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Problems : A case study of Delhi**

ABSTRACT

India is evolving itself as a developing economy making sustainable progress towards a developed economy but for majority of its population particularly women and children across the country a life with dignity, peace and security still awaits. The modern woman has been victim of exploitations since ancient times where she was suppressed by societal taboos and stigmas prevalent in the society.

Traffickers of young girls who bring them into commercial sexual trade are majorly those women who were trafficked themselves at some point of life and once they get into this business of trade, they become habitual of earning good through this medium of trade.

An indepth study into the lives of trafficked victims raises the issues and challenges encompassing the reality or truth of the miserable dark world of human trafficking which exhibits that majority of women and children are victims of horrendous crime. They are exposed to extreme physical, mental, psychological trauma which remains with them till their last breath.

Trafficking of women and children is not limited to territories of a country. It is much beyond than national boundaries having a vast expanse. India has emerged as an important source, point of destination and transit place for trafficking for variety of purposes like commercial sexual exploitation and forced bonded labour. While intraregional trafficking forms the majority of the proportion of the trafficked victims, migration of people across borders for trafficking is also seen particularly from countries like Nepal and Bangladesh.

A Socio-Economic and Demographic analysis of sex workers was conducted at G.B Road, Delhi using questionnaires which were designed to get an insight in the lives of the sex workers in the study area. It was seen that Poverty and Lack of Education are the two main attributes that lay the foundations for women trafficking, thereby, creating the much-needed demand force. This demand is supplemented by several other factors like good savings at service, easy provisions for license given to traffickers through which they operate, lack of strict enforcement of law. The low risk enjoyed by the traffickers, complimented with the high levels of profit of commercialization ensures endurance of trafficking.

The rehabilitation scenario related to victims of trafficking presents a very dissimilar picture. The counseling and vocational skill training taking place in the rescue and rehabilitation homes within the country speak more about the availability of amenities and resources and less for the best interests of the victims.

Thus, along with psychological and social intervention, proper medical care, skillful vocational training etc needs to be given to uplift the status of trafficked women. Better and regular means of livelihood options should be given to the victims so as to make their life more secure. Once the victims are rehabilitated a proper follow up system needs to be organised to ensure that there is no trafficking.

An integrated approach related to the three components of prevention, protection and prosecution of trafficking needs to be organized in a proper way. The survivors, victims as well as vulnerable victims should be involved not only in developing strategies but also in implementing and decision making.

Thus, we can say that the trends and different dimensions of the problem of trafficking has exposed the dark truth of human rights violation and how it has urged an urgent need to be addressed for successfully combating the gloom of human beings caught in trafficking.