CHAPTER 6

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter incorporates the analysis of data along with tabular and graphical representation of the response of respondents. The chapter is divided into different sections to better understand the data tables. All the analytical and statistical interpretations are represented as per the need of the research. The primary data was collected from two different categories of respondents and it is tabulated in bivariate and multivariate tables to draw the inferences.

SECTION 1: NGO WORKERS

Table 6.1: Respondent's thought about child Trafficking

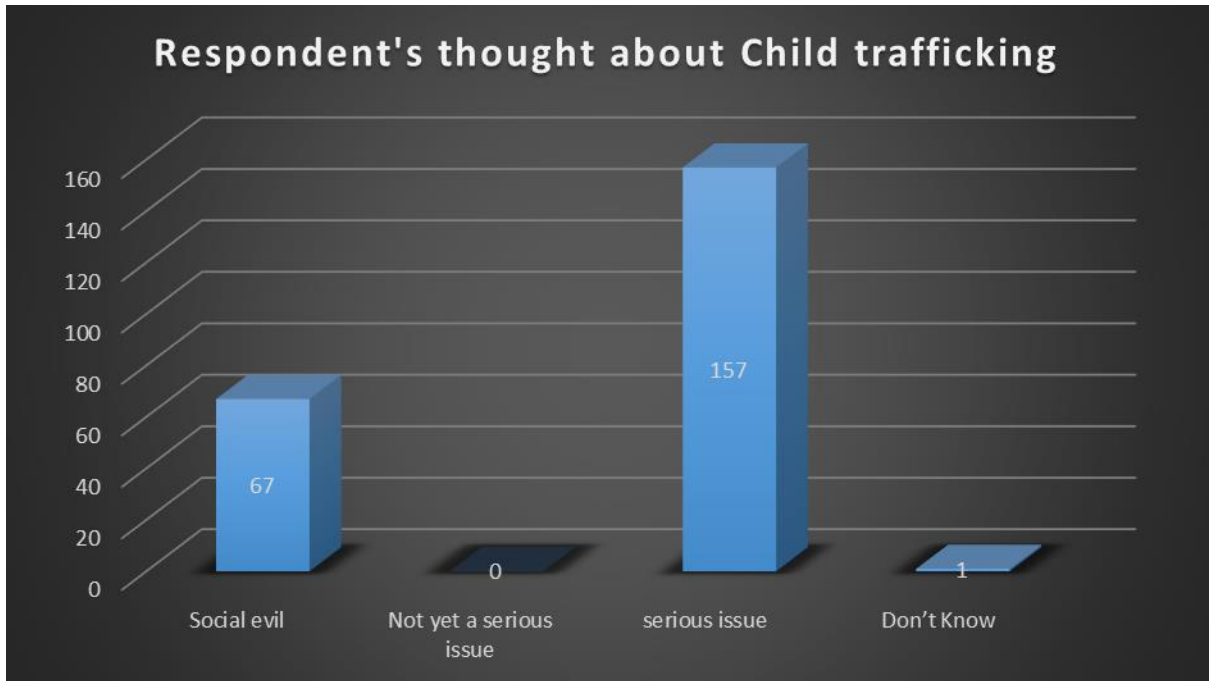| What do you think about Child trafficking	Respondents
Social evil	67
Not yet a serious issue	0
serious issue	157
Don't Know	1
Total	225

Fig. 6.1: Respondent's thought about child Trafficking

Interpretation:

The table reflects respondents' perspectives on child trafficking, with 67 individuals categorizing it as a social evil, 0 indicating it's not yet a serious issue, 157 recognizing it as a serious issue, and 1 respondent expressing uncertainty. The overwhelming majority acknowledging child trafficking as a serious issue underscores a collective awareness of the severity of the problem. The absence of respondents considering it not yet a serious issue indicates a widespread recognition of the urgency and importance of addressing child trafficking as a pressing societal concern. This data suggests a well-informed and concerned respondent population, emphasizing the need for concerted efforts and awareness campaigns to combat child trafficking effectively.

Table 6.2 Is it socio-Economic Problem

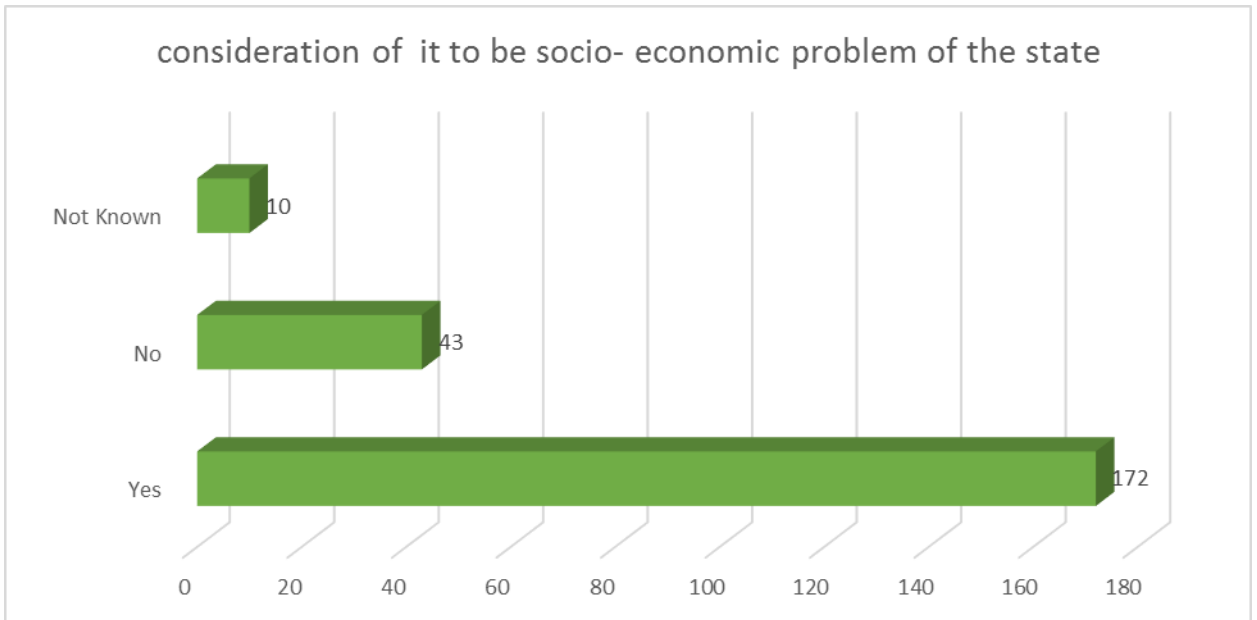| Do you considers it is a socio- economic problem in the state.	Respondents
Yes	172
No	43
Not Known	10
Total	225

Fig. 6.2: Responses on whether it is socio-Economic Problem

Interpretation:

The table presents respondents' opinions on whether child trafficking is perceived as a socio-economic problem in the state. The majority, with 172 respondents, affirm that child trafficking is indeed considered a socio-economic problem. This perspective

suggests an understanding that the issue is intricately linked to broader societal and economic factors, emphasizing the need for comprehensive interventions that address both social and economic dimensions. While 43 respondents express a contrary view by stating it is not a socio-economic problem, and 10 respondents indicate uncertainty, the predominant acknowledgment of the socio-economic aspects highlights the importance of addressing root causes and implementing holistic strategies to combat child trafficking effectively.

Table 6.1

Is the problem related to law and order	Respondents
Yes	94
No	87
Not Known	44
Total	225

Is the problem related to law and order

- Yes — 42%
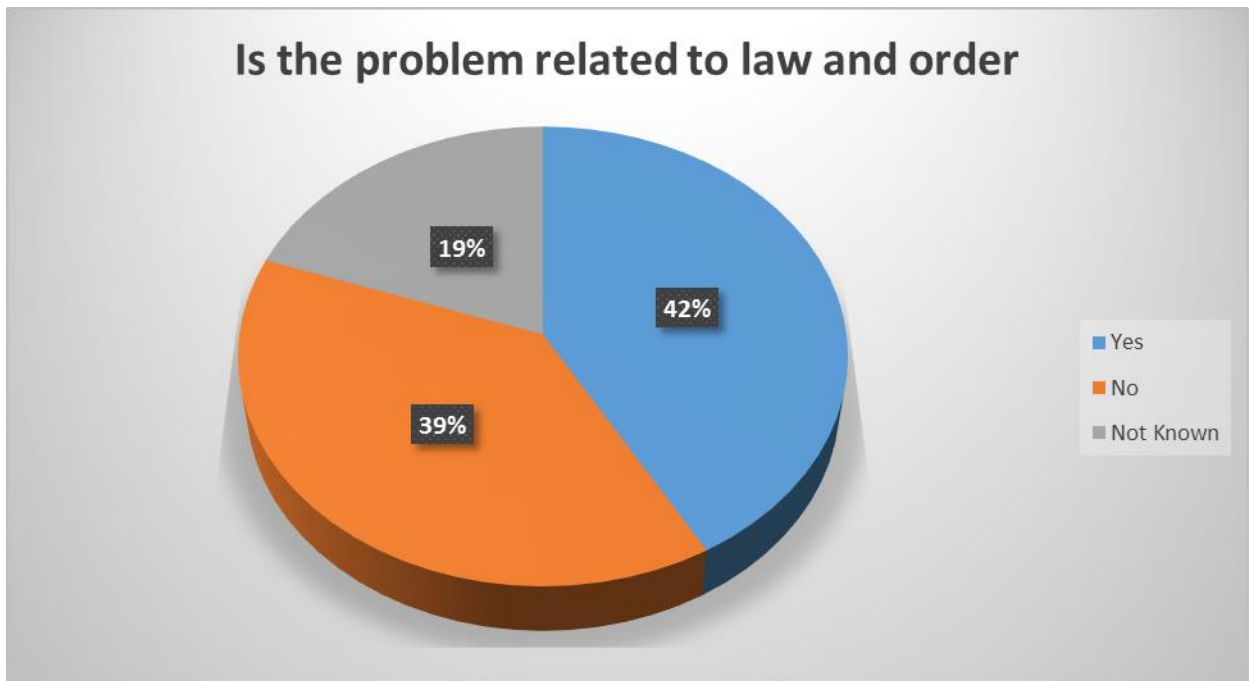- No — 39%
- Not Known — 19%

Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The table illustrates respondents' views on whether child trafficking is related to law and order. A substantial portion, with 94 respondents, acknowledges the issue's connection to law and order, emphasizing the role of legal frameworks and enforcement in addressing and preventing child trafficking. However, a notable 87 respondents express a different perspective, suggesting a portion of the population does not perceive the problem as directly tied to law and order. Additionally, 44 respondents indicate uncertainty or lack of knowledge on this aspect. This diversity in responses underscores the complexity of the issue, potentially involving multiple dimensions beyond law and order alone, such as socio-economic factors, systemic vulnerabilities, and the need for multi-sectoral approaches to combat child trafficking comprehensively.

Table 6.1

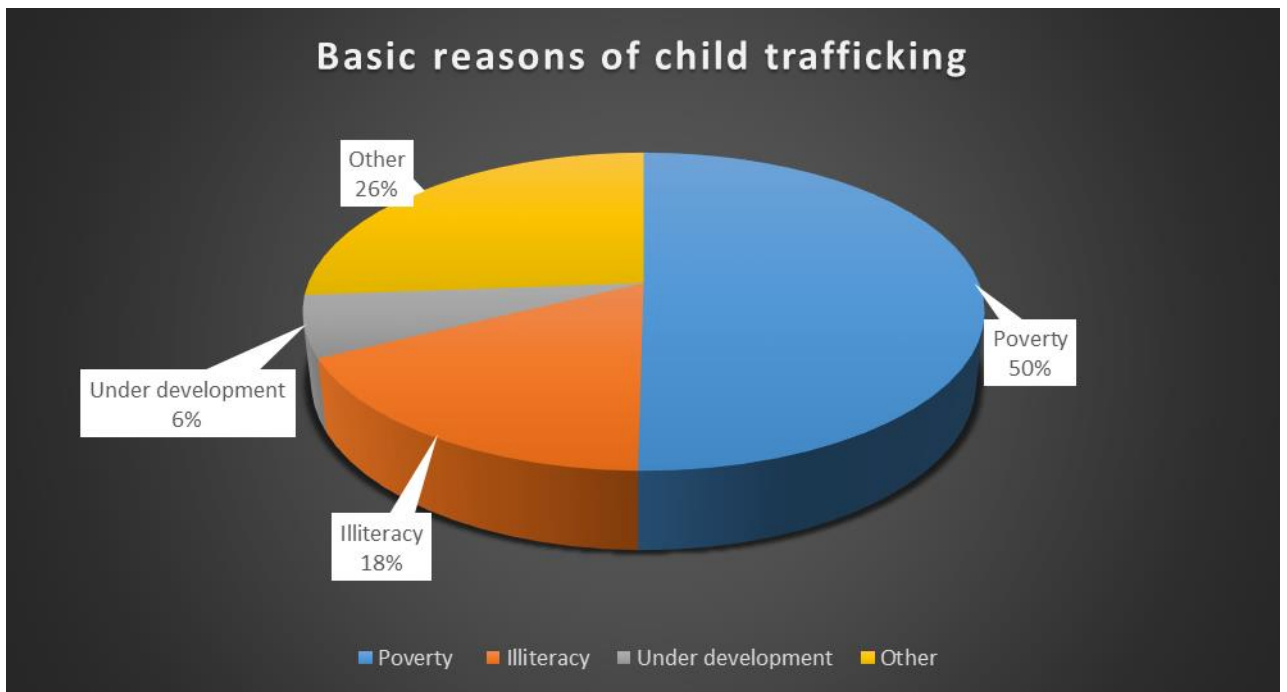| What may be the basic reasons of the child trafficking?	Respondents
Poverty	113
Illiteracy	39
Under development	14
Other	59
Total	225

Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The table indicates respondents' perceptions of the basic reasons for child trafficking. The highest number of respondents, with 113, attribute child trafficking to poverty,

highlighting the correlation between economic vulnerability and susceptibility to exploitation. Illiteracy is identified by 39 respondents as another significant factor, emphasizing the role of education in preventing child trafficking. The mention of underdevelopment by 14 respondents suggests a broader recognition of systemic issues contributing to the problem. Additionally, 59 respondents attribute child trafficking to other reasons, emphasizing the multifaceted nature of the issue. This data underscores the need for targeted interventions addressing poverty, promoting education, and addressing systemic shortcomings to effectively combat child trafficking.

Table 6.1

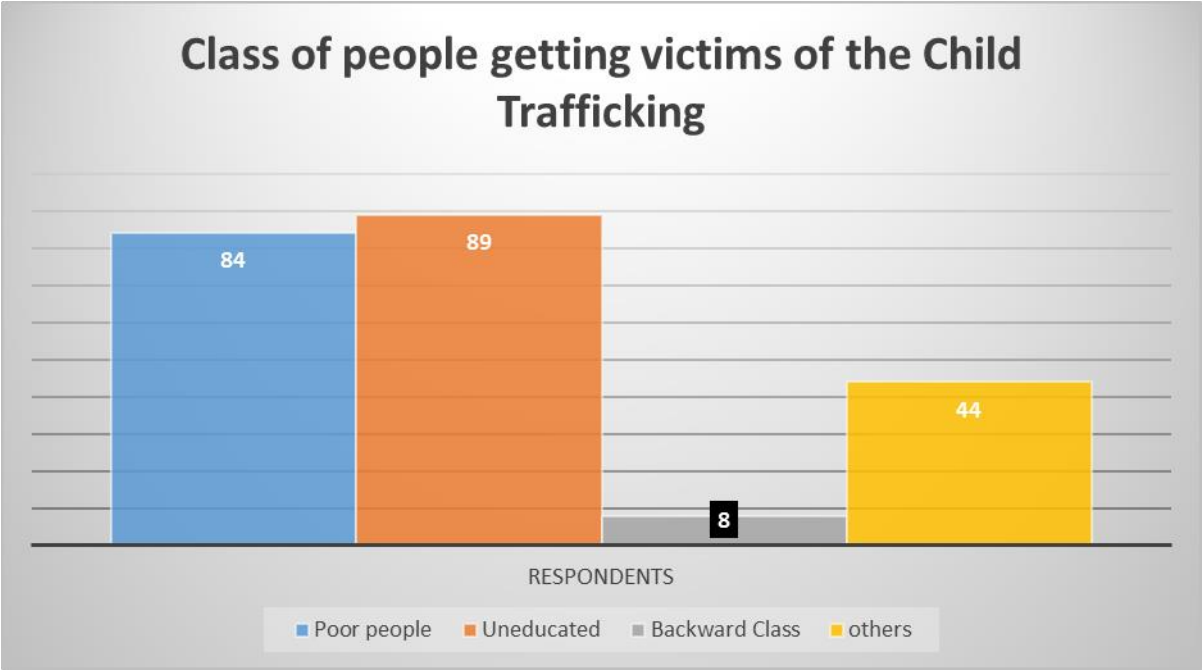| What class of people may the victims of the child trafficking?	Respondents
Poor people	84
Uneducated	89
Backward Class	8
others	44
Total	225

Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The table outlines respondents' perceptions regarding the potential victims of child trafficking. A significant number, with 84 respondents, identify poor people as likely victims, emphasizing the vulnerability of economically disadvantaged individuals to exploitation. Uneducated individuals are also recognized, with 89 respondents associating them with the risk of being victims. The mention of the backward class by 8 respondents underscores the intersectionality of vulnerabilities. Additionally, 44 respondents attribute child trafficking victimization to other classes, highlighting the diverse nature of potential victims. This data signals the importance of targeted interventions that address economic, educational, and social disparities to safeguard vulnerable populations from the threat of child trafficking.

Table 6.1

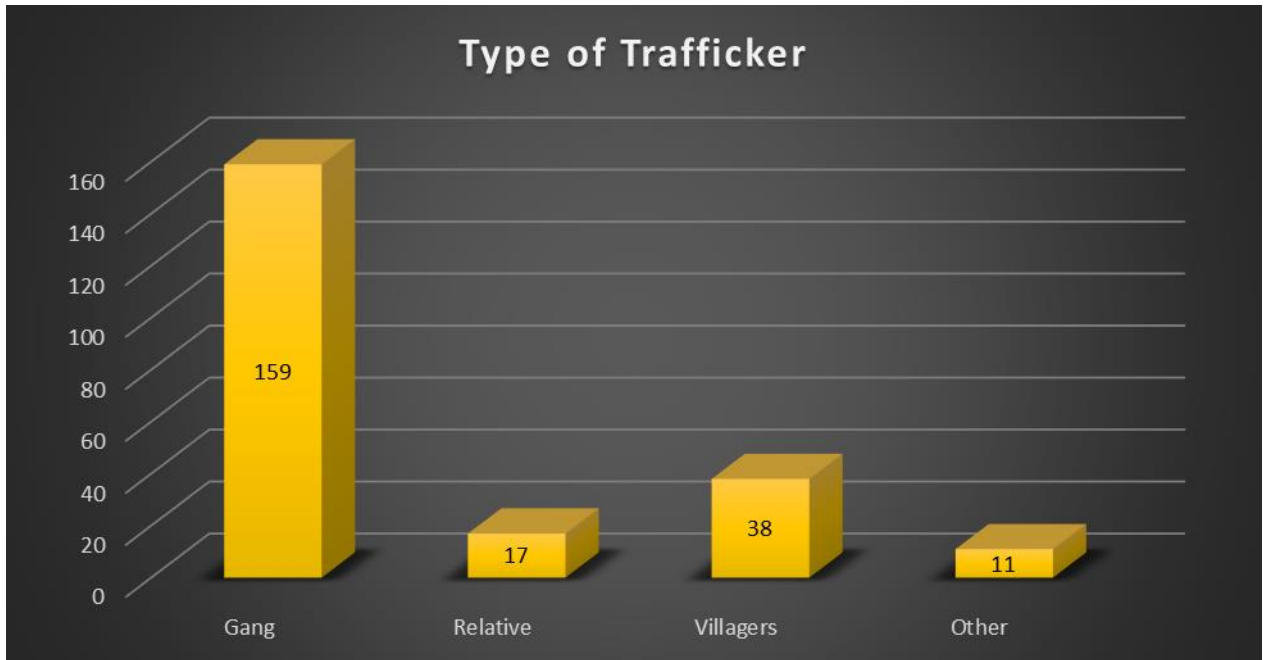| Which type of the persons are trafficker or involved in trafficking.	Respondents
Gang	159
Relative	17
Villagers	38
Other	11
Total	225

Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The table reveals respondents' perceptions of the types of individuals involved in child trafficking. A predominant number, with 159 respondents, identify gangs as potential traffickers, indicating a recognition of organized criminal elements contributing to the issue. The mention of relatives by 17 respondents suggests an acknowledgment of familial involvement, while 38 respondents associate villagers with trafficking. Additionally, 11 respondents attribute trafficking involvement to others, showcasing the diversity of perceived perpetrators. This data underscores the need for comprehensive strategies that target organized crime, raise awareness within communities, and address familial dynamics to effectively combat child trafficking.

Table 6.1

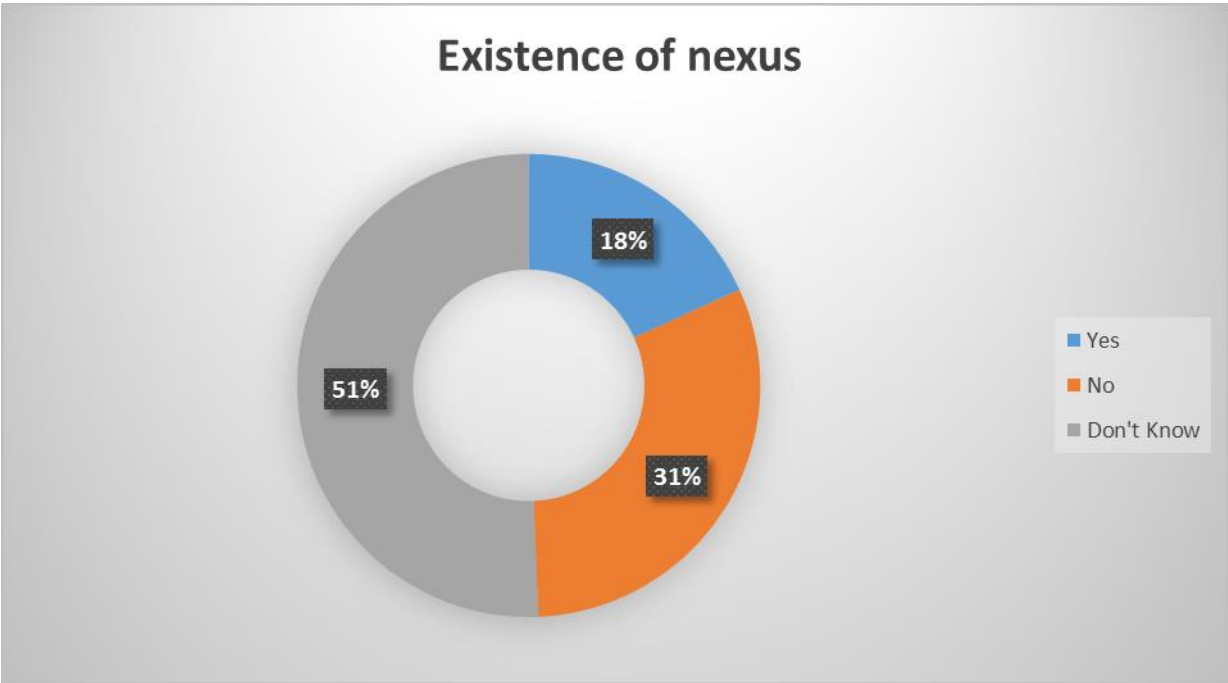| Do you think there exist a complete nexus of Govt. officials, police, politician and the traffickers?	Respondents
Yes	41
No	70
Don't Know	114
Total	225

Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The table indicates respondents' perceptions regarding the existence of a complete nexus among government officials, police, politicians, and traffickers. While 41 respondents affirm the belief in such a nexus, 70 respondents express a contrary view, and 114 respondents admit uncertainty or lack of knowledge on the matter. This diversity in responses suggests a range of perspectives within the population, reflecting the complexity and sensitivity of the issue. Addressing concerns about potential collusion and fostering transparency in government and law enforcement efforts may be crucial to building public trust and effectively combating child trafficking.

Table 6.1

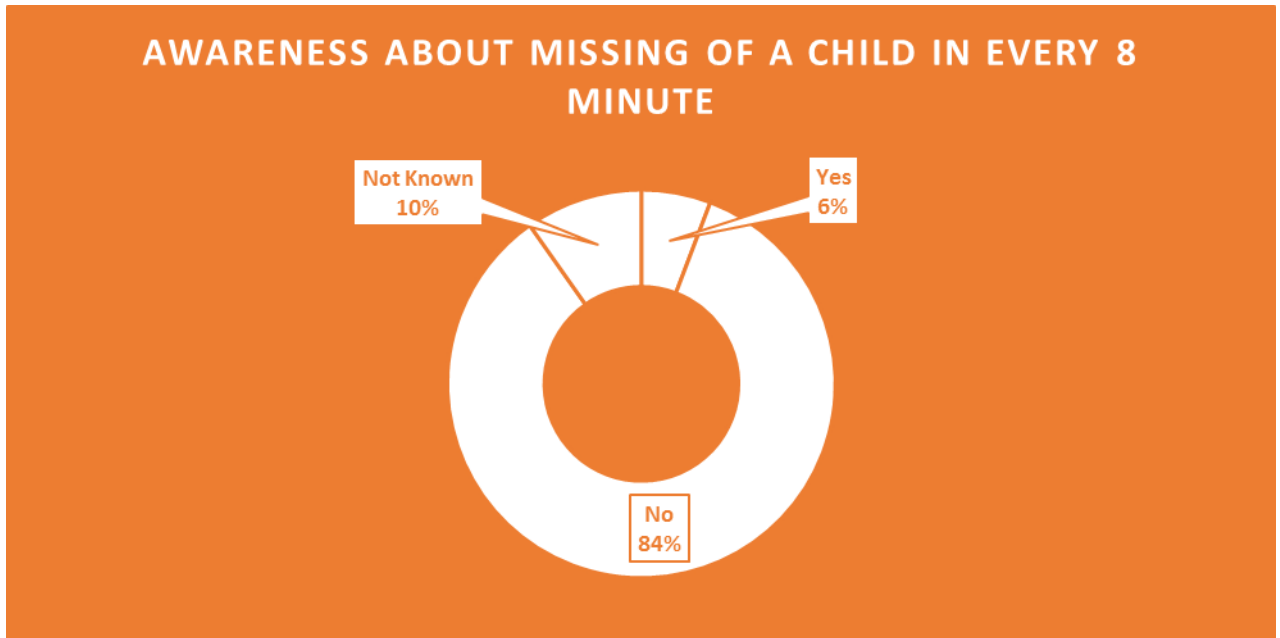| Do you know that in India on every 8 minute a child goes missing?	Respondents
Yes	13
No	190
Not Known	22
Total	225

Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The table presents respondents' awareness of the alarming statistic that in India, a child goes missing every 8 minutes. Unfortunately, the majority, with 190 respondents, indicates a lack of awareness of this concerning reality. Only 13 respondents are aware of the statistic, while 22 respondents express uncertainty or lack of knowledge. This data underscores the need for increased awareness campaigns and education on the prevalence and severity of child trafficking and abduction issues in India, as well as the importance of community involvement in preventing and addressing such incidents.

Table 6.1

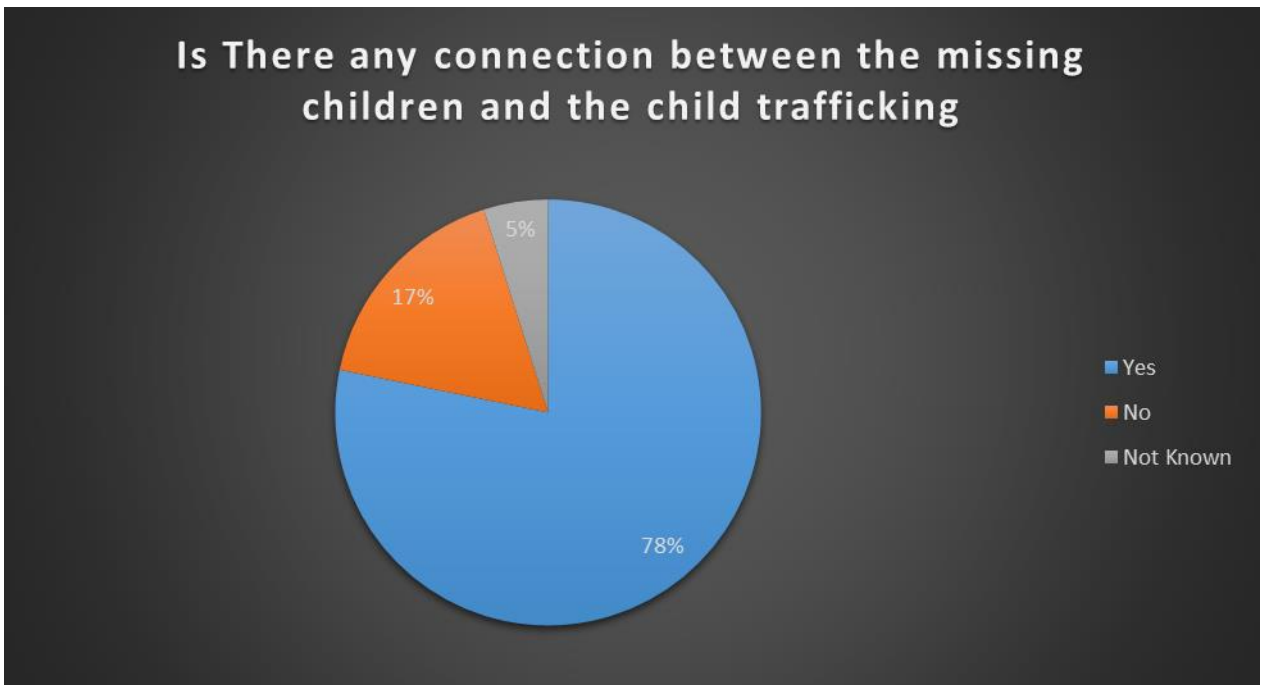| Do you think there is any connection between the missing children and the child trafficking?	Respondents
Yes	176
No	38
Not Known	11
Total	225

Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The table reveals respondents' perceptions regarding the connection between missing children and child trafficking. A substantial majority, with 176 respondents,

acknowledges a connection between the two issues, suggesting an understanding that missing children are at risk of being victims of child trafficking. However, 38 respondents express a contrary view, and 11 respondents admit uncertainty or lack of knowledge on the matter. This data emphasizes the importance of public awareness on the link between missing children and child trafficking, as well as the need for coordinated efforts to address both issues comprehensively.

Table 6.1

Are there are any proper Laws that deals with missing of children?	Respondents
Yes	67
No	89
Not Known	69
Total	225

Existence of Laws for Missing Children

Yes — 30%
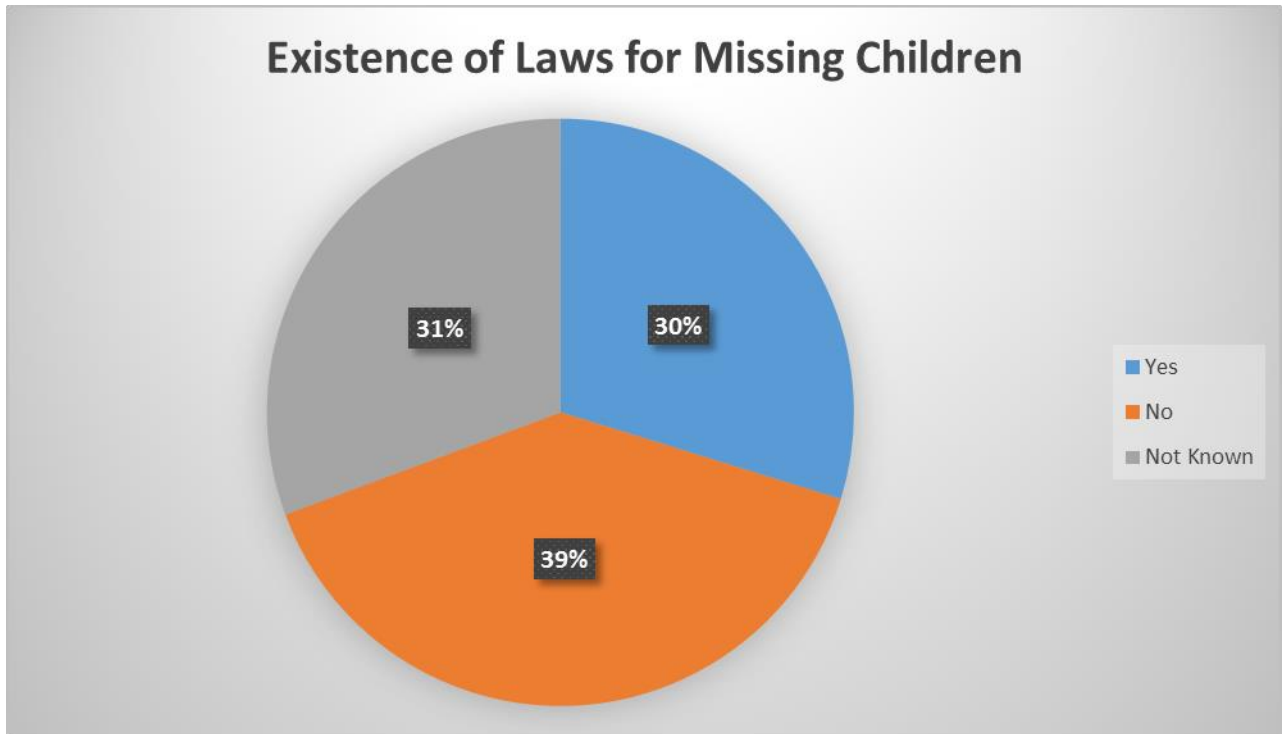No — 39%
Not Known — 31%

Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The table reflects respondents' awareness of the existence of proper laws dealing with the missing of children. A significant portion, with 67 respondents, acknowledges the presence of such laws, indicating an awareness of legal frameworks addressing the issue. However, 89 respondents express a belief that there are no proper laws in place, suggesting a perception of gaps or inadequacies in the existing legal provisions. Additionally, 69 respondents admit uncertainty or lack of knowledge on this matter. This data highlights the need for public education on existing legal measures and potential advocacy for enhanced legal frameworks to address the complexities of missing children cases.

Table 6.1

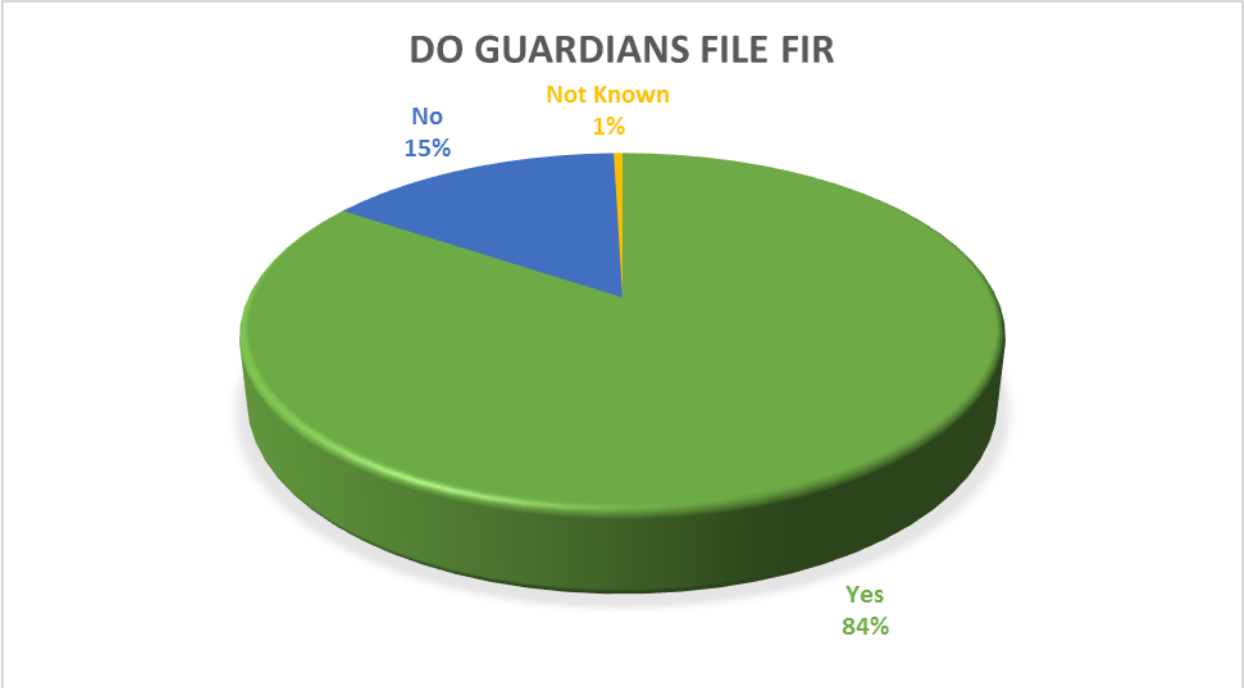| Whether the guardians come forward to file an FIR against the traffickers?	Respondents
Yes	190
No	34
Not Known	1
Total	225

Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The table illustrates respondents' perceptions regarding whether guardians come forward to file a First Information Report (FIR) against traffickers. A significant majority, with 190 respondents, believes that guardians do come forward to file FIRs, indicating a level of trust or confidence in the legal system's responsiveness. However, 34 respondents express a contrary view, suggesting a portion of the population may perceive challenges or barriers in reporting trafficking incidents. Additionally, 1 respondent indicates uncertainty or lack of knowledge on this matter. This data highlights the importance of promoting a supportive environment for guardians to report trafficking cases, ensuring that legal processes are accessible and responsive to their needs.

Table 6.1

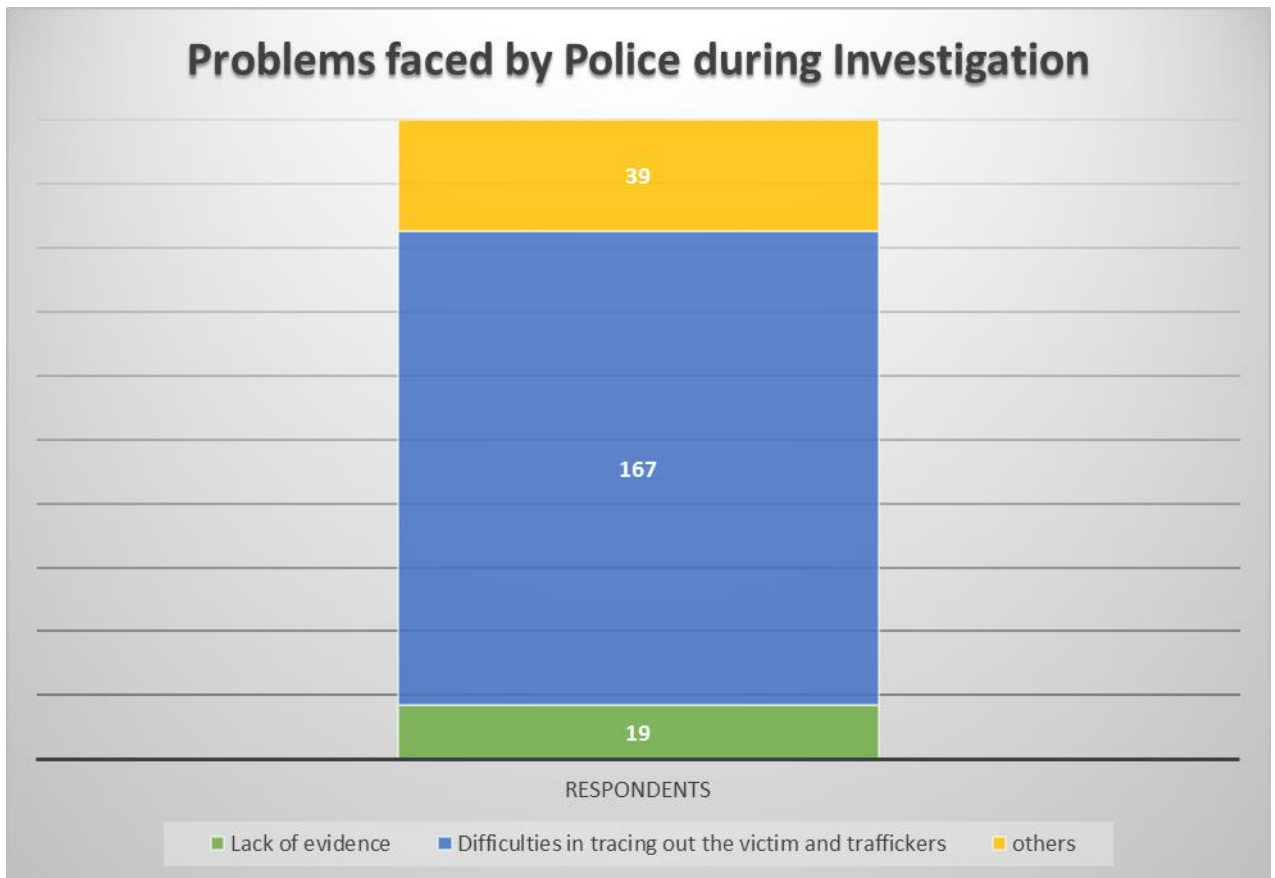| What are problems faced by police during investigation?	Respondents
Lack of evidence	19
Difficulties in tracing out the victim and traffickers	167
Others	39
Total	225

Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The table outlines respondents' perceptions of the problems faced by the police during investigations into child trafficking. A substantial majority, with 167 respondents, identifies difficulties in tracing out the victim and traffickers as a significant challenge for law enforcement. This underscores the complexities involved in locating both victims and perpetrators in cases of child trafficking. The mention of lack of evidence by 19 respondents suggests a recognition of the challenges related to gathering sufficient evidence for successful prosecutions. Additionally, 39 respondents attribute other problems not specified in the table, emphasizing the multifaceted nature of the obstacles faced by law enforcement in addressing child trafficking cases. This data emphasizes the

need for enhanced investigative tools, resources, and collaboration to overcome these challenges effectively.

Table 6.1

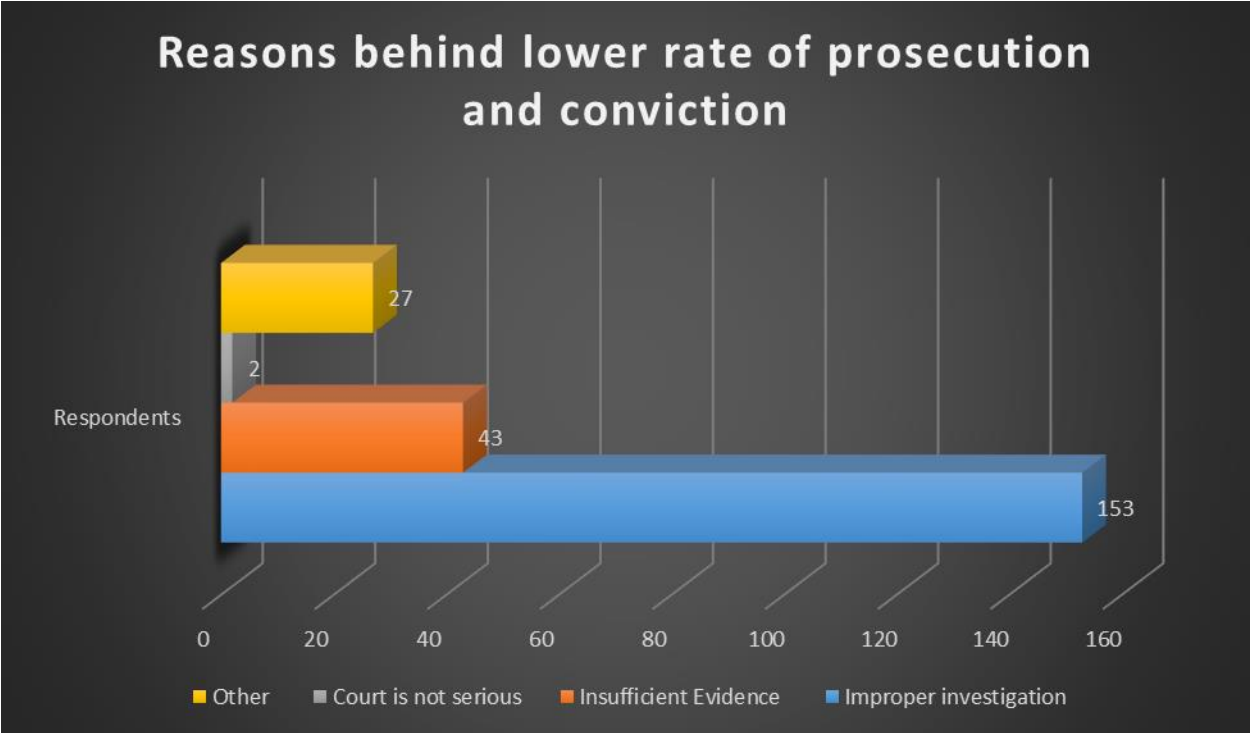| What are the basic reasons for lower rate of prosecution and conviction in child trafficking?	Respondents
Improper investigation	153
Insufficient Evidence	43
Court is not serious	2
Other	27
Total	225

Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The table highlights respondents' perceptions of the basic reasons for the lower rate of prosecution and conviction in child trafficking cases. The majority, with 153 respondents, points to improper investigation as a key factor contributing to the challenges in securing convictions. This suggests concerns about the quality or effectiveness of investigative processes. Additionally, 43 respondents attribute the lower rate to insufficient evidence, emphasizing the importance of robust evidentiary support in legal proceedings. A smaller number, with 2 respondents, believe that the court's lack of seriousness is a factor. Furthermore, 27 respondents cite other reasons not specified in the table, reflecting the multifaceted nature of the obstacles faced in prosecuting and convicting child trafficking cases. This data underscores the need for improvements in investigative practices, evidence collection, and the overall judicial process to enhance the likelihood of successful prosecutions.

Table 6.1

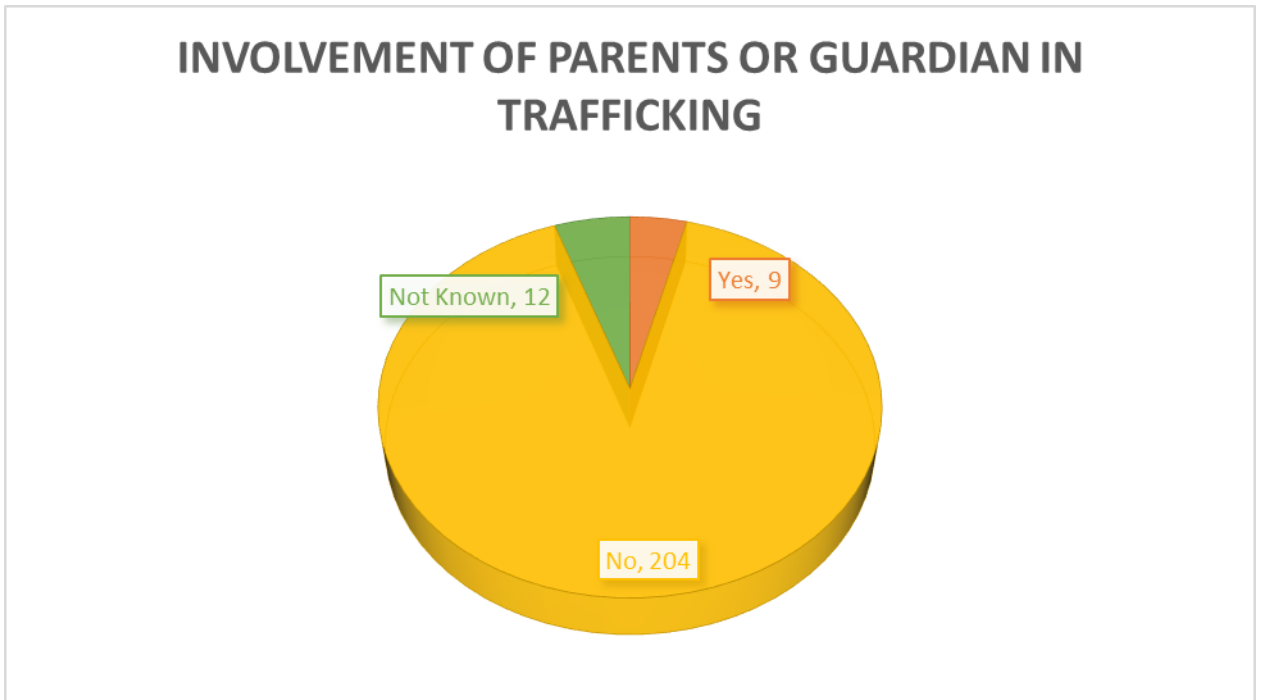| Do you think parents or guardian may be involved in child trafficking	Respondents
Yes	9
No	204
Not Known	12
Total	225

Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The table reveals respondents' views on the potential involvement of parents or guardians in child trafficking. A significant majority, with 204 respondents, dismisses the idea of parents or guardians being involved in child trafficking. Only 9 respondents believe that parents or guardians may be involved, while 12 respondents express uncertainty or lack of knowledge on this matter. This data suggests a strong inclination among the respondents to trust parents or guardians and points to the importance of addressing external factors that contribute to child trafficking rather than focusing on family units. Public awareness campaigns and education may further clarify misconceptions and promote a more accurate understanding of the dynamics surrounding child trafficking.

Table 6.1

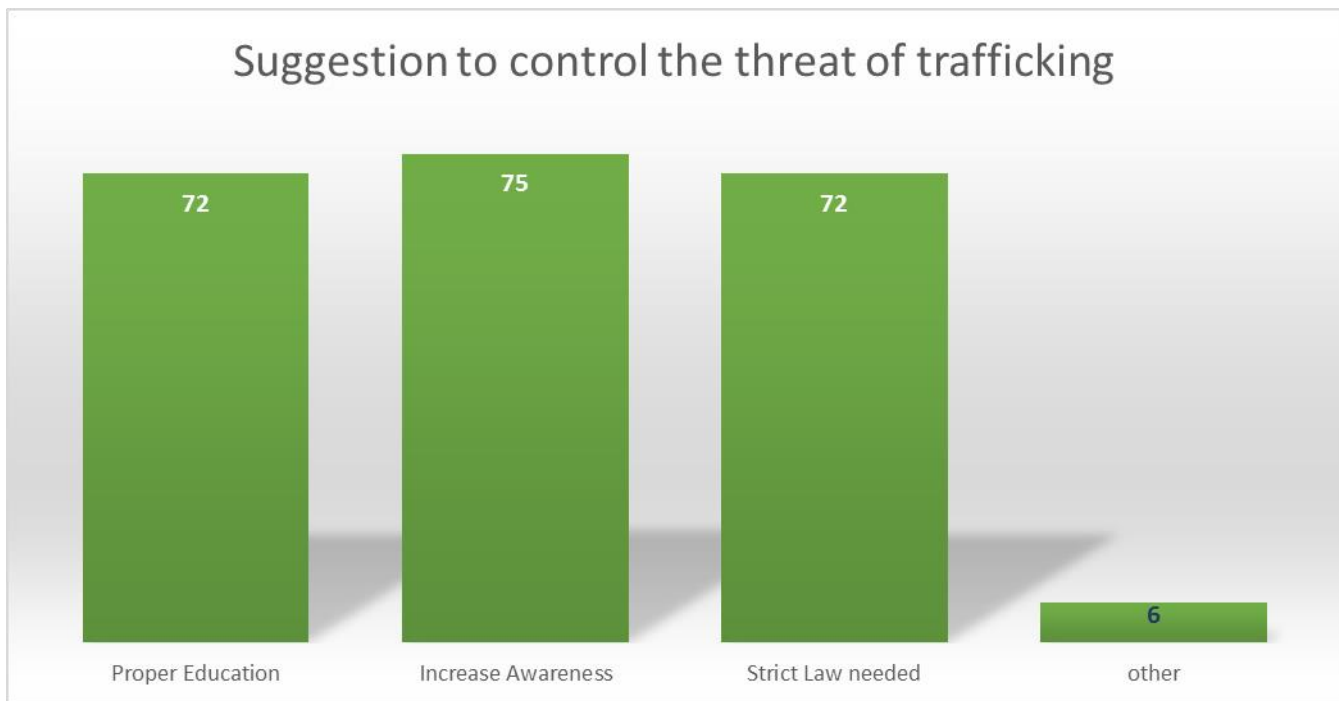| What is your suggestion to control the threat of trafficking?	Respondents
Proper Education	72
Increase Awareness	75
Strict Law needed	72
Other	6
Total	225

Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The table outlines respondents' suggestions to control the threat of trafficking. A considerable number, with 75 respondents, advocates for increasing awareness, underscoring the importance of educating the public about the dangers and signs of trafficking. An equal number, 72 respondents, emphasizes the need for proper education and strict laws, highlighting the roles of both education and legal measures in combating trafficking effectively. Additionally, 6 respondents propose other solutions not specified in the table. This data 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.

Table 6.1

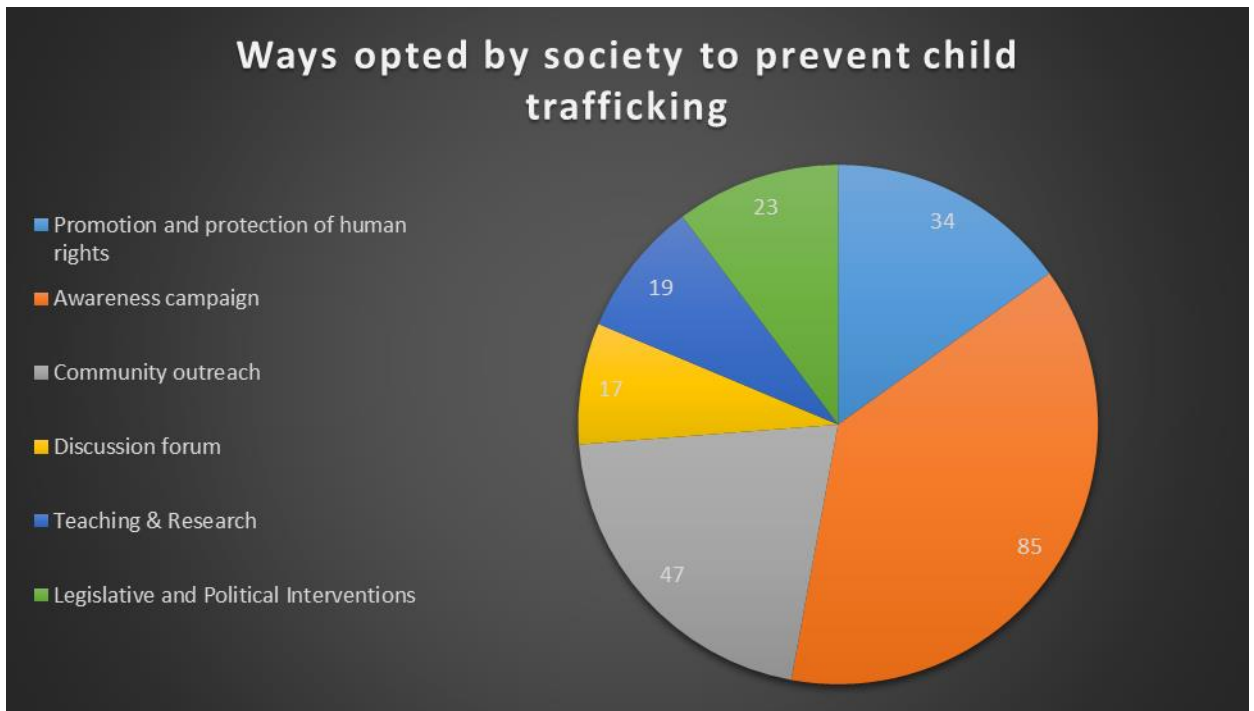| What ways should the society opt to prevent child trafficking	Respondents
Promotion and protection of human rights	34
Awareness campaign	85
Community outreach	47
Discussion forum	17
Teaching & Research	19
Legislative and Political Interventions	23
Total	225

Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The table presents respondents' suggestions for ways society should adopt to prevent child trafficking. The majority, with 85 respondents, advocates for awareness campaigns, emphasizing the crucial role of education and public awareness in preventing trafficking. Community outreach, mentioned by 47 respondents, underscores the importance of engaging communities in preventive efforts. Promotion and protection of human rights, mentioned by 34 respondents, reflects an understanding of the need to address the root causes of trafficking. Legislative and political interventions, mentioned by 23 respondents, highlight the importance of legal and policy measures. Teaching and research, mentioned by 19 respondents, emphasize the role of educational institutions in prevention. Discussion forums, mentioned by 17 respondents, suggest a desire for open dialogue to address the issue comprehensively. This data underscores the multifaceted

approach required, involving education, awareness, community engagement, human rights advocacy, and legislative measures to effectively prevent child trafficking.

Table 6.1

| How would you rate the following reasons of child trafficking?	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Total
Lack of Education	138	78	9	225
Ignorance of Parents	95	64	66	225
Drop out from schools	19	59	147	225
No proper information about child trafficking	204	15	6	225
No preventive laws are responsible for child trafficking.	71	79	75	225
The role of media is insufficient in highlighting the issue of child Trafficking.	8	53	164	225

The total should be 150
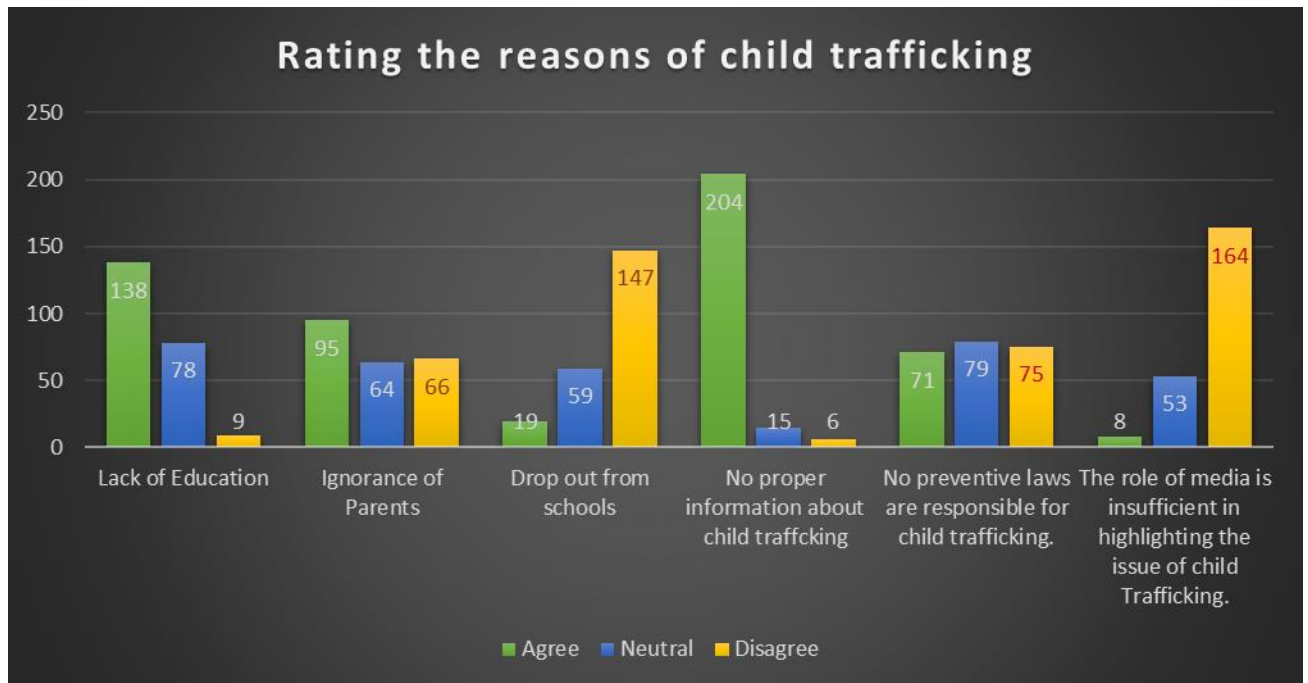
Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The table presents respondents' ratings on various reasons for child trafficking.

1. Lack of Education: A significant majority, with 138 respondents, agrees that lack of education is a contributing factor to child trafficking.

2. Ignorance of Parents: The responses are mixed, with 95 agreeing, 64 being neutral, and 66 disagreeing on the role of parents' ignorance in child trafficking.

3. Dropout from Schools: A majority, with 147 respondents, disagrees that dropout from schools is a significant reason for child trafficking.

4. No Proper Information about Child Trafficking: The vast majority, with 204 respondents, agrees that insufficient information about child trafficking contributes to the problem.

5. No Preventive Laws are responsible for Child Trafficking: The responses are divided, with 71 agreeing, 79 being neutral, and 75 disagreeing on the role of preventive laws in child trafficking.

6. The Role of Media is Insufficient in Highlighting the Issue: A significant majority, with 164 respondents, disagrees that the media's role is insufficient in highlighting the issue of child trafficking.

These responses provide insights into the perceived causes of child trafficking, emphasizing the need for education, awareness, and information dissemination to address the issue effectively.

SECTION 2: RESPONSE FROM VICTIM OR FAMILY OF VICTIM

Table 6.1

Gender of Victim	Respondents
Male	164
Female	61
Total	225
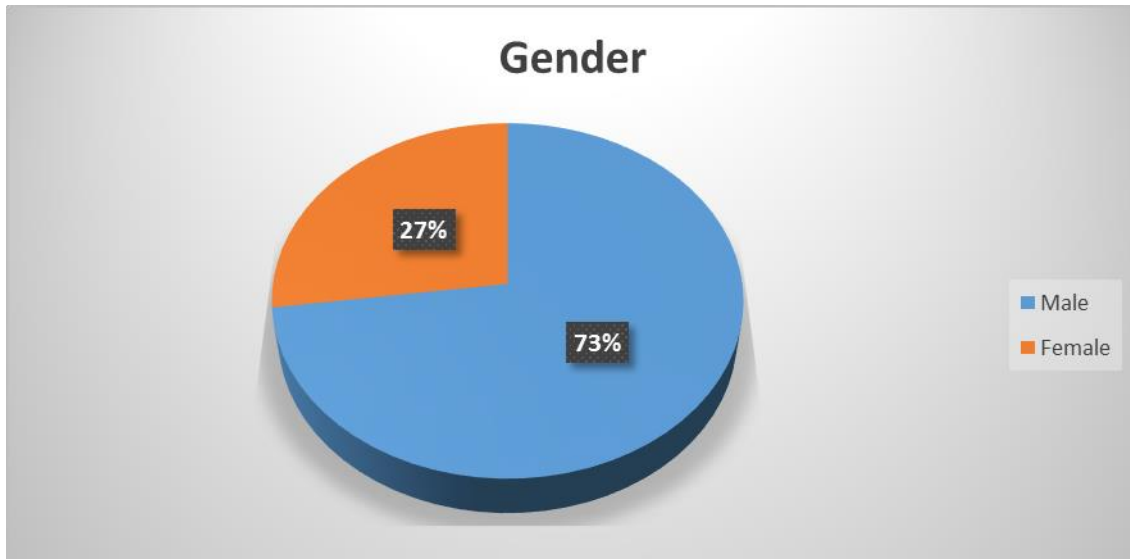
Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

From the data:

The majority of victims are male, comprising 164 out of 225 respondents. Female respondents represent a smaller portion of the total respondents, with 61 out of 225. The gender distribution indicates a higher participation of males compared to females in the survey or study. This distribution might suggest certain gender-related patterns or preferences within the context of the survey topic or population being studied. Further analysis could explore any potential implications of this gender distribution on the survey results or the broader context of the study.

Table 6.1

Age of Victim	Respondents
Less than 10 Yrs	70
10-15 Yrs	101
15-20 yrs	34
20-25 Yrs	14
More than 25 Yrs	6
Total	225
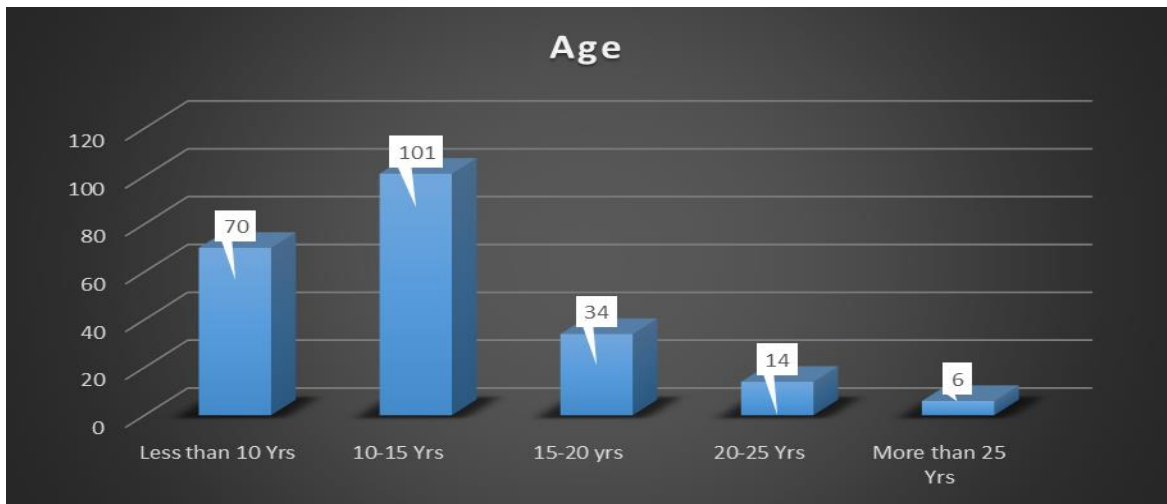
Fig. 6.

Interpretation: The data reveals the age distribution among respondents, comprising a total of 225 individuals. The majority of respondents, accounting for 101 individuals, fall within the age bracket of 10 to 15 years. Following closely behind are respondents aged less than 10 years, with a count of 70. Those aged between 15 and 20 years make up the next group, with 34 respondents. Additionally, 14 individuals belong to the 20 to 25

years' age group, while only 6 respondents are aged more than 25 years. This distribution illustrates a predominance of younger respondents, particularly in the 10 to 15 years' age range, reflecting the demographics of the surveyed population. Understanding this age composition provides valuable insights into the participant demographics and can aid in contextualizing survey outcomes or research findings, particularly in studies targeting specific age cohorts or demographics.

Table 6.1

District of victim	Respondents
Dahod	80
Panchmahal	70
Mahisagar	75
Total	225
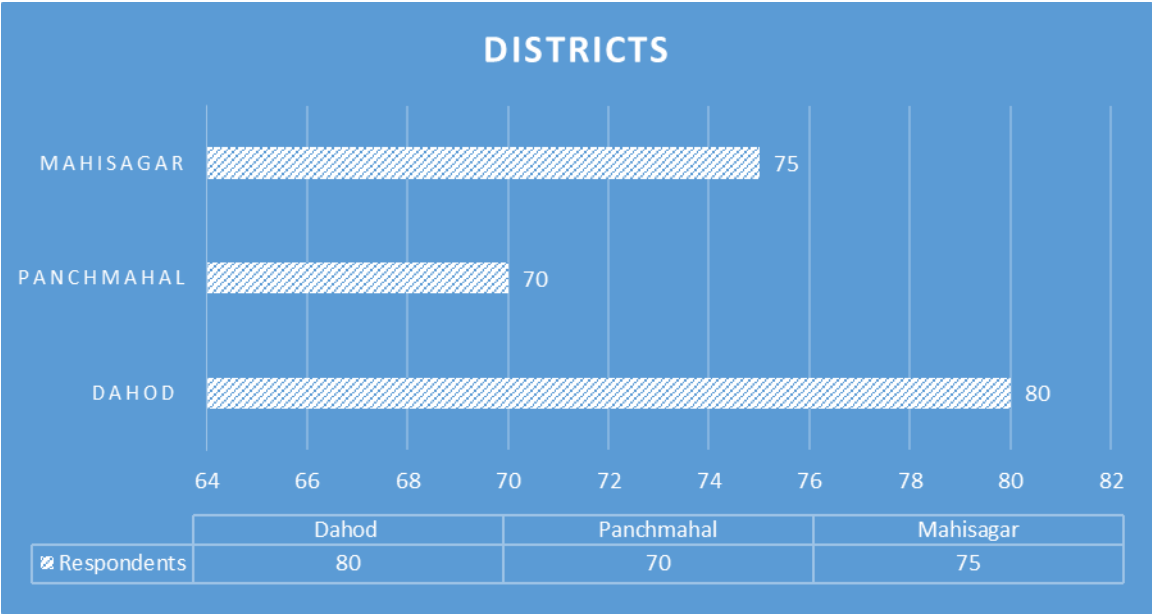
Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The data presents the distribution of respondents across different districts, with a total of 225 individuals participating in the survey. Among the districts surveyed, Dahod has the highest number of respondents, totaling 80 individuals. Panchmahal follows closely behind, with 70 respondents, while Mahisagar district accounts for 75 respondents. This distribution highlights the participation of individuals from various districts within the surveyed region. Understanding the distribution across districts is essential for assessing geographic representation and considering regional variations in responses, which can provide valuable insights into localized perspectives and experiences.

Table 6.1

Religion of victim	Respondents
Hindu	110
Muslim	46
Christian	9
Sikh	39
Others	21
Total	225
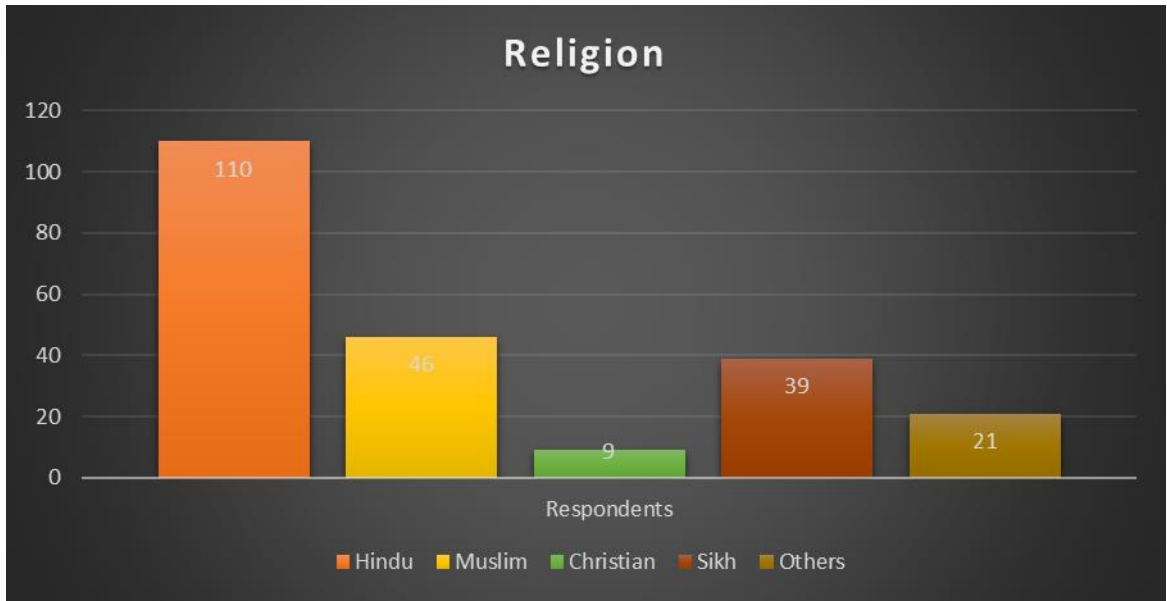
Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The data presents the religious affiliations of respondents in relation to trafficking incidents. Among the respondents, 110 identified as Hindu, 46 as Muslim, 9 as Christian, 39 as Sikh, and 21 as belonging to other religions. This distribution reflects the diversity of religious backgrounds among individuals affected by or involved in trafficking cases. Understanding these demographics can aid in crafting targeted interventions and support systems tailored to the specific needs of different religious communities impacted by trafficking.

Table 6.1

Economic status of the parents or guardian of victims	Respondents
Farmer	72
Day labour	53
Unemployed	21
other	79
Total	225
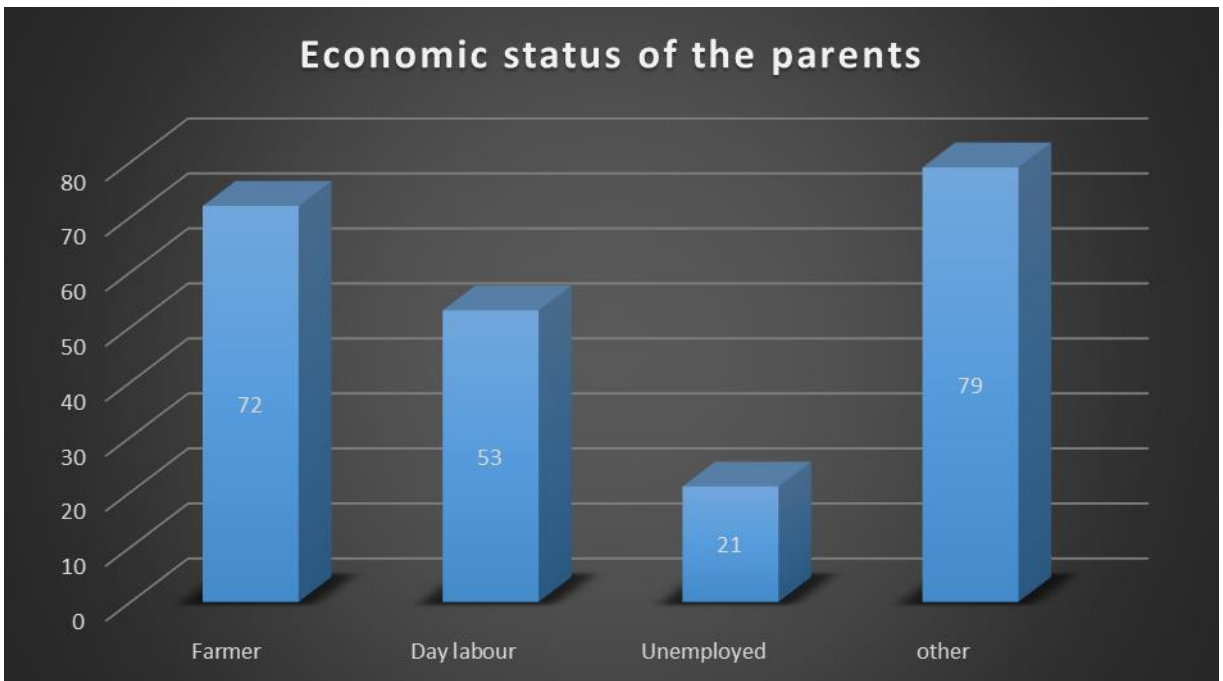
Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The economic status of parents or guardians, as reported by respondents, is diverse. A substantial number identify as farmers (72), reflecting an agricultural economic background, while others engage in day labor (53) or describe themselves as unemployed (21). Additionally, a significant majority falls into the "other" category (79), signifying a varied range of economic circumstances. This diversity underscores the need for nuanced, context-specific approaches in addressing the vulnerabilities to child trafficking within communities, considering the unique challenges associated with different economic sectors.

Table 6.1

Status of education of victim	Respondents
Illiterate	152
Primary	34
Secondary	12
School drop out	27
Total	225
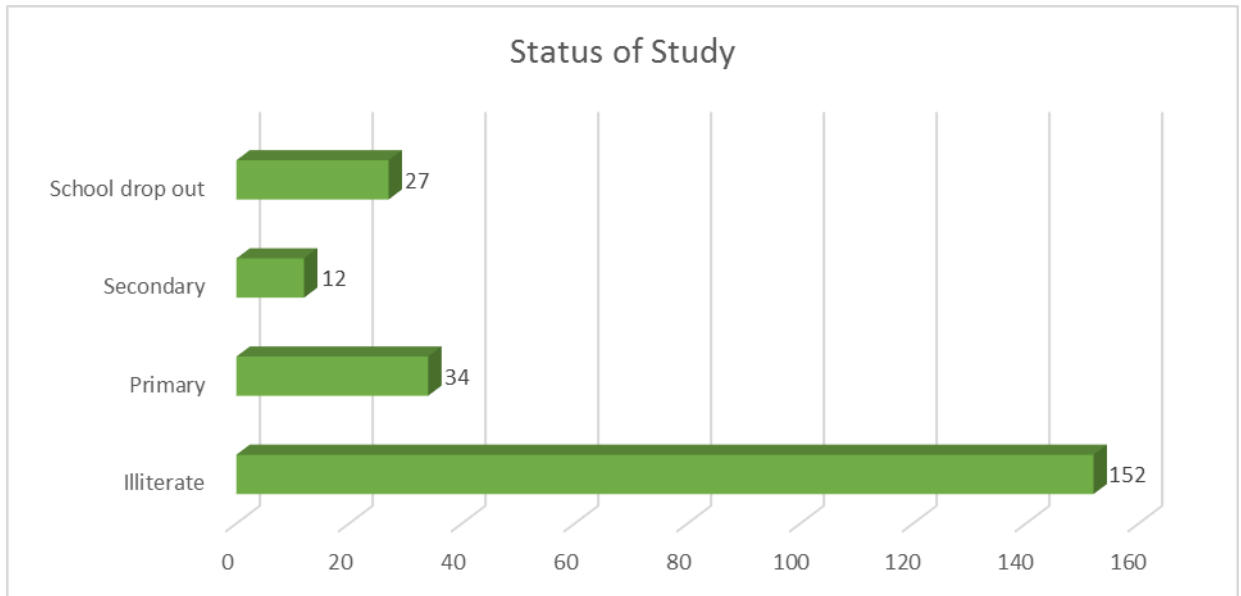
Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The respondents' reported status of school study indicates a range of educational levels within the community. The majority of respondents are illiterate (152), emphasizing a significant portion of the population lacking formal education. There are 34 respondents at the primary school level, 12 at the secondary level, and 27 school dropouts. This distribution highlights a need for targeted educational interventions to address illiteracy and promote sustained school attendance, ensuring that children have access to and complete formal education. The educational status of the community plays a crucial role in shaping vulnerability to various societal challenges, including child trafficking, emphasizing the importance of education as a protective factor.

Table 6.1

Place from where victim was taken away	Respondents
Known place	4
Unknown place	221
Total	225

Wrong title in graph
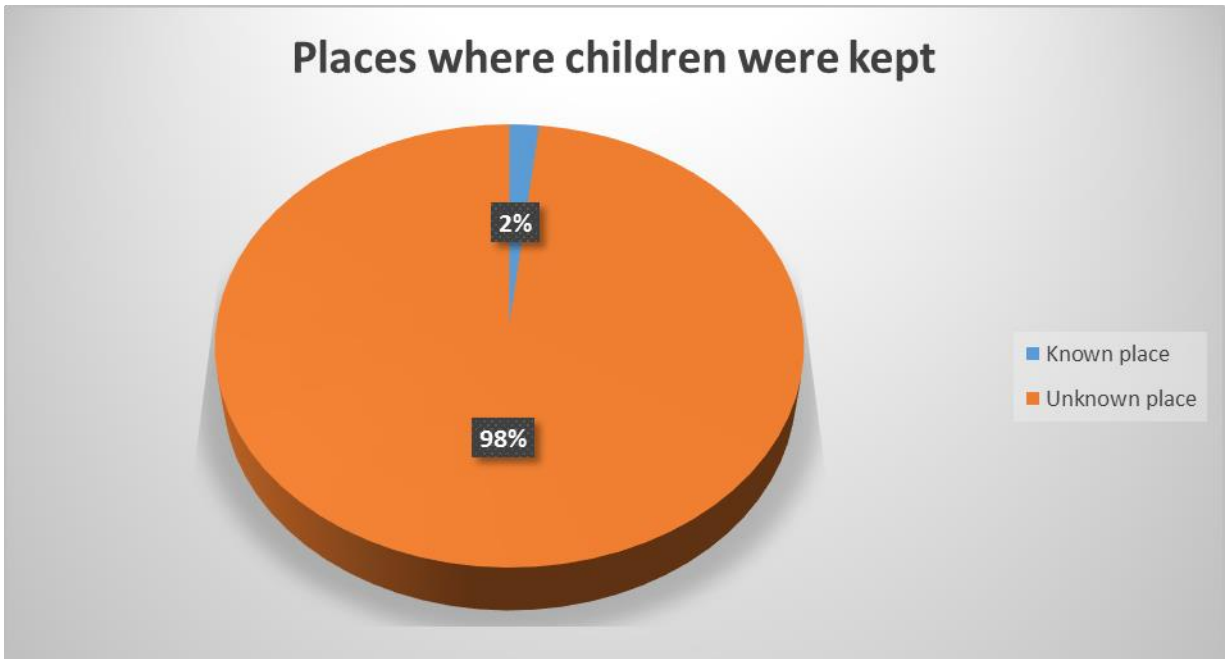
Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The respondents' answers regarding the location where they were taken away from their homes reveal a stark trend. The overwhelming majority, with 221 respondents, states that they were taken from an unknown place. This significant imbalance underscores the clandestine and often surreptitious nature of child trafficking, where victims are

frequently abducted or moved to undisclosed locations. The limited number (4) mentioning a known place implies that, in most cases, victims are forcibly taken to unfamiliar settings, emphasizing the covert tactics employed by traffickers. This data accentuates the need for increased efforts in raising awareness, enhancing community vigilance, and implementing preventive measures to address the risk of child trafficking, particularly in contexts where the location of abduction is unknown.

Table 6.1

Who has taken you away from your Home	Respondents
Unknown	108
Known	66
villagers/ Neighbors	28
Agency	23
Total	225
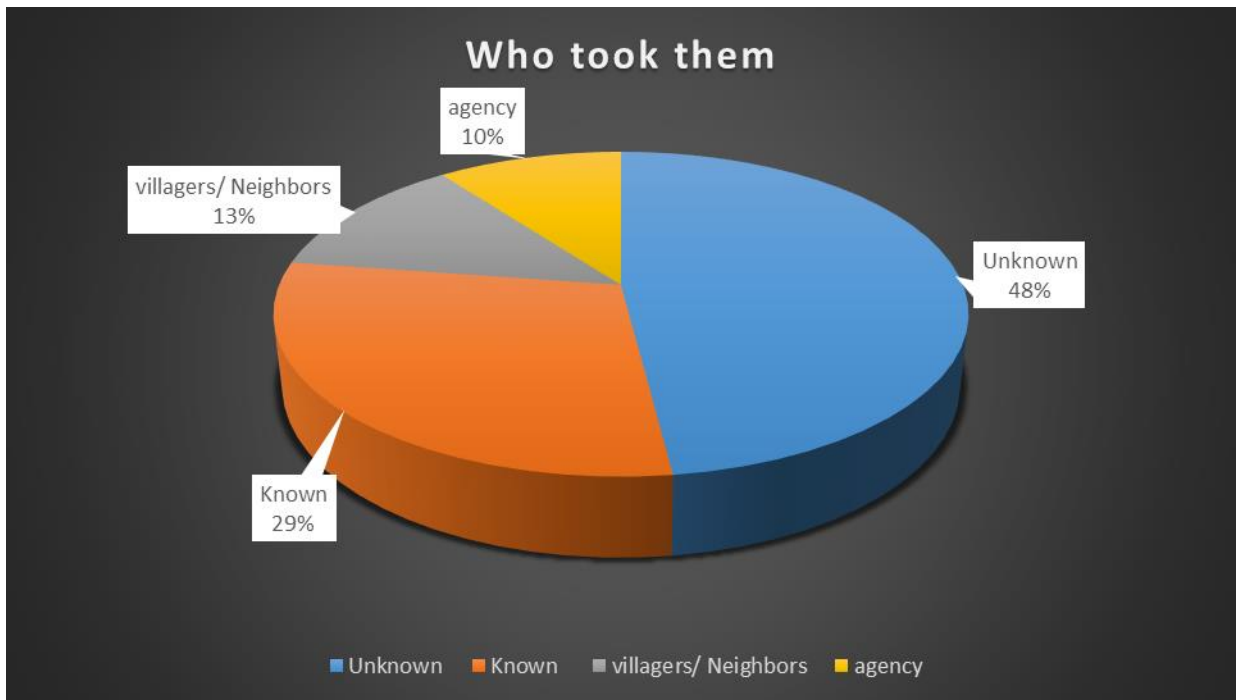
Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The responses regarding who took respondents away from their homes reveal a variety of circumstances. A notable portion (108) states that the abductor was unknown, suggesting that many cases involve perpetrators who are not recognized by the victims. In 66 instances, the abductor was known, possibly indicating situations where the victims could identify the person responsible. Additionally, villagers or neighbors were mentioned in 28 cases, while agencies were implicated in 23 cases. This diversity in responses emphasizes the complex nature of child trafficking, involving both familiar and unfamiliar individuals, as well as potential involvement of community members or organized entities. Addressing these varied scenarios requires a multifaceted approach, incorporating community awareness, vigilance, and collaboration with relevant agencies to prevent and combat child trafficking effectively.

Table 6.1

Reasons of taking the victim away from home	Respondents
For domestic help	110
For marriage	87
For Study	7
for job	19
others	2
Total	225
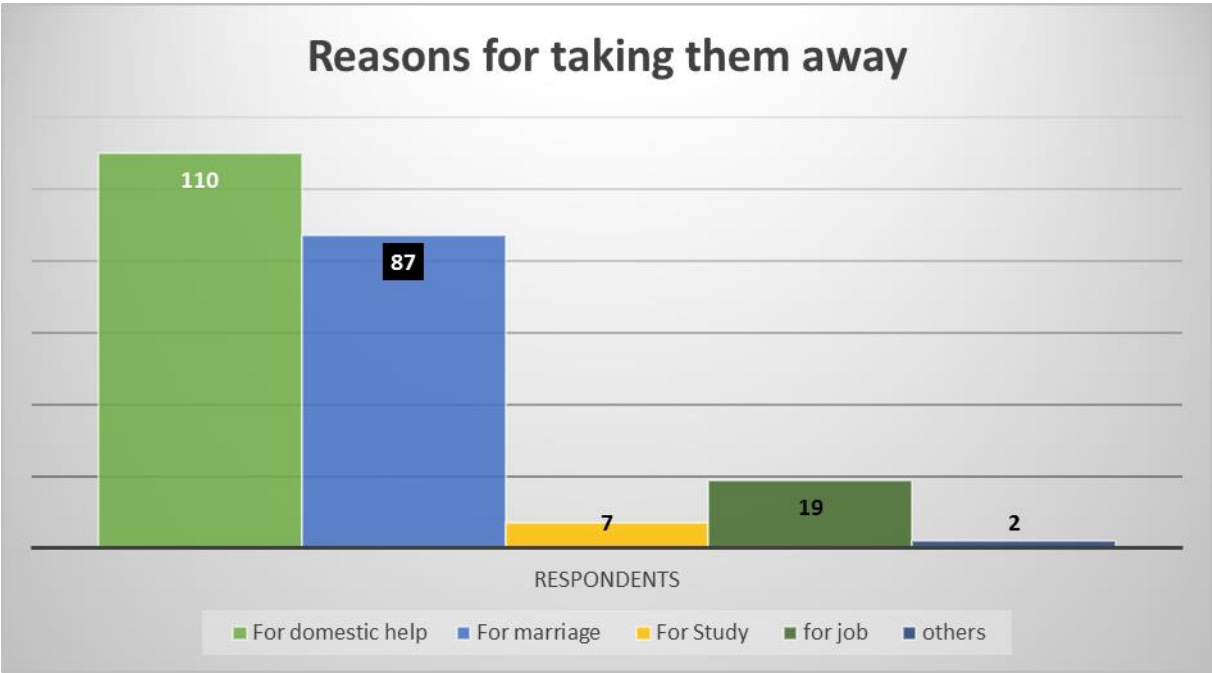
Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The reasons reported by respondents for being taken away from their homes are diverse. The majority (110) state that they were taken for domestic help, highlighting the exploitation of individuals for labor within private households. Additionally, 87 respondents mention being taken for marriage, reflecting the disturbing trend of forced marriages. A smaller number, with 7 respondents, state being taken for study, indicating potential deceptive recruitment for educational purposes. Nineteen respondents mention being taken for jobs, pointing to labor exploitation beyond domestic help. Two respondents cite other reasons not specified in the table. This variation in reported reasons underscores the multifaceted nature of child trafficking, encompassing different forms of exploitation and highlighting the need for targeted interventions addressing specific contexts and motivations.

Table 6.1

What Type of work you have to carry out	Respondents
Domestic help	92
Prostitution	57
Working in factory	67
Other	9
Total	225

Type of work taken
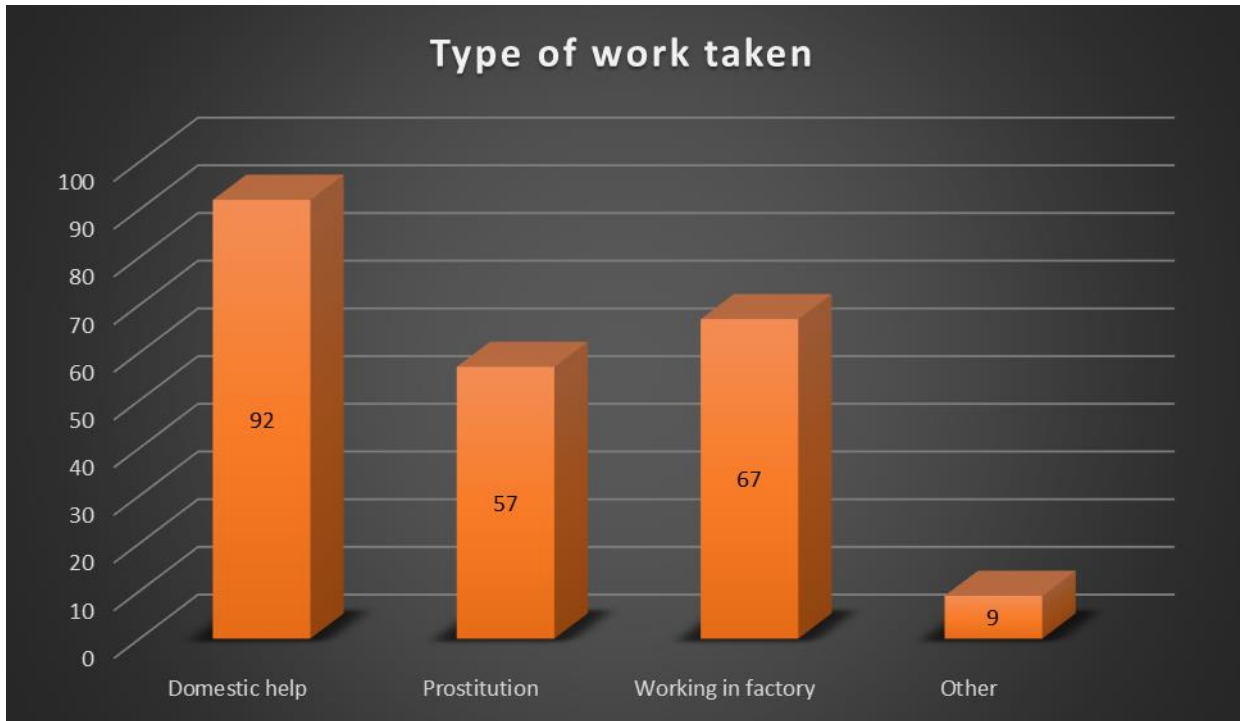
Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The respondents indicate a range of types of work they were compelled to carry out after being taken away from their homes. A significant number (92) mention domestic help, underscoring the prevalence of exploitation within private households. Prostitution is reported by 57 respondents, highlighting the alarming issue of forced involvement in the sex trade. Sixty-seven respondents mention working in factories, indicating instances of labor exploitation in industrial settings. Additionally, nine respondents cite other types of work not explicitly specified in the table. This diversity in reported work types emphasizes the varied forms of exploitation faced by victims of child trafficking, necessitating targeted interventions to address specific labor and exploitation contexts.

Table 6.1

How much were your working Hours	Respondents
6 hours	25
12 hours	143
14 hours	39
others	18
Total	225
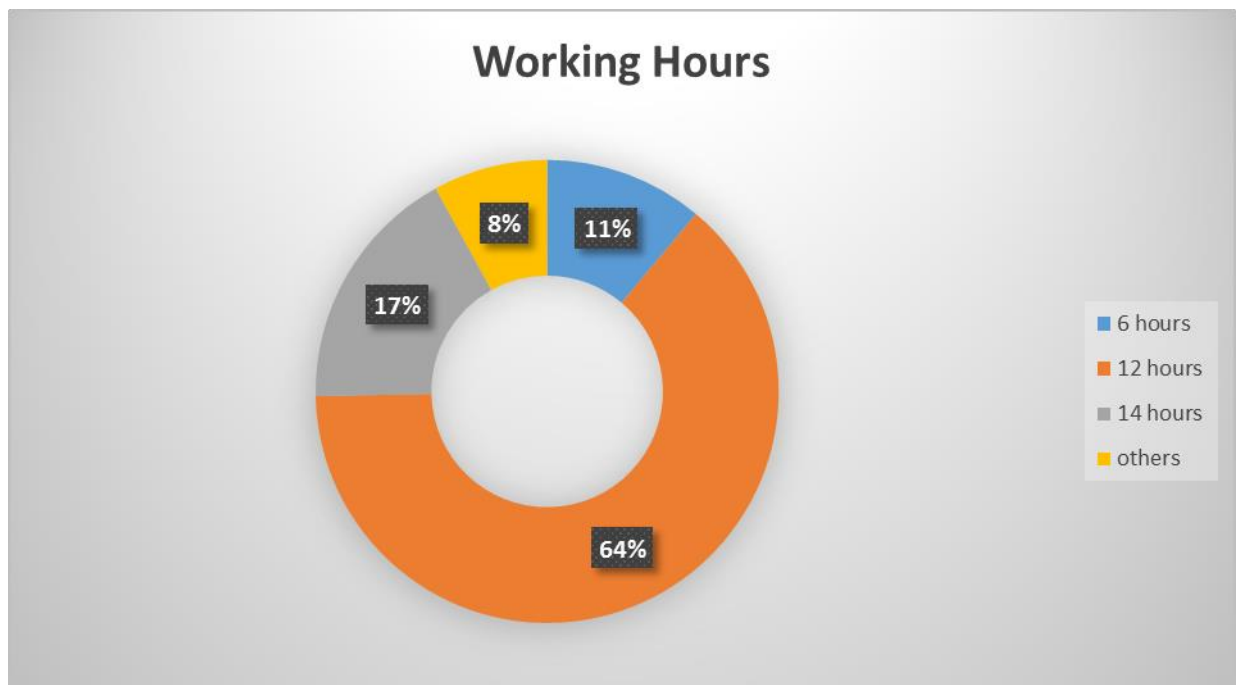
Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The reported working hours of the respondents indicate a range of labor conditions. A substantial number (143) mention working for 12 hours, reflecting an extensive and likely exploitative workday. Thirty-nine respondents report working for 14 hours, further emphasizing the prolonged nature of their labor. Twenty-five respondents mention a 6-hour workday, representing a comparatively shorter duration. Additionally, 18 respondents cite other working hours not specified in the table. This data underscores the need to address the labor conditions of victims of child trafficking, advocating for fair and humane working hours and highlighting the potential exploitation faced by individuals subjected to excessively long workdays.

Table 6.1

Whether remuneration was paid or not	Respondents
Fully paid	41
Not paid	178
Partly paid	6
Total	225

ABOUT THIER REMUNERATION

6
41
178

- Fully paid
- Not paid
- Partly paid
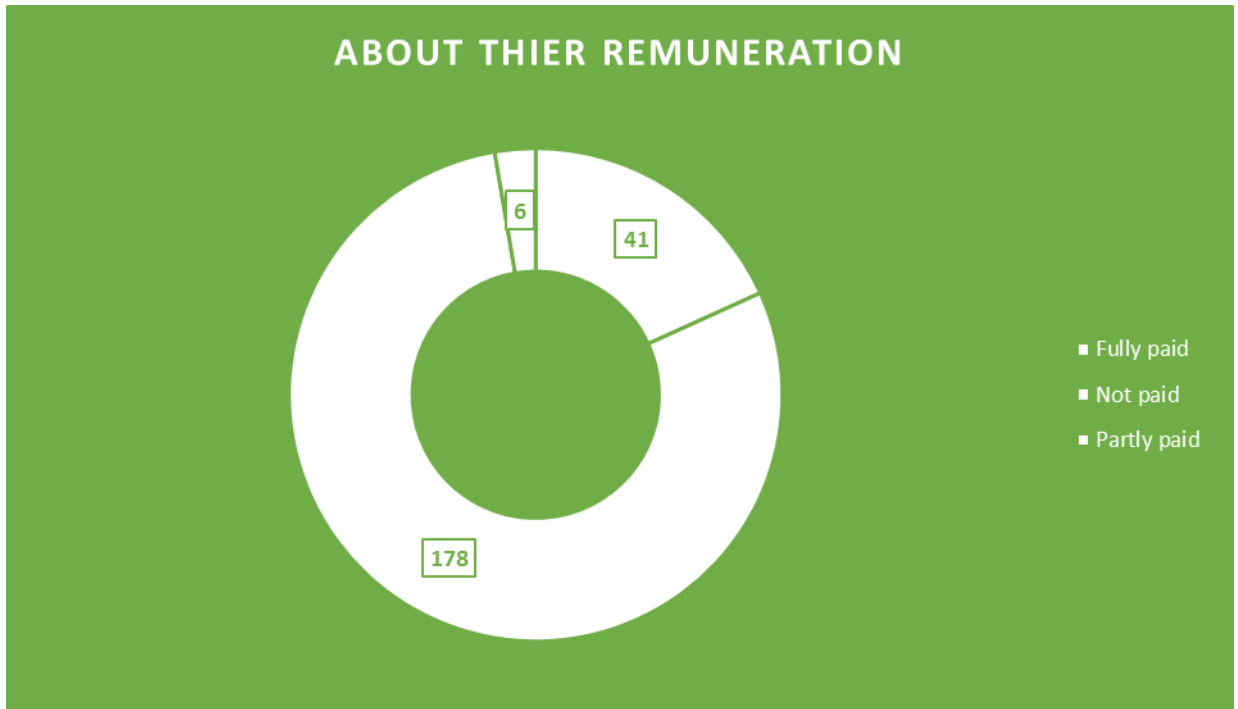
Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The respondents' answers regarding remuneration indicate a concerning trend. The majority (178) states that they were not paid for their work, highlighting instances of forced labor without compensation. Only 41 respondents mention being fully paid, suggesting a minority who received wages for their labor. Additionally, six respondents report receiving partial payment. The prevalence of non-payment underscores the exploitative nature of the situations faced by victims of child trafficking, emphasizing the urgent need to address and eliminate such instances of forced labor and ensure fair compensation for work.

Table 6.1

Were you aware of the fact that you had been trafficked	Respondents
Yes	107
No	43
Can't Say	75
Total	225
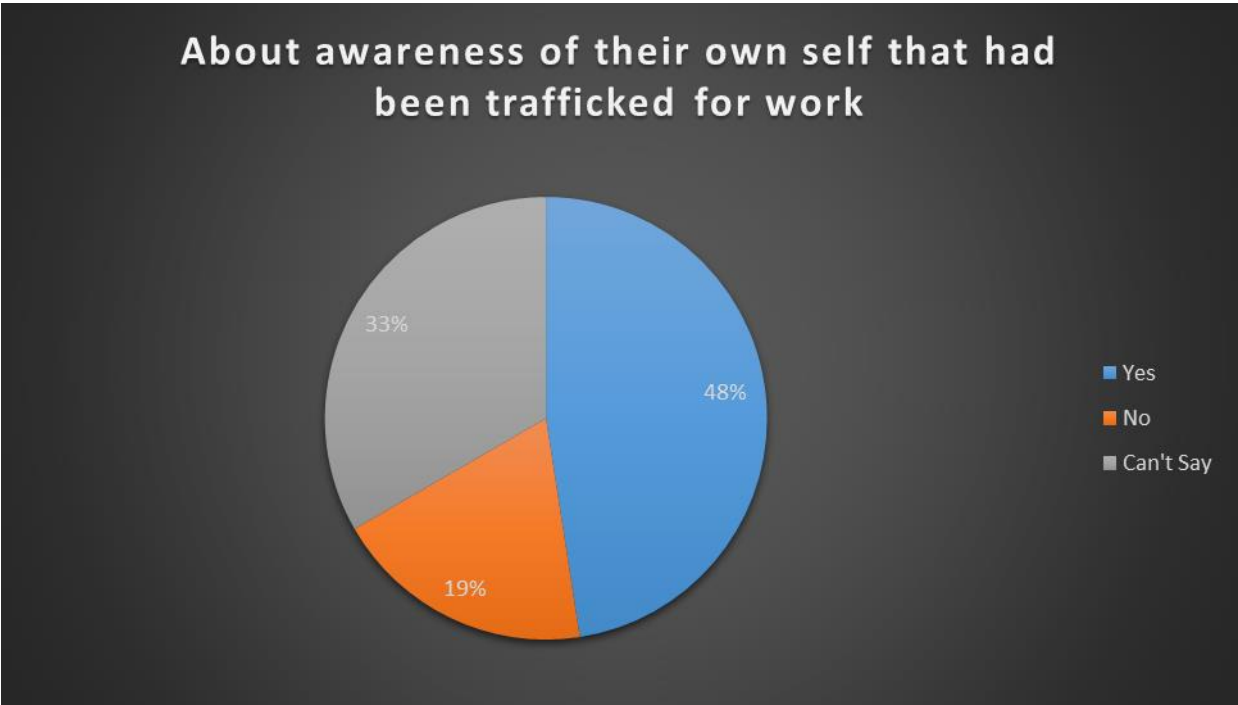
Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The respondents' awareness of being trafficked for work reveals a mixed pattern. A notable portion (107) acknowledges being aware of the fact that they had been trafficked for work, indicating a level of recognition or understanding of their situation. However, 43 respondents state that they were not aware of being trafficked, suggesting potential instances of deception or lack of information about their circumstances. A significant number (75) expresses uncertainty or an inability to say definitively whether they were aware of being trafficked. This complexity in responses emphasizes the need for increased awareness campaigns and education to empower individuals to recognize and report instances of trafficking, ensuring better protection and support for victims.

Table 6.1

What type of problem do you face at the work place	Respondents
Physical abuse	89
Torture	78
Monitory Problem	53
other	5
Total	225
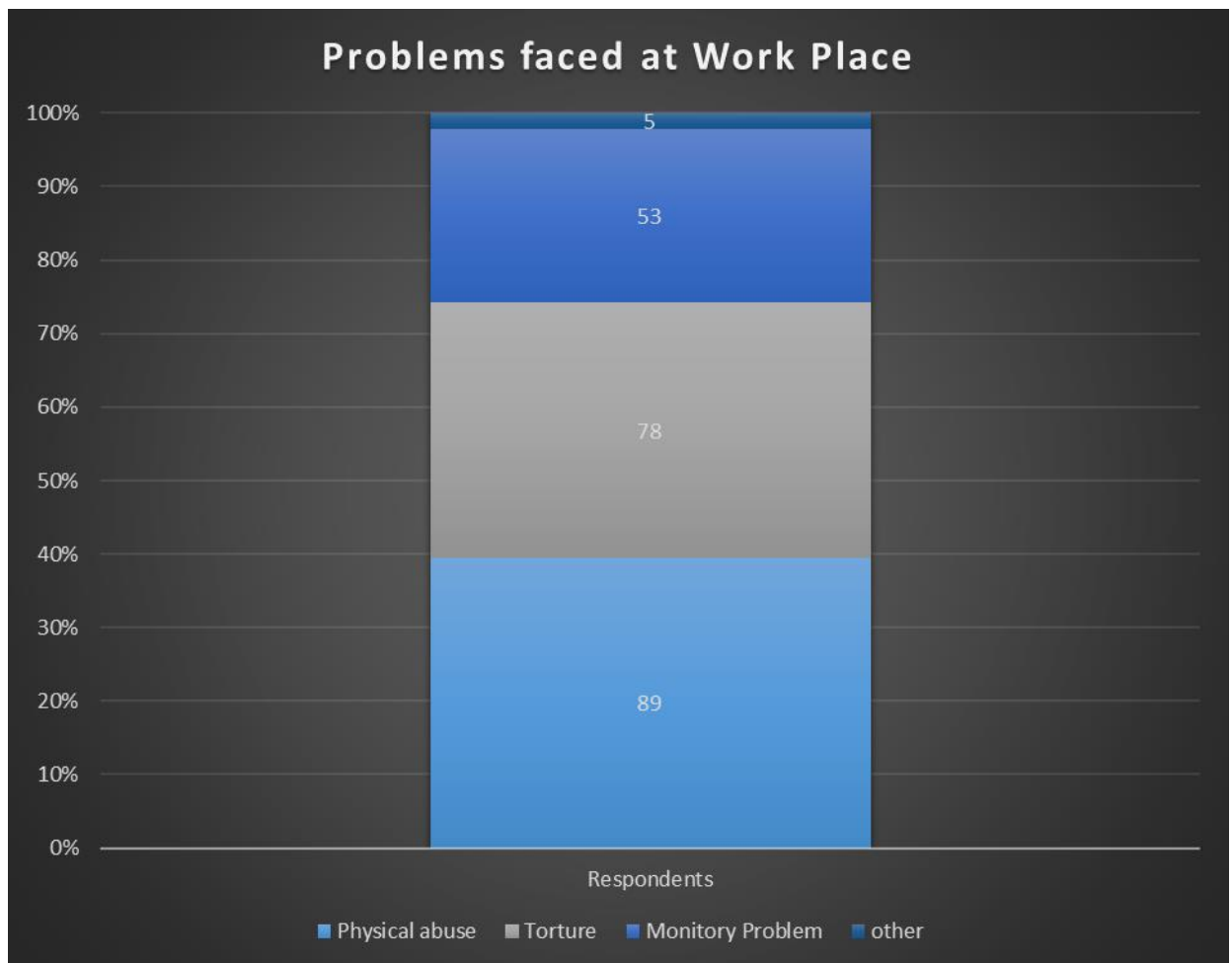
Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The respondents report various problems faced at the workplace, shedding light on the challenges associated with their labor conditions. The predominant issue is physical abuse, mentioned by 89 respondents, indicating a distressing prevalence of violence at the workplace. Additionally, torture is reported by 78 respondents, emphasizing the severity of the abuse experienced. Fifty-three respondents cite monetary problems, highlighting financial exploitation and potential withholding of wages. Five respondents mention other types of problems not specified in the table. This data underscores the

urgent need for interventions to address workplace abuse, ensuring the safety, well-being, and fair treatment of individuals vulnerable to exploitation and trafficking.

Table 6.1

How did You came to Home from there?	Respondents
Personally	97
With the help of police	107
With the help of others	21
Total	225
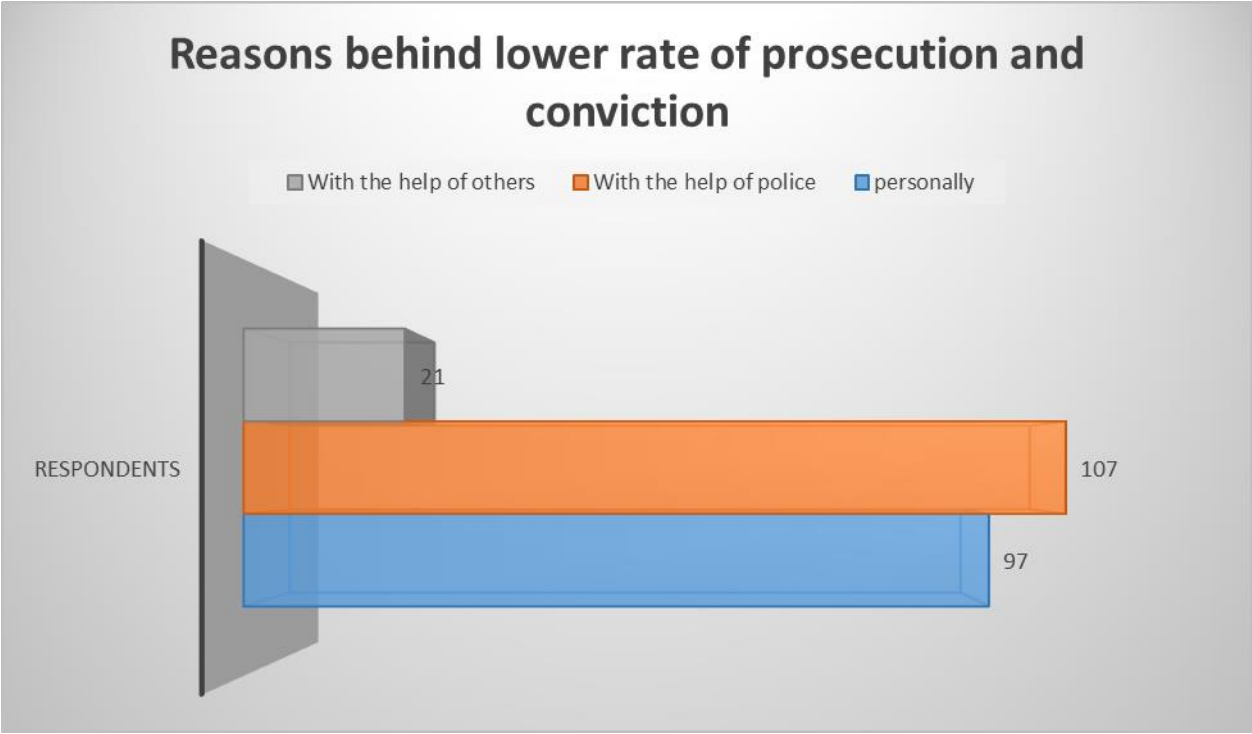
Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The responses regarding how respondents returned home from their trafficking situations reveal several scenarios. A significant portion (107) indicates that they sought assistance from the police to facilitate their return, emphasizing the role of law enforcement in rescuing and supporting trafficking victims. Ninety-seven respondents mention returning home personally, suggesting instances where individuals were able to escape or find their way back independently. Additionally, 21 respondents report returning home with the help of others, possibly involving support from NGOs, community members, or other individuals. This diversity in return mechanisms underscores the importance of collaborative efforts involving law enforcement, support networks, and individual agency in the process of rescuing and repatriating victims of trafficking.

Table 6.1

What you want to do at present	Respondents
Study	129
Stay at home	68
Work	19
Other	9
Total	225
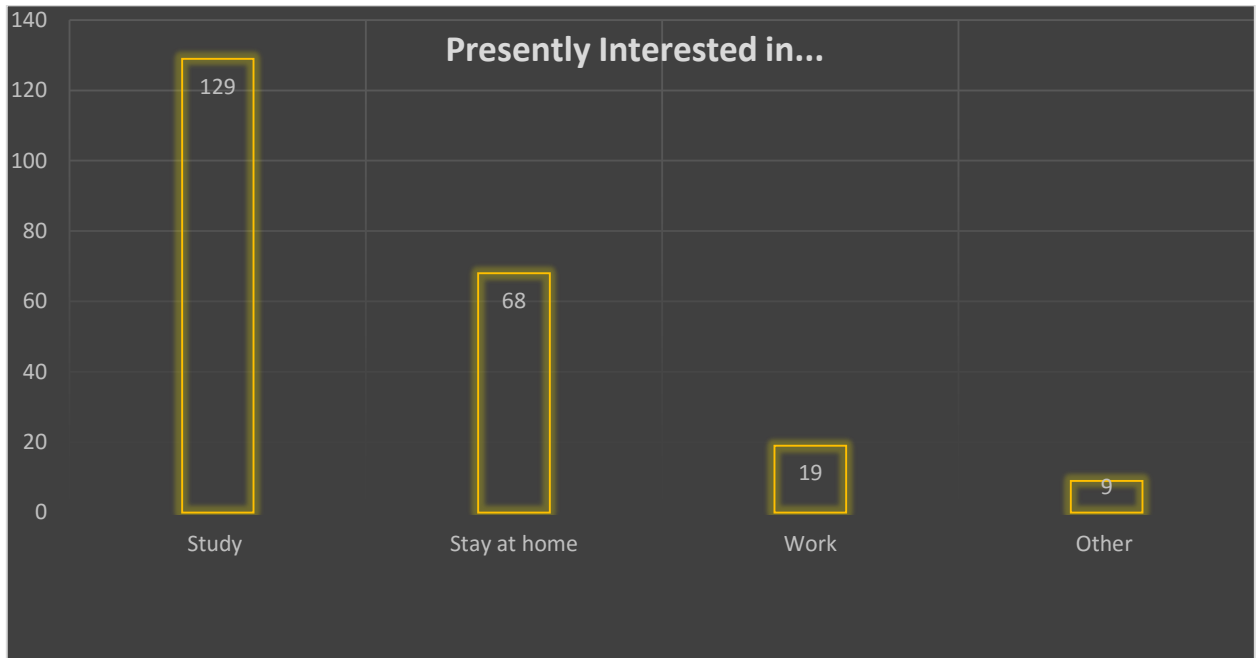
Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The aspirations of respondents regarding their current situation reveal diverse preferences. A significant majority (129) expresses a desire to study, indicating an eagerness to pursue education and possibly rebuild their lives after the trafficking experience. Sixty-eight respondents mention a preference to stay at home, reflecting a desire for a sense of stability and security. Nineteen respondents express a wish to work, underscoring a readiness to engage in productive activities. Additionally, nine respondents cite other aspirations not specified in the table. This data emphasizes the importance of supporting the educational and vocational goals of survivors of trafficking, ensuring opportunities for personal growth, recovery, and reintegration into society.

Table 6.1

Are Victims or their parents aware about specific laws regarding human trafficking	Respondents
Yes	164
No	27
Can't Say	34
Total	225
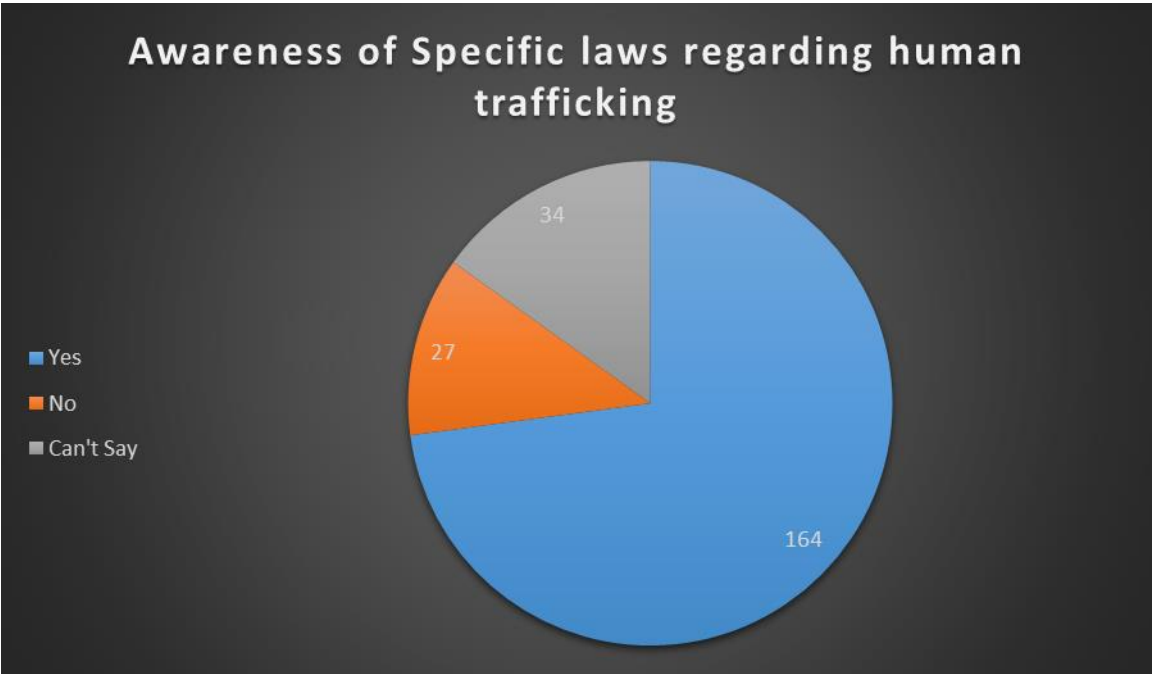
Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The respondents' awareness of specific laws regarding human trafficking provides insights into their knowledge of legal frameworks. A substantial majority (164) affirms the existence of specific laws addressing human trafficking, indicating an awareness of legal measures in place to combat this crime. Seventeen respondents state that there are no specific laws regarding human trafficking, suggesting potential gaps in awareness or understanding. Additionally, 34 respondents' express uncertainty or an inability to say definitively whether such laws exist. This data underscores the importance of strengthening awareness and education initiatives to ensure that individuals, particularly those vulnerable to trafficking, are informed about the legal protections in place against this heinous crime.

Section III Hypothesis Testing

Awareness of respondents about laws regarding human trafficking

H_{01}: There is no significant impact of gender of respondents on awareness about specific laws regarding human trafficking in the selected region.

Table

Gender	Awareness about specific laws regarding human trafficking			
	Yes	**No**	**Not Known**	**Total**
Male	133	15	16	164
Female	31	12	18	61
Total	**164**	**27**	**34**	**225**

The bivariate tabular representation of gender of respondents and response on a scale of Yes, No and Not known revealed that there is a huge difference between males and females and more than 80 % are aware about the issue and laws regarding the issue but only 50 % females are aware on this issue. Out of total 164 respondents are aware and so this was tested with the help of ANOVA statistical test to study the impact of gender on awareness about specific laws regarding human trafficking in the selected region. **To test the hypothesis** There is no significant impact of gender of respondents on awareness about specific laws regarding human trafficking in the selected region ANOVA test is applied

ANOVA: Single Factor

SUMMARY						
Groups	*Count*	*Sum*	*Average*	*Variance*		

Column 1	2	164	82	5202		
Column 2	2	27	13.5	4.5		
Column 3	2	34	17	2		
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Groups	5953	2	2976.5	1.714409	0.318776	9.552094
Within Groups	5208.5	3	1736.167			
Total	11161.5	5				

ANOVA uses the *F* test for statistical significance. The *F* test compares the variance in each group mean from the overall group variance. The above hypothesis is tested statistically by applying ANOVA test where the null hypothesis says that the mean of different samples does not differ significantly. One factor analysis of variance refers to the fact that the single variable is controlled and its effect is observed. The F ratio is calculated and it is compared with the tabular value of F at 95% level of significance.

To determine whether any of the differences between the means are statistically significant, the p-value is compared with significance level to assess the null hypothesis. The null hypothesis states that the population means are all equal. The p-value is high than significance level (denoted as α or alpha) of 0.05 which indicates a 5% risk of concluding that a difference exists when there is no actual difference.

If the p-value is greater than the significance level, we cannot reject the null hypothesis that the population means are all equal. The calculated value of F is lower than tabular value of F at (2,3) degree of freedom which indicates that the difference in

sample means is insignificant. 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.

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

Class of people	Awareness about specific laws regarding human trafficking			
	Yes	**No**	**Not Known**	**Total**
Poor people	72	6	6	84
Uneducated	63	11	15	89
Backward Class	2	6	0	8
others	27	4	13	44
Total	**164**	**27**	**34**	**225**

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    The bivariate tabular representation of class of respondents and response on a scale of Yes, No and Not known revealed that there is a huge difference between different class of people and it is seen that all class people are aware about the issue and laws regarding the issue but only few of them are not aware on this issue .Out of total 164 respondents are aware and so this was tested with the help of ANOVA statistical test to study the impact of class on awareness about specific laws regarding human trafficking in the selected region.

To test the hypothesis There is no impact of class of respondents on awareness about specific laws regarding human trafficking in the selected region ANOVA test is applied

ANOVA: Single Factor						
SUMMARY						
Groups	*Count*	*Sum*	*Average*	*Variance*		
Column 1	4	164	41	1054		
Column 2	4	27	6.75	8.916667		
Column 3	4	34	8.5	47		
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Groups	2976.5	2	1488.25	4.022599	0.056478	4.256495
Within Groups	3329.75	9	369.9722			
Total	6306.25	11				

ANOVA uses the *F* test for statistical significance. The *F* test compares the variance in each group mean from the overall group variance. The above hypothesis is tested statistically by applying ANOVA test where the null hypothesis says that the mean of different samples does not differ significantly. One factor analysis of variance refers

to the fact that the single variable is controlled and its effect is observed. The F ratio is calculated and it is compared with the tabular value of F at 95% level of significance.

To determine whether any of the differences between the means are statistically significant, the p-value is compared with significance level to assess the null hypothesis. The null hypothesis states that the population means are all equal. The p -value is high than significance level (denoted as α or alpha) of 0.05 which indicates a 5% risk of concluding that a difference exists when there is no actual difference.

If the p-value is less than or equal to the significance level, we can reject the null hypothesis that the population means are all equal. The calculated value of F is almost equal to the tabular value of F at (2,9) degree of freedom which indicates that the difference in sample means is significant. 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.

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

District	Awareness about specific laws regarding human trafficking			
	Yes	No	Not Known	Total
Dahod	70	3	7	80
Panchmahal	53	15	2	70
Mahisagar	41	9	25	75
Total	164	27	34	225

The cross tabular representation of district of respondents and response on a scale of Yes, No and Not known revealed that there is no such difference visible among respondents of different districts and it is seen that all respondents are mostly aware about the issue and laws regarding the issue irrespective of their district of residence .Out of total 164 respondents are aware and so this was tested with the help of ANOVA statistical test to study the relationship between district and awareness about specific laws regarding human trafficking in the selected region.

To test the above hypothesis There is no significant relationship between district of respondents on awareness about specific laws regarding human trafficking in the selected region ANOVA test is applied

Anova: Single Factor						
SUMMARY						
Groups	*Count*	*Sum*	*Average*	*Variance*		
Row 1	3	80	26.66667	1412.333		
Row 2	3	70	23.33333	702.3333		
Row 3	3	75	25	256		
ANOVA						
Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Groups	16.66667	2	8.333333	0.010546	0.989528	5.143253
Within Groups	4741.333	6	790.2222			
Total	4758	8				

ANOVA uses the F test for statistical significance. The F test compares the variance in each group mean from the overall group variance. The above hypothesis is tested statistically by applying ANOVA test where the null hypothesis says that the mean of different samples does not differ significantly. One factor analysis of variance refers to the fact that the single variable is

controlled and its effect is observed. The F ratio is calculated and it is compared with the tabular value of F at 95% level of significance.

To determine whether any of the differences between the means are statistically significant, the p-value is compared with significance level to assess the null hypothesis. The null hypothesis states that the population means are all equal. The p-value is high than significance level (denoted as α or alpha) of 0.05 which indicates a 5% risk of concluding that a difference exists when there is no actual difference.

The p-value is more than significance level; we cannot reject the null hypothesis that the population means are all equal. The calculated value of F is less than the tabular value of F at (2,6) degree of freedom which indicates that the difference in sample means is insignificant. 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.

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

Which type of the persons are trafficker or involved in trafficking	Guardian File an FIR			
	Yes	No	Not Known	Total
Gang	139	20	0	159
Relative	10	7	0	17
Villagers	33	5	0	38
Other	8	2	1	11

Total	190	34	1	225

The data reveals the involvement of different categories of individuals in trafficking, as reported by respondents. Among them, gangs emerged as the most frequently cited perpetrators, with 139 respondents confirming their involvement and 20 expressing uncertainty. Relatives were also implicated, with 10 respondents confirming their involvement and 7 expressing uncertainty. Villagers were identified in trafficking incidents by 33 respondents with certainty and 5 with uncertainty. Additionally, 11 respondents reported involvement by other individuals, with 8 confirming and 2 expressing uncertainty. The data underscores the diverse range of individuals involved in trafficking activities, highlighting the complex nature of addressing and combating such criminal behavior.

There is no significant relationship between involvement of trafficker and proper process for preventing child trafficking is tested by applying chi square test

Table : Chi square test statistic

Tabular Value	Calculated Value	Degree of Freedom	H0 Accepted or Rejected
10.6	34.92	6	Rejected

*At 95% level of significance

Chi square Output

The hypothesis that there is no significant relationship between involvement of trafficker and proper process for preventing child trafficking is tested by applying chi square test. The calculated value and tabular value are compared at 6 degree of freedom and 95% level of significance. The calculated value of chi square is greater than the tabular value for 6 degree of freedom. So, 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.

Perception of Respondents

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

Hₐ₅: There is a significant relationship between gender and perception of respondents regarding reason of child trafficking

The response was recorded on a scale of three Agree, Neutral and Disagree. All the responses in each category are cross tabulated with gender of the respondents to visualize if there is any correlation between the response and gender of the respondents

Table 6. : Response on Agree scale with gender

| How would you rate the following reasons of child trafficking?	Agree Responses		
	Male	Female	Total
Lack of Education	124	14	138
Ignorance of Parents	86	9	95
Drop out from schools	16	3	19
No proper information about child trafficking	183	21	204
No preventive laws are responsible for child trafficking.	58	13	71
The role of media is insufficient in highlighting the issue of child Trafficking.	6	2	8
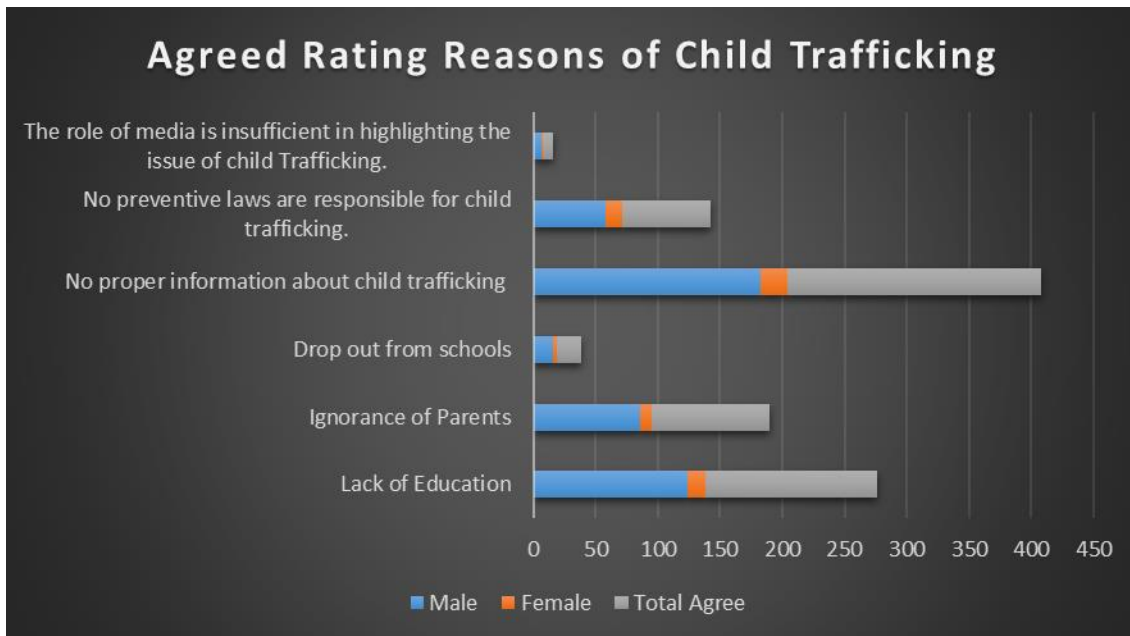
Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The table presents the responses regarding the rating of various reasons contributing to child trafficking, categorized by gender. Among male respondents, 124 agreed that lack of education contributes to child trafficking, while 14 female respondents shared the same view, totaling 138. Similarly, 86 male respondents and 9 female respondents agreed on the ignorance of parents as a factor contributing to child trafficking, totaling 95. Regarding the dropout from schools, 16 male respondents and 3 female respondents agreed, totaling 19. A significant agreement was observed concerning the lack of proper information about child trafficking, with 183 male respondents and 21 female respondents in agreement, totaling 204. In terms of the absence of preventive laws contributing to child trafficking, 58 male respondents and 13 female respondents agreed, totaling 71. Lastly, only 6 male respondents and 2 female respondents agreed that the role of media is insufficient in highlighting the issue of child trafficking, totaling 8. These responses provide insights into the perceptions and awareness of different gender groups regarding the factors contributing to child trafficking.

Table 6. : Response on Neutral scale with gender

| How would you rate the following reasons of child trafficking?	Neutral Responses		
	Male	Female	Total
Lack of Education	73	5	78
Ignorance of Parents	60	4	64
Drop out from schools	42	17	59
No proper information about child trafficking	12	3	15
No preventive laws are responsible for child trafficking.	61	18	79
The role of media is insufficient in highlighting the issue of child Trafficking.	39	14	53
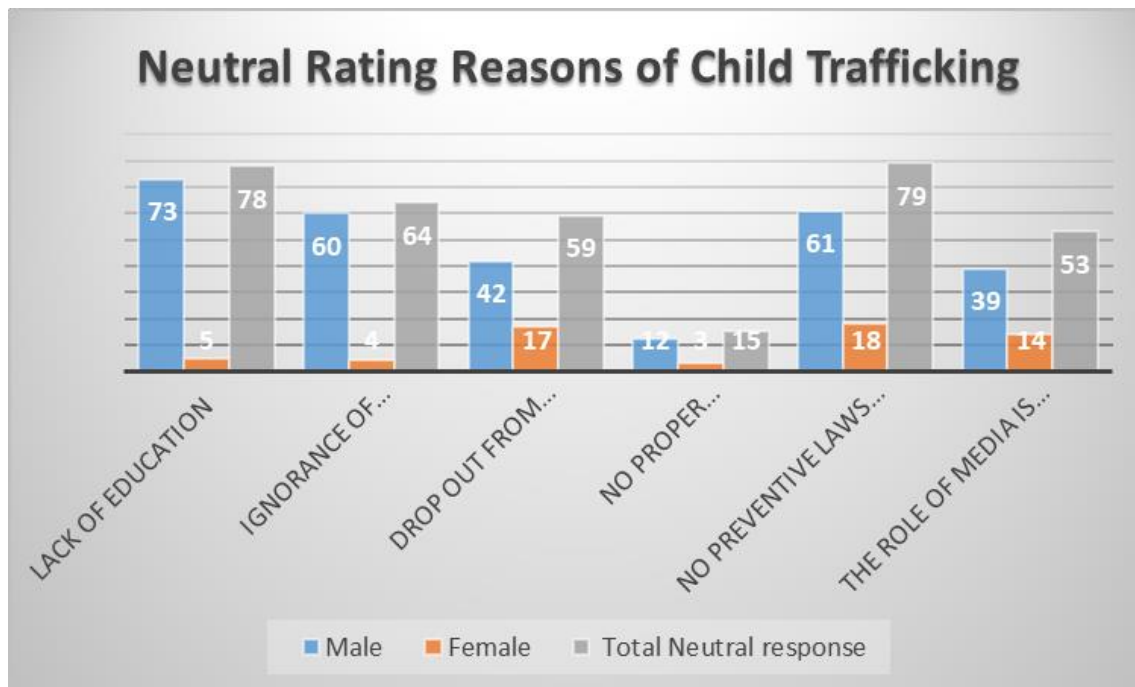
Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The table displays the neutral responses regarding the rating of various reasons contributing to child trafficking, segmented by gender. Among male respondents, 73 remained neutral about the lack of education as a factor in child trafficking, while 5 female respondents shared the same stance, totaling 78 neutral responses. Concerning the ignorance of parents, 60 male respondents and 4 female respondents remained neutral, resulting in 64 total neutral responses. For dropout from schools, 42 male respondents and 17 female respondents expressed neutrality, amounting to 59 neutral responses. Regarding the lack of proper information about child trafficking, 12 male respondents and 3 female respondents remained neutral, totaling 15 neutral responses. In terms of the absence of preventive laws contributing to child trafficking, 61 male respondents and 18 female respondents expressed neutrality, totaling 79 neutral responses. Lastly, concerning the role of media, 39 male respondents and 14 female respondents remained neutral, totaling 53 neutral responses. These responses provide insights into the perceptions and attitudes of different gender groups regarding the factors contributing to child trafficking, indicating areas where awareness or opinion may be less definitive.

Table 6. : **Response on Disagree scale with gender**

How would you rate the following reasons of child trafficking?	Disagree Responses		
	Male	Female	Total
Lack of Education	7	2	9
Ignorance of Parents	53	13	66
Drop out from schools	100	47	147
No proper information about child trafficking	5	1	6
No preventive laws are responsible for child trafficking.	71	24	75

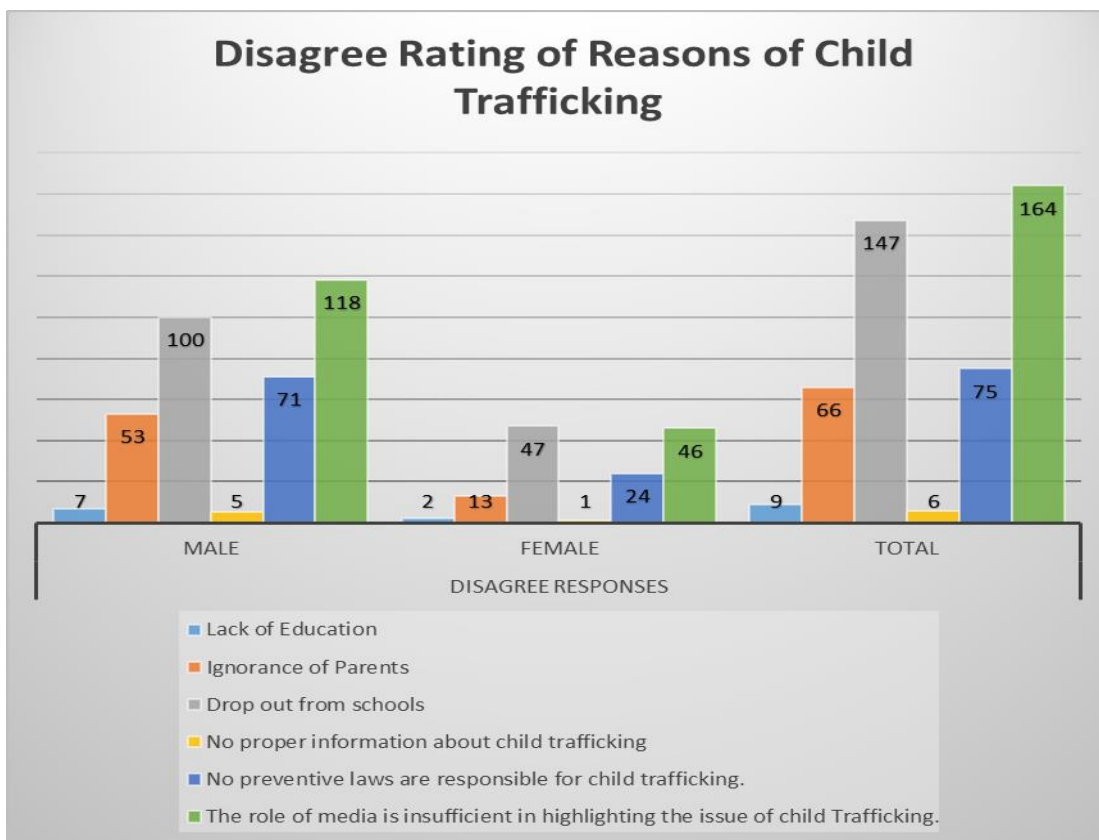| The role of media is insufficient in highlighting the issue of child Trafficking.	118	46	164

Fig. 6.

Interpretation:

The data presents the disagreement responses regarding the rating of various reasons contributing to child trafficking, categorized by gender. Among male respondents, 7 disagreed that lack of education is a factor in child trafficking, while 2 female respondents held the same view, summing up to 9 disagreement responses. Regarding the ignorance of parents, 53 male respondents and 13 female respondents disagreed, resulting in 66 total disagreement responses. For dropout from schools, 100 male respondents and 47 female respondents expressed disagreement, totaling 147 disagreement responses. Concerning

the lack of proper information about child trafficking, 5 male respondents and 1 female respondent disagreed, amounting to 6 disagreement responses. In terms of the absence of preventive laws contributing to child trafficking, 71 male respondents and 24 female respondents disagreed, totaling 75 disagreement responses. Lastly, regarding the role of media, 118 male respondents and 46 female respondents disagreed, resulting in 164 disagreement responses. These responses reflect the differing opinions among male and female respondents regarding the factors contributing to child trafficking, highlighting areas where perspectives diverge.

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