability may not be appropriate.

Value of Cronbach alpha

Questionnaire 1 for victims or family members **0.826**

Questionnaire 2 for NGO workers **0.701**

Thus, the final questionnaire was used for gathering primary information that has been enclosed as Appendix

Pilot Study

A pilot study, also known as a feasibility study, is a small-scale preliminary study conducted before the main research to check the feasibility or improve the research design.

A pilot study can assist the researcher in identifying any uncertainties (i.e., uncommon occurrences), misunderstandings in the information provided to participants, or issues with the devised task.

In order to achieve superior results, it is imperative to conduct a well-designed research study with appropriate experimental design and precise execution. Assessing its feasibility before embarking on the main study, also referred to as the full study or large-scale main trial, can prove to be highly advantageous.

The pilot study serves as the initial phase of the entire research protocol and is typically a smaller-scale investigation that aids in the planning and refinement of the main study. A pilot study was conducted with a small sample initially to improve the reach tool and design.

Statistical Tool Applied

Statistical tools like, ANOVA test, Correlation and Chi-square test are used for the analysis of the data Table, Graphs and Diagrams are also used to present the processed data.

Chi- square Test

The Chi-square test stands as a stalwart in statistical analysis, particularly when exploring the association between categorical variables. It serves as a powerful tool for researchers, aiding in the investigation of hypotheses and determining if observed data aligns with expected frequencies.

In its essence, the Chi-square test evaluates whether there exists a significant difference between the observed and expected frequencies within categorical data sets. By comparing observed frequencies to those anticipated under a null hypothesis, researchers can ascertain if deviations are due to chance or if they signal a genuine relationship between variables.

The applicability of the Chi-square test extends across various fields, from biology and psychology to business and social sciences. Its simplicity and versatility render it invaluable in hypothesis testing, allowing researchers to draw meaningful conclusions about the relationships between categorical variables.

Through this introductory lens, we embark on an exploration of the Chi-square test's mechanics, its assumptions, and its utility in discerning patterns and associations within categorical data. As we delve deeper, we uncover the nuances of hypothesis testing and the pivotal role the Chi-square test plays in unlocking insights from observed frequencies.

The hypothesis was tested by applying a non- parametric test

Chi-square (χ^2 test)

The formula

$$\chi^2 = \frac{\sum (F_o - F_e)^2}{F_e}$$

F_o= Observed frequency

F_e = expected frequency

Steps for Calculation of (χ^2) Chi-Square

- i) Compute the expected frequencies (F_e)
- ii) (F_o-F_e) is computed.
- iii) (F_o-F_e)² is calculated.

- iv) The squared differences between frequencies $(F_o - F_e)^2$ are divided by expected frequency (F_e) that is $(F_o - F_e)^2 / F_e$ is calculated.
- v) These quotients are added together to obtain the total of computed of χ^2 values that is $\Sigma (F_o - F_e)^2 / F_e$ is obtained.
- vi) The degrees of freedom (d.f.) are calculated from the frequency table called contingency table by using the formula.

$$\mathbf{d.f. = (c-1) (r-1)}$$

c = number of cell frequencies in columns

r = number of cell frequencies in rows

- vii) The computed value is then compared to the tabular value of χ^2
- viii) If the computed value is lesser than tabular value the null hypothesis is accepted.

Conditions for using χ^2 test

- The experimental data or sample observations must be independent of each other.
- The data collected must be drawn at random from the universe or population.
- The data must be presented in original units.

Correlation

The statistical tool with the help of which relationship between two or more than two variables is studied is correlation.

The Karl Pearson's method, popularly known as Pearsonian coefficient of correlation, is most widely used. The coefficient of correlation is denoted by r. this symbol is used for describing the degree and direction of relationship between two variables.

The formula

$$r = \frac{N \sum xy - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[N \sum x^2 - (\sum x)^2][N \sum y^2 - (\sum y)^2]}}$$

Where,

N = Number of pairs of scores

$\sum xy$ = sum of the products of paired scores

$\sum x$ = Sum of x scores

$\sum y$ = sum of y scores

ANOVA

Analysis of variance, also called ANOVA, is a collection of methods for comparing multiple means across different groups. The “analysis of variance” procedure or “F” test is used for the significance of the difference among more than two sample means.

Assumptions in Analysis of Variance

The analysis of variance technique is based on the following assumptions:

1. Each sample is drawn randomly from a normal population and the sample statistics tend to reflect the characteristics of the population
2. The population from which the samples are drawn have identical means and variances

Computation of Analysis of Variance

The null hypothesis while applying analysis of variance technique is that the means of different samples do not differ significantly. It can be calculated in two ways-

One -way classification, and Two -way classification

Anova is a statistical test which analyzes variance. It is helpful in making comparison of two or more means which enables a researcher to draw various results and predictions about two or more sets of data. Anova test includes one-way anova, two-way anova or multiple anova depending upon the type and arrangement of the data. One-way anova has the following test statistics:

$$F = \frac{MST}{MSE}$$

Where,

F = Anova Coefficient

MST = Mean sum of squares due to treatment

MSE = Mean sum of squares due to error.

Formula for MST is given below:

$$MST = \frac{MSE}{p - 1}$$

$$SST = \sum n(X - \bar{X})^2$$

Where,

SST = Sum of squares due to treatment

p = Total number of populations

n = Total number of samples in a population.

Formula for MSE is given below:

$$SE = \frac{SSE}{N - p}$$

$$S = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n-1} \sum (n-1)S^2}$$

Where,

SSE = Sum of squares due to error

S = Standard deviation of the samples

N = Total number of observations.

ANOVA is used to test the significance of group differences between two or more groups when the IV has two or more categories and it only determines that there is a difference between groups, but doesn't tell which is different.

Limitations of the Research

- The study is limited to selected districts of Gujarat region and selected NGO's working in the area to resolve the issue of child trafficking.
- The study is limited to study the awareness about child trafficking and preventive laws
- The sample size remains limited
- Some of the interpretations and findings are based on assumptions, observations and informal interviews
- Primary data collection was very difficult and so the responses may be biased as the people restraint to speak about the issue under consideration
- Sample may be biased as it was purposive sampling
- Recording response was very difficult as victims are not available.