

CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Human trafficking has, over the last few decades, become one of the most lucrative forms of organised crimes across the globe. The buying and selling of persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation, forced labour, domestic work and organ trade has become common. According to Shankar Sen, who has written extensively on the subject¹: “The globalization of world economy has increased the movement of people across borders, legally or illegally, from poorer to wealthier countries. International organized crime has taken advantage of free flow of people and services to further extend its own reach and operations. International trafficking trade is highly organized, involving sophisticated international networks of procurers, document forgers, escorts, corrupt officials etc. Chinese Asian, Central American and Russian gangs are among the major traffickers of people. International Organization of Migration (IOM) reports that Russian organized crime groups control European prostitution industries such as those in Poland and Germany. One major Russian criminal syndicate Mogilevich owns night clubs in Prague, Riga and Kiev and is engaged in trafficking in women and children for forced prostitution in these clubs. But largest numbers of victims are trafficked from South East Asia and South Asia. Cambodia, Philippines and India have become popular destinations for sex tourists including p(a)edophiles from western countries and Australia. Japan is considered to be one of the largest markets for Asian women trafficked for sex. Japanese organized crime syndicate Yakuza is involved in a big way in trafficking in women.”

India for long has been considered the source, destination and transit country for women and children for forced labour and sex-trafficking. Ninety per cent of trafficking

¹ Sen, Shri.Shankar. “Trafficking in Women and Children.” Journal of the National Human Rights Commission, India 13 (2014): 51-74. <http://nhrc.nic.in/> . National Human Rights Commission, 10 Dec. 2014. 54.Web. 4 Apr. 2016.

in India is internal, and those from India's most disadvantaged social and economic strata, are most vulnerable².

However, as can be seen from this report³, trafficking between states in the country is rising due to increased mobility, rapid urbanisation, and a growth in a number of industries that use forced labour such as construction, textiles, cable and biscuit factories. An increasing number of job placement agencies lure adults and children for sex trafficking or forced labour, including domestic servitude, under false promises of employment. Also, women and children are now trafficked to about 18 countries of the world for a wide range of purposes.

Reports of raids in factories and workshops and rescue of children from different cities of the country appear with unfailing regularity. Children from disparate geographical regions: West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Assam, Delhi, Bangalore and Kerala have fallen victims. Children from Nepal, for instance, have been rescued from rat-hole coal mines in Meghalaya⁴; girls from Assam have been found to be married to men in Haryana as there are not enough girls in the state; and children from Tamil Nadu have been kidnapped and sent to Europe.⁵ Girls often find themselves in Goa's spas and parlours where they are forced to cater to needs that exceed massage and health treatments.

1.2 Rational of the Study

The researcher works in the field of **Child Trafficking in India: A Critical Study of Relevant Preventive Laws with Special Reference to Dahod, Panchmahal and Mahisagar District**. Researcher has interacted with NGOs, Police station, advocates who might know many matters regarding trafficking of the children, victims, rescued trafficked child laborer, police officers, and rescued client and law enforcement agencies for different district on issues of child trafficking. The assumption here is that

² Trafficking in Person Report. Rep. U.S. Department of State, 2013. 195.

³ HAQ: Centre for Child Rights (2016). For Campaign Against Child Trafficking (CACT). New Delhi, www.haqcrc.org

⁴ Staff Reporter. "Horrendous Truth of Coal Mines of Jaintia Hills." Meghalaya Times. N.p.

⁵ Rahman, Shaikh Azizur. "Indian Children Stolen for Adoption." The National. Abu Dhabi Media.

the level of awareness in child trafficking is an important indicator that will affect the 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.

Human trafficking is not a recent occurrence. 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. Regarded as his private property, the owner retained all rights over the slaves. After drug trafficking and the arms trade, child trafficking ranks third among all organized crimes worldwide. Millions of people worldwide, including women and children, fall victim to child trafficking, a type of contemporary slavery. This research suggests lack of awareness about child trafficking, lack of proper laws and ineffective implementation of laws.

1.3 Scope of the Study

The study's overarching goal is to understand child trafficking in Middle Gujarat, with a focus on the research areas of Dahod, Panchmahal, and Mahisagar. The purpose of the study is to raise awareness of child trafficking. In order to save innocent children, it has also concentrated on the idea of human rights (new laws), preventive measures to get rid of social evil, and strengthening the social structure to report against such cases. 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 study contributes to our understanding of human

trafficking as an organized crime and examines potential legislative solutions. This study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of the causes and effects of child trafficking as well as an analysis of public awareness regarding laws that prevent child trafficking and related issues.

1.4 Review of work already done on the Subject

The majority of the articles that are currently available on trafficking are studies, conferences, and workshops that have been held by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) both domestically and internationally. There are comparatively fewer studies conducted at the national and regional levels than there is at the state level. The rise in the number of ongoing research studies on trafficking in India can be attributed to the increasing importance of trafficking on the international agenda in recent times. The current review, while not comprehensive, examines a range of viewpoints, arguments, and conclusions regarding the trafficking of women and children.

It is necessary to research the local communities' involvement. It is necessary to investigate the extent to which a lack of awareness makes victims of human trafficking susceptible to their schemes. There is only a hint at organized crime's involvement—sufficient information is not available. Furthermore, not enough is known about human traffickers' networks and organizations. The roles that different actors play in trafficking networks are not well understood. Not much research has been done on the traits of traffickers, such as their socioeconomic backgrounds.

No any significant studies have been found which based on primary and qualitative data that focuses on trafficking in Gujarat state.

1.5 Research gaps identified in the present field of investigation

The review of literature on trafficking identifies the previous contribution of the researchers and manages to establish its occurrence and the consequences. They lacked a thorough analysis of the issue and had an inadequate focus. For tangible results, the issue must be rationalized in all of its aspects, and the responses of the different parties involved must be examined. Given the above literature review on the social evil of child

trafficking, this study focuses on child trafficking in the middle Gujarati districts of Dahod, Panchmahal, and Mahisagar.

Lack of research studies based on primary data of child victims or their family members is one of the main gaps. The prior research was primarily qualitative and was unable to emphasize the need for increased awareness of the problem and the laws that can be implemented to prevent child trafficking. No systematic effort has been made to collect data in a way that allows for a quantitative analysis of the true social perspective.

1.6 Research Questions of the 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?

1.7 Objectives of the 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.)

1.8 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

1.9 Research Methodology

Qualitative and quantitative information has used in the present study. Workers of NGOs working in selected three districts of Middle Gujarat has selected as respondents for the collection of information pertaining to the study objectives. To make the study more accurate information has obtained from people working in the

field, such as advocates, parents of victims, relatives of victims. The researcher has uses semi structured interview scheduled for primary data collection. Primary and secondary data has collected from child welfare organizations and some NGOs for present study. The researcher has also used case study method for data collection from victims. Thus, for data collection survey and case study method has used.

1.10 Detailed Research

Plan 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.

Research Process

Finding a research problem and doing a literature review to gain context are the first steps in the research process. Based on the research problem, the researcher formulates objectives, hypotheses, and research questions.

Research Design

The plan for achieving goals and providing answers to research questions is the research design. It ensures that the study is organized and methodical by outlining the techniques and protocols for gathering, processing, and analyzing data.

A research design functions as a framework or strategy for conducting a study. It describes the procedures that must be followed in order to collect the data needed to address or solve the research problem.

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

A research technique called descriptive research is used to identify the features of a population or specific phenomenon. This kind of design seeks to characterize or record the traits, actions, viewpoints, attitudes, and perceptions of a population or group under study.

This design is based on primary data that the researcher gathered using a well constructed, well-organized, and thorough questionnaire that was created after taking into account the theoretical literature and the results of earlier research. Furthermore, in-person interviews and conversations have also been carried out.

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.

Predicting future results or attempting to establish cause-and-effect relationships between variables are not goals of descriptive research design. Rather, it concentrates on offering a thorough and precise depiction of the data gathered, which can be helpful for formulating theories, examining patterns, and finding trends 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 research spans a duration of three years, specifically from

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

The Cronbach's alpha test is used to assess the final questionnaire's validity and reliability. Various theories of reliability state that a value above 0.6 is appropriate and a value below 0.5 suggests 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 feasibility study, commonly referred to as a pilot study, is a small-scale preliminary investigation carried out in advance of the primary research to assess the viability or enhance the research design.

A pilot study can aid in identifying any unknowns (i.e., unexpected occurrences), misunderstandings in participant information, or issues with task design.

A well-designed research study with an appropriate experimental design and precise execution is essential to achieving superior results. It can be very beneficial to evaluate its viability prior to starting the main study, also known as the full study or large-scale main trial.

The pilot study, which is usually a smaller-scale investigation that helps with the planning and improvement of the main study, is the first stage of the entire research protocol. To enhance the reach tool and design, a small sample size was used for a pilot study.

Selection of Districts from Middle Gujarat

For primary data collection, researcher has selected three districts of the Gujarat state. These districts are: (1) Dahod (2) Panchmahal and (3) Mahisagar.

(1) Dahod⁶

Situated on the banks of the Dudhimati River, Dahod city serves as the administrative hub for the district of Gujarat state. Given its location at the intersection of the states of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, the name Dahod translates to "two boundaries." Gujarat's Dahod, the headquarters city, is a meticulously planned metropolis. In the era of the Indian independence movement, during the Sepoy Mutiny of 1857, renowned freedom fighter Tantia Tope arrived in Dahod and engaged in

⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dahod_district

combat with a lone soldier tasked with defending the fort against Tantia Tope. That being said, Tantia Tope's efforts proved fruitless, and the British soon took Dahod. The Gujarat state map showed the Dahod district as a distinct district as of October 2, 1997. The district is located at 22 degrees 83'N latitude. 313 M altitude, 74 degree 25, and E longitude. As of 2019, the percentage of land covered by forests in the world was 14.55 percent.

The district is organized administratively into eight talukas: Garbada, Limkheda, Fatehpura, Dharampur, Sanjeli, Jhalod, Devgad (Baria), and Dahod. The district has seven Assembly constituencies and one Lok Sabha seat. In addition, the district has 692 villages and 6 towns. Gujarati is the district's official language.

The district has 21,27,086 residents, of which 10,68,651 are men and 10,58,435 are women, according to the 2011 census. There are 990 females in the district for every 1000 males. The district's population grew by 29.98 percent between 2001 and 2011, with 30.31 percent of the population being female and 29.66 percent of the population being male. The district has a population density of 584 people per square kilometer. There were 62,712 live births in the district in 2018—29,803 female births and 32,909 male births. 9,404 people died in the district that year, 3,229 of them were women and 6,175 of them were men. Hinduism makes up 96.15 percent of the district's population, according to the 2011 census. The district's primary languages, according to the 2011 census, are Gujarati and Bhili, also known as Bhilodi, with 96.29 percent and 2.14 percent, respectively.

The Dahod district's economy is centered on agriculture. The district's main agricultural products include wheat, maize, rice, pulses, grams, etc. The district's farmers' adoption of new agricultural technologies contributes to a rise in the output of a variety of agricultural products. Its economy benefits greatly from the large amount of money that these agricultural products generate annually. Although there are some industries related to rubber, plastic, minerals, food products, engineering, ready-made clothing, agro processing, etc., the district is not very industrialized. Dahod is one of the 250 most backward districts in the nation, according to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj's

2006 declaration, and it is currently receiving funding from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Program (BRGF).

There are many reputable educational institutions residing in the district. It offers a stage for postsecondary education. St. Stephen's Higher Secondary School is among its accredited educational establishments. Government Polytechnic, Government Engineering College, Little Flowers School, Jamali English School, Burhani English Medium School, M.Y. High School, Sunrise Public School, and so on. According to the 2011 census, the district has a 58.82 percent literacy rate, with 70.01 percent of the population being male and 47.65 percent being female.

The district boasts a number of tourist destinations that draw visitors from across the nation and beyond. Lord Shiva is the subject of the Devzari Mahadev temple, which is situated outside of the Dahod district. Traveling pilgrims come to this temple to make their supplications. The magnificent stone idols of Lord Shiva and Lord Hanuman can be found at the Dhudhar Dev Shiva temple, which is located in the district's Chakaliya town. The Mangadh hill is located in the district's Gadhada village, which is regarded by the tribal people of Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, and Rajasthan as a dangerous place. The district's Ratanpur bear sanctuary is situated in Dhanpur. The sanctuary is home to a wide range of plants and animals. The districts Kedarnath Temple, Panchkrishna Temple, Bavka Temple, Jhalod Tower, and Jalaimata Temple are among other noteworthy locations. Ramsagar Lake, the Hanuman Temple, etc.

(2) Panchmahal⁷

The state of Gujarat's Panchmahal district has its headquarters situated in the city of Godhra. The district's history is connected to the history of the Champaner city. The district was established in the domain of Solanki dynasty king Vanraj in the year 647 (7th century). Alauddin Khilji lost power to the Chauhans when they overthrew the Muslim emperors later in the 13th century. The Chauhans held power there until 1484, when the city was subjugated by Sultan Muhammad Begda. Godhra served as the

⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Panchmahal_district

district center during the Mughal era, which lasted from 1575 to 1727. Panchmahals was once more taken from the Mughal Empire in the eighteenth century by the Maratha general Sindhia. As time went on, the Sindhia dynasty evolved into the Maharajas of the Gwalior State, and after 1818, they were compelled to acknowledge British rule. The Panchmahals were given to British India by the Sindhias in 1861, and at that time they became a distinct district within the Gujarat Division of Bombay Province.

The district is located at 107 meters above sea level, 22°08'22" degrees latitude, and 73°07'57" degrees longitude. 2019 saw a total forest area of 13.57 percent of the total geographical area. With a total land area of 5231 square kilometers, the district is the 14th largest in the state and the 204th largest in India. The Dahod district surrounds it on the east and northeast. districts of Sabarkantha in the northwest, Kheda district in the west, and Vadodara district in the south. The district's summertime temperatures are still very high. Its monsoon season is when the majority of its rainfall falls. In the district, there was 788.3 mm of actual rainfall in 2018–19. The district is organized administratively into 11 talukas, one of which is Divda Colony. Khanpur (Bakor), Ghoghamba, Godhra, Halol, Jambughoda, Kalol, Lunawada, Morwa, Santrampur, and Shehara. The district has seven Assembly constituencies and one Lok Sabha seat. In addition, the district has 1210 villages and nine towns. Gujarati is the district's official language.

The district has 23,90,776 residents, of which 12,26,961 are men and 11,63,815 are women, according to the 2011 census. There are 949 females in the district for every 1000 males. The district's population grew at a rate of 18.05 percent between 2001 and 2011, with 17.42 percent of the population being male and 18.72 percent being female. The district has a population density of 457 people per square kilometer. There were 38,677 live births in the district in 2017—20,287 male births and 18,390 female births. 10,796 people died in the district in that same year, 6,787 of them were men and 4,009 were women. Hinduism makes up 92.90 percent of the district's population, according to the 2011 census. Gujarati is the primary language in the district, speaking 96.52 percent of the total, according to the 2011 census.

The district's economy is entirely focused on agriculture and dairy farming. The district's main agricultural products include rice, maize, beans, onions, cabbage, mangoes, bananas, and so forth. The district's farmers are using new agricultural technologies, which contributes to a rise in the output of different agricultural products. Additionally, its black aids in the large-scale production of wheat, maize, and pulses. The district has abundant mineral resources as well. The district's primary mineral resources are granite, marble, and quartz. Although there aren't many small-scale industries in the district, the existence of food processing facilities, machine tool manufacturing, wooden product manufacturing, and food products serves as a vital pillar of the local economy. Panchmahal is one of the 250 most backward districts in the nation, according to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, and is presently receiving funding from the Backward Regions Grant Fund Program (BRGF).

There are numerous well-known educational institutions located in the district. It offers a stage for postsecondary education. Government Engineering College, S.P. Patel Arts College, Government Polytechnic Godhra, Adivasi Arts and Commerce College, M.M. Gandhi Arts and Commerce College, Nutan B. Pharmacy College, Degree Pharmacy College, GHB Pharmacy College, and Shri Muktajivan Swamibapa Kelvani Mandal Sanchalit Arts College are a few of its accredited educational institutions. According to the 2011 census, the district has a literacy rate of 70.99 percent, with 82.51 percent of men and 58.89 percent of women.

Due to its many points of interest, the district draws many visitors from across the nation and the globe. With four Vaishnava temples at Godhra, Jain temples, Ramji Mandir, Gokulnathji temple, Swaminarayan temple, Ankleshwar Mahadev temple, Bahora Masjid, Marisdeshwar Mahadev temple, Jhakurkhan Ara Masjid, Old Methodist Church, etc., the district is an ideal destination for pilgrims. Visiting these district-wide holy sites, pilgrims travel great distances to offer their prayers. The district also has a few locations with breathtaking scenery and a wealth of natural beauty. Kanelav Talav is a beautiful pond that receives a lot of visitors; the area around the pond is typically used as a picnic area. Another lovely pond, Ram Sagar Talav, is located next to a statue

of Swami Vivekanand. For those who love animals, the district's Jambughoda Wildlife Sanctuary is the ideal location.

(3) Mahisagar⁸

Many people in India worship the Mahi River, which flows from east to west, because it is dotted with numerous temples and other hallowed sites. Because of its size, it is known as Mahisagar. This sacred river serves as the inspiration for the name of Gujarat's 28th newly created district, Mahisagar district. Panchmahal and Kheda have been divided into the district of Mahisagar. Although it was established as a district on January 26, 2013, Lunawada, the district capital of Mahisagar, took full control of it on August 15, 2013. The well-known location in Lunawada with historical significance is Kaleshwari. Vasad's ideal conditions make it a great place to have a picnic and a starting point for "Charotar." It was formerly known as Vasudhanagari. The Mahidam dam, located in Rajasthan close to Banswara, is constructed on the Mahi River, which supplies drinking water to all of Gujarat. It provides cover for numerous aligators, or crocodiles. Tirupati oil industries, Balaji food industries, and groundnut oil industries are the main employers of Vadodara, Sabarkantha district, and Panchmahal's peasants, and they are located in Lunawada, Mahisagar district.

Researcher has collected data through interview scheduled. Respondents (NGOs Worker) has selected interview techniques. Interview is a technique by which the researcher meets the persons to be studied personally face to face by asking questions and tries to obtain information relevant to the research objective. In this process, the researcher asks the other person questions, the other person answers them. The researcher answers when the other person asks counter-questions. In this way, when there is an exchange of ideas or a conversation between the two parties in accordance with the research topic in the interview, both have an impact. Hence an interview is an interaction between the researcher and the respondent. Data collected through semi structured/emphases interview schedules from workers of NGO. Researcher has used

⁸ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mahisagar_district

semi structured interview schedules for NGOs workers, victims, advocates, Judges, Police, parents of victims and relatives of the victims.

1.11 Chapterization

Chapter-1: Introduction

In this chapter discussed about present research, research problem, rationale of the study, nature and the scope of the study, objective of the study, research methodology and sampling.

Chapter: 2 Review of Literature

The present chapter present review of the available literature pertaining to the study topic. It has based on a review of research done at the international, national and state levels.

Chapter-3: Human Rights and Child Trafficking

People not aware about child trafficking. In this chapter, Human Rights, Laws for children and awareness of the people about child trafficking has discussed.

Chapter-4: Nature of Child Trafficking and Role and Functions of NGOs in Child Trafficking

The present chapter based on the classification of primary data analysis. The nature causes and consequences of child trafficking in Madhya Gujarat discussed in depth. Additionally, researcher has discussed role of the laws in the prevention, control and legal awareness about child trafficking in district. This chapter **based on primary data analysis**. In this chapter discussed about role and functions of NGOs in child trafficking.

Chapter-5: Research Methodology

This chapter covers a number of topics, including the study's location, significance, scope, research gap, limitations, and sampling.

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.

Chapter-7: Findings Conclusion and Suggestions

In this chapter gives a summary of the whole PhD thesis and presents the emerging recommendations.

1.12 Importance of the Study

The present research sheds light on the problem of child-trafficking. It is expected that the presented study will be useful to social workers, government officials, non-governmental organizations, academicians, researchers etc. working in the field of child-trafficking. Also, the present study will also help the government regarding what new laws or policies need to be formulated to prevent child-trafficking. It is also expected that the present study will create awareness in the society about child-trafficking.

1.13 Limitations of the study

Child laborers are employed in large numbers in various employment sectors available in Gujarat. It is undeniable that these children are economically, socially, physically and mentally exploited. Studying child-trafficking in different sectors of Gujarat is very laborious and time-consuming. The researcher resides in Panchmahal district. The field of research has been limited to complete the present study in time. For which the researcher has presented the study and findings based on the information obtained through the field work, laws, court rulings, government schemes and field work related to child-trafficking, focusing on Dahod, Panchmahal and Mahisagar districts of Gujarat.

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