

Missing life: A Perspective Of Social Deviation

Devadas Banjare* & Chandrakala Banjare**

*STATISTICIAN-Commissioner Land Record (Chhattisgarh), Atal Nagar, Raipur.

**Pt. Ravishankar Shukla University (Chhattisgarh), Raipur, India.

Received: July 01, 2018

Accepted: August 22, 2018

ABSTRACT

Indian society is famous for its social norms and values, and despite its socio-cultural diversity, unity is found in diversity. But today human trafficking has emerged as an enemy of human beings, and most of the members of the society are violating the ideals and values of the society. This monotony is harmful and destructive deviation for the collective life and integrity of the country. After the sale of weapons and drugs in the country, human trafficking has taken the form of the third largest organized crime and is implementing many people against ethics collectively. This social curse has not only become the subject of the challenge for our country, but the whole of the world. In a developing country like India, where scientists talk about development, on the other hand, the social economic problem of human trafficking has taken a huge form. As per the data of the year 2016, one child is missing every day on the ninth minutes and seven children and twenty five women are missing daily. Around eight million people of the country are affected by this social deviation.

Mostly Trafficking Brokers have made the poorer people their victims, they take advantage of their helplessness and sell them to human smugglers. Which they attach to illegal acts like domestic work, bonded labor, forcible marriage and sexual slavery. The society itself is responsible for this crime against social morality. By providing employment ,education and security on the basis of local level merit, we can save the society and the country from this problem.

Keywords: Monotony, Smuggling, Rehabilitation, Missing, Bonded

Introduction

Human trafficking is not only a development but a major problem of developed countries, and the biggest challenge is how do we deal with this problem? And do we have any plans for rehabilitation, because even if we remove these girls or children from this link, but in the absence of proper rehabilitation, they again become part of this link. The mentality of the girls and women needs to be improved so that the fears and bad comrades can come out.

Methodology

This study is based on content analysis. National Crime Records Bureau, Newspapers, magazines, local texts, government articles and facts available on the Internet are considered to be the unit of study. In different parts of the country today, the crime of human trafficking is being carried out collectively through local representatives and brokers. The most sad thing is that girls are bought and sold for the Red Light area and because of which their life is being victimized physically and mentally. Today India has become the stronghold of human trafficking in Asia.

The following facts are found on observation of Table 1 and 2 :-During the year 2016, a total of 290439 people went missing including 174021 females and 116418 males and most of the people went missing in Maharashtra (52209), West Bengal (40326) and Madhya Pradesh (32216) respectively. A total of 63407 children were missing, including 41067 females and 22340 male children and most of the children were missing in Madhya Pradesh (8503), West Bengal (8335) and Union Territory of New Delhi (6921) respectively.

Table-1 (Number of missing children and people during year 2016)

S. No.	Union territory State	Missing children during the year 2016			Missing people during the year 2016		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	Andaman Nicobar Islands	36	11	47	99	83	182
2	Chandigarh	127	74	201	348	256	604
3	DadarnagarHaweli	0	2	2	22	11	33
4	DadarnagarHaweli	10	19	29	52	58	110

5	Delhi	3982	2939	6921	12067	11342	23409
6	lakshyadeep	0	0	0	0	1	1
7	peduchery	35	18	53	122	80	202
Sum (B)		4190	3063	7253	12710	11831	24541
Sum(A)		36877	19277	56154	161311	104587	265898
Grand Sum (A+B)		41067	22340	63407	174021	116418	290439

Source: - Report of NCRB Year 2016 (Table 15.1 and 15.2)

About 33 people lost every day during the year including 20 females and 11 males , and about 07 children missing every hour, which includes 05 women and 02 men.

Table-2 (Number of missing children and people during year 2016)

S. No.	States	Missing children during the year 2016			Missing people during the year 2016		
		Female	Male	Total	Female	Male	Total
1	Andhra Pradesh	1365	790	2155	4454	2905	7359
2	Arunanchal Pradesh	29	9	38	50	19	69
3	Assam	857	524	1381	2850	1750	4600
4	Bihar	3730	1087	4817	5218	1788	7006
5	Chhattisgarh	1643	619	2262	6649	3251	9900
6	Goa	17	9	26	235	339	574
7	Gujrat	944	371	1315	7105	4427	11532
8	Hariyana	973	795	1768	3554	2876	6430
9	Himanchal Pradesh	93	77	170	568	452	1020
10	Jammu & Kashmir	138	166	304	943	802	1745
11	Jharkhand	260	219	479	501	568	1069
12	Karnataka	889	1054	1943	8092	6160	14252
13	Kerala	768	756	1524	4926	2631	7557
14	Madhya Pradesh	6037	2466	8503	21435	10781	32216
15	Maharastra	2532	1856	4388	28316	23893	52209
16	Manipur	49	97	146	178	211	389
17	Meghalaya	68	56	124	155	142	297
18	Mijoram	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	47	24	71	61	40	101
20	Odisha	1363	538	1901	6378	2329	8707
21	Punjab	414	183	597	1460	1495	2955
22	Rajsthan	1338	642	1980	8414	4026	12440
23	Sikkim	77	32	109	143	69	212
24	Tamilnadu	3162	1470	4632	9596	4692	14288
25	Telangana	2277	1402	3679	9238	6896	16134
26	Tripura	132	37	169	834	434	1268
27	Uttar Pradesh	1465	1438	2903	4399	5480	9879

28	Uttrakhand	224	211	435	622	742	1364
29	West Bengal	5986	2349	8335	24937	15389	40326
Sum (A)		36877	19277	56154	161311	104587	265898

Source: - Report of NCRB Year 2016 (Table 15.1 and 15.2)

In the case of missing children, the highest number of missing in the state of Madhya Pradesh, where about one children are missing every day per hour.

Reason Of Human Trafficking

In poverty, women and children are trapped in the quest of better life. They are first shown dreams of life and then sell them to the hands of human smugglers. Human smugglers are consumed by eating nocile pills and putting them into acts of fornication, If you do not do this, you will be given support for the assault and mental torture. Today, about 80 percent of cases of human trafficking are made for sexual torture, while the remaining 20 percent of cases are framed by employing illegal jobs such as bonded wages.They are neither paid nor given full meal.

Efforts By Government and Society

Catherine Clarke of Canada is the founder and chief executive officer of an "A Celebration of Women", who works to celebrate the increase of universal education and promote the participation of women in each other's lives; erasing borders, blazing the path of equality for all. Similarly in in India, many non-governmental organizations have been working for people suffering from sexual slavery. In the name of the physician Sunitha Krishnan, she is a pioneer in India who has been herself a rape victim and chief functionary and co-founder of Prajwala, a non-governmental organization that rescues, rehabilitates and reintegrates sex-trafficked victims into society.

The Human Trafficking (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill has been passed in the Lok Sabha in 2018. Under which a state will appoint a nodal officer in each state and also the provision of the formation of National Human Trafficking Bureau under this Bill. There is a provision for the protection and rehabilitation of victims of human and children trafficking.

Conclusion

The biggest consequence of human trafficking has accelerated sexual abuse and child labor. By giving big dreams to the girls and their families on a large scale, they sell the smugglers at huge prices. Brokers of human trafficking are caught while the main accused is escaped. They carry out illegal activities on their money and political grip. The abominable act can be eliminated by the collaboration of society-government and police.

The biggest crisis of exploited children arises when it is found that their children are engaged in human trafficking, then their family breaks them and they do not have any contact with them. but they can be protected by mutual cooperation of the society and the police. Local level information should be kept in the village panchayat and the municipal panchayat missing from the village or town.Each week, there is a need to review their safety and make changes in the mindset of the society.

References

1. <https://www.ncrb.gov.in>
2. <http://acelebrationofwomen.org/>
3. <https://www.amarujala.com/news-archives/india-news-archives/human-trafficking-in-india-hindi-news>
4. <https://www.merisaheli.com/human-trafficking-in-huma-trade-of-humans/>
5. <https://khabar.ndtv.com/news/delhi/human-trafficking-racket-busted-in-delhi-19-girls-rescued-1892849>
6. <https://www.bhaskar.com/union-territory/new-delhi/news/campaign-launched-against-human-trafficking-5886945.html>
7. <https://aajtak.intoday.in/story/human-trafficking-rising-in-india-un-1-738105.html>
8. <https://hindi.firstpost.com/special/human-trafficking-a-crime-wide-spread-in-india-at-74660.html>
9. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sunitha_Krishnan
10. <http://m.dailyhunt.in>