UNIT 2 TYPES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

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2.1 INTRODUCTION

According to human rights activists, there are about twenty-seven million enslaved people today across the world, irrespective of the fact that slavery has been banned in every single country. The price of human life seems to have decreased substantially since 1850 when the African slave trade was at its peak. It is held that during that time an Indian child could be bought for a mere $35, an Eastern European woman for $500, and a Brazilian agricultural labourer for $100. These figures are staggering, considering that in 1850 an African slave was nominally worth $40,000. The prime reason for the dwindling cost of human life could be attributed to the fact that people as a commodity have become expendable. As per Interpol estimation in 2001 over $19 billion was generated by human trafficking, and the numbers are only growing.

There is no denial of the fact that 'sex' has long been used as an instrument of exploitation and torture. Women, men and children have exploitative work conditions in the sex industry, sometimes servicing up to 20 clients in a single day. With the gradual passage
of time the face of slavery has changed so much that even parts of humans are now trafficked. Organ and skin trafficking are now considered forms of human slavery because humans are killed to procure these parts for operations and black magic. Human trafficking does not even have to involve a body, it could merely be a picture sent over the internet of a child being raped. The internet generates $34 billion annually from child pornography alone.

There is also a very fine line between slave labour and sweatshop labor. The conditions under which both the categories operate are similar, except that sweatshop labour is minimally paid and has a choice (most of the time) to walk away from the job (although, this choice is largely figurative, because in majority of cases, the sweatshop is the only place to work) at any time. A labour slave does not have this choice nor is paid for their labour.

The complexities surrounding human trafficking demands a closer examination of the issue by classifying various types of human trafficking that are being practiced in today's world. In this Unit, you will thus learn to identify different types of human trafficking which exist in the contemporary human society.

2.2 OBJECTIVES

After reading this unit, you should be able to:

- describe and differentiate the different types and forms of human trafficking;
- describe human trafficking for sexual exploitation and its major forms;
- analyse labour trafficking and its major forms; and
- describe human trafficking for the purpose of begging, marriage, medical purposes, entertainment and sports.

2.3 TYPES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Trafficking in human beings is today a global enterprise and involves many other sectors of the economy, leading to different kinds of exploitation other than the traditionally assumed sexual exploitation, though women and girls still continue to be the majority of the trafficked for an ever expanding sex industry.

This Unit examines the following types of human trafficking:

1) Human trafficking for sexual exploitation
2) Human trafficking for labour exploitation
3) Human trafficking for medical exploitation
4) Trafficking for purposes of entertainment and sports
5) Trafficking for child soldiers

This classification is not exhaustive, as the types and forms of human trafficking have the capacity to reinvent themselves. Traffickers adapt quickly to the anti-trafficking-measures taken against them, as well as to changing social, economic or political situations, with new forms of human trafficking constantly emerging. As a result, it is important to keep this classification open.
2.4 TRAFFICKING FOR PURPOSES OF SEXUAL EXPLOITATION

Trafficking for sexual exploitation accounts for more than half of human trafficking and is primarily for prostitution, paedophilia and pornography. It is a demand driven industry. In fact, traffickers confide that they supply girls on demand which can range from that of a fair-skinned, young virgin and voluptuous girl, to meet the needs of prostitute users in Delhi and Mumbai to that of young boys with nimble fingers to work in the carpet industries of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. According to a study conducted by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India, 82.5% of traffickers stated that they supply women/children on demand. In India prostitution in pilgrim towns/cities, exploitation through sex tourism and child sexual abuse are some of the “alarming trends” that have emerged in recent years. While sex disaggregated data is difficult to obtain, there is a general consensus that the majority of trafficked persons are women and children. However, men and young boys are also being trafficked. Furthermore, the age of trafficked children, especially for sexual exploitation, appears to be getting younger.

Trafficking for sexual exploitation is closely linked to crime networks involving drugs and gunrunning, car thefts, burglaries, illegal hiring of illegal migrants, corruption, immigration criminality, visa and passport counterfeiting and money laundering. Drug syndicates reportedly do not only traffic women for prostitution, but also push them into drug business, using them as carriers and users.

2.4.1 Prostitution

Prostitution is the most common form of commercial sexual exploitation. It occurs in various settings:

1) **Brothels** are establishments specifically created for prostitution.
2) In street prostitution the buyers **solicit women and girls** at street corners or walking alongside a street. The city of Kolkata in India is well-known for this.
3) Prostitution is also carried out in some **massage parlours** and in some **barber shops** that are hubs for sexual activities/exploitation.
4) It is carried in bars, even open-air bars. Thailand is famous world-wide for these establishments.
5) In the form of escorts or **out-call** prostitution.

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1 Ruchi Sinha and Ruchira Gupta, Confronting the Demand for Human Trafficking, 2007, UNIFEM.
In most modern day slavery cases, a woman trafficked into prostitution is placed into debt bondage. She is paid part of what she is exploitative to earn for the brothel or pimp. The women and children are held to the terms of these unilaterally imposed arrangements by the methods common to most human trafficking situations: coercion, force, and the threats of force or violence against them or their family members. In the case of prostituted women, however, blackmail is also used as a means of deterring victims from escape. Minor children, especially girls are the majority of those trafficked into prostitution. The average age of entry into prostitution in India is nine to thirteen years of age.

Inter-generational prostitution has become one of the most alarming trends in India, where the daughters of trafficked women are pulled into prostitution who replace their ageing mothers in the brothels of Sonagachhi in Kolkata, Kamtipura in Mumbai and G.B Road in Delhi. Bangladeshis and Nepali girls, women and children are trafficked to India or transit through India en route to Pakistan and the Middle East. India’s Central Bureau of Investigation estimates that there are at least 1.3 million prostituted children in India alone. India is also a growing destination for sex tourists from Europe, the United States of America, and other Western countries.

While some children are abducted by strangers for prostitution, many children are placed into prostitution by someone they know. Unique to India are the traditions of Nats, Bediyas, Devadasis and Jogins. Usually women and girls belonging to the most disadvantaged sections of society are exploitative to be available in prostitution. In India nearly 50% are from Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 12% to 27% from Other Backward Classes.

2.4.2 Sex Tourism

The growth of the tourism industry has contributed to the increase in the sexual exploitation of children, which often assumes intolerable forms. Sex tourism, or tourism for purposes of sex, has found its way into the mainstream tourism market. Tourism creates conditions which facilitate an easy indulgence. The benefit of anonymity offered by the host country reduces the element of external inhibitory factors to the minimum. South Asian countries are preferred because of the lax law enforcement mechanisms. Sex tourism involves travel agencies, tour operators, hotels and other establishments in the tourism industry; some companies even openly ‘advertise availability of child prostitutes’. Paedophiles are said to be the dominant ‘clientele’ in sex tourism. In India, sex tourism is reportedly prevalent in the States of Rajasthan, Goa, Orissa, Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The State of Goa is considered to be the most attractive destination for sex tourism while Mumbai is believed to be the ‘biggest centre for paedophiliac commerce in India’.

2.4.3 Pornography

Pornography is a growing concern within India particularly involving children which has a larger scope for trafficking. Through still and video cameras, sexually abusive images of children are produced. These images are accessed via the internet and increasingly now over mobile phones. The internet provides anonymity to paedophiles who access the virtual spaces of newsgroups, chat rooms, e-mails, blogs and websites. The internet has enabled massive expansion in materials available and made access relatively easy and inexpensive. These technologies also facilitate organized sexual abuse and violence against children by networks of commercial buyers, sex tourists, paedophiles and traffickers. It has linkages with several actors across borders and is directly related to tourism. For example, one country could be a place where production for pornographic
material takes place and the child used for the production of pornographic material could be from the second country, and the final pornographic product could end up for usage in a third country.

Children are tricked/coerced into engaging themselves in sexual acts for pornography. The pornographic images/materials are made in the process of sexually exploiting a child without their knowledge. These images are then sold for a price or traded as voluntary exchange. Those who consume and/or possess pornographic depictions of children tend to continue exploiting these children resulting in a never ending vicious cycle.

In 1996, the Freddy Peats case (Freddy Peats vs India, 1996, Session Case No. 24 of 1992) in Goa, first created public awareness on child abuse and pornography. Freddy Peats a foreigner of unknown origin, was convicted in India for sexually abusing children, prostituting boys under the guise of running a shelter and in possession of 2305 child pornographic photos, 135 strips of negatives, as well as medication and narcotic substances. This was the first conviction for running an organized paedophilia racket in India.

2.4.4 Marriage

Trafficking for marriage is an inter-country and intra-country phenomenon. What makes this form of trafficking very difficult to challenge under law is that there is the formalization of the marriage. Young girls from poor families are often taken in marriage to another State or country. Adhikar, a human rights group based in Bhubaneswar, discovered that a number of girls were being taken as brides from the Nayagarh District of Orissa, after payment of a bride price, and then being married to young men in Jhansi. They managed to rescue some of them, but there are still many who are untraced.

A number of brokers and agents are involved in these operations. They try to convince the parents to give up their daughters in marriage by luring them with material inducements either in the form of money or expensive gifts and hopes of better quality of life for their children. Befriending, declarations of love and fake marriages are some of the other methods used by brokers and agents to trap their victims. Many a times, deceit in the form promises of well-paying, legitimate jobs and residency status in more prosperous countries is also taken recourse to for enslaving women and young girls. For instance, foreigners intending to marry young girls engage middlemen to locate suitable brides. Hyderabad has become a frequent destination for many of these persons. Agents of Arab nationals scout the city for pretty girls from vulnerable families. After the marriage is performed, the girl is made to leave her house without giving the parents time to check the antecedents of the groom and the credibility of the agents. After some time, the Arab national leaves the girl and she is left at the mercy of the brokers. The brokers then sell the girls to the brothels of Mumbai, Pune and Goa etcetera. However, as the parents of the victims are ignorant of the law and their rights, they seldom come to the police to lodge complaints.

A Washington Times report, ‘Brides Meant for Slavery’ revealed that poor girls from Bangladesh are being trafficked for purposes of marriage to Haryana to meet the demographic imbalance in that State as well as for domestic labour in the big cities of Delhi, Patna and Kolkata.

Traffickers capitalize on the vulnerability of women and young girls to enchain them for exploitation. Material inducements are often provided to relatives and guardians who may or may not be deceived about the fate of the potential victim but think of the
unmarried female in their household as a burden. Fewer but more extreme cases involve kidnapping, abduction and rape to enslave trafficked women and young girls.

**Mail-Order Brides**

The new information technologies, especially the internet, have made possible new forms of fraudulent and criminal communications. Agencies that purport to make introductions between women (normally in poorer countries) and men (normally in richer countries) have expanded dramatically in the past ten years. Some of these agencies actually exploit the men of richer countries, soliciting and receiving payments for a number of services and then disappearing. Others are a frontage for the trafficking of vulnerable women. In many of these cases, what seems to be a legitimate opportunity for a poor woman turns out to be a fraudulent method of securing her entrance to a destination country and then her enslavement.

**Child marriage**

It is a known fact that the realities of child marriage make it akin to sexual exploitation, or forced labour, and laws prohibiting trafficking are designed with those acts in mind. In Rajasthan, India, for example, 56% are married before the age of fifteen. The marriage is a bartered transaction, accompanied by payment of a negotiated bride-price from the groom’s family to the bride’s family. In general, the younger the bride, the higher the price she will fetch. Girls are usually married to much older men who can afford to pay the bride-price. The marriage is immediately consummated and the girl made to start bearing children immediately. In some cultures, such as among the Hmong people from Southeast Asia, there is a tradition of securing young brides by outright abduction and rape, and statutory rape charges are dropped if the accused marries the victim. Many girls are forced into marriage, their “consent” obtained upon threat of physical harm. In India, for the purposes of preventing solemnisation of mass child marriages on certain days such as Akshaya Trutiya, the District Magistrate under the recast ‘The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006’ has been empowered with additional powers to stop or prevent solemnisation of child marriages. The NHRC played a predominant role in recasting of the above Act along with the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India.

When considered in the context of efforts to prevent child marriage, the 2000 United Nations Trafficking Protocol has a number of extremely attractive features. Unlike previous conventions on the subject, the Trafficking Protocol does not define its subject matter in terms of the victim’s sexual morality, but in terms of specific exploitive acts, regardless of whether those acts are otherwise permitted under domestic law. The act does not have to occur trans-nationally; purely domestic instances of trafficking are covered. There are no exceptions for traditional or religious practices, and there is no loophole exonerating a trafficker who marries or causes the marriage of his victim. Consent is irrelevant to whether the crime of trafficking has occurred.

**Self Assessment Question**

2) What are the major forms of trafficking for sexual exploitation? How does the UN Trafficking Protocol address them?
2.5 HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR THE PURPOSE OF LABOUR

The second most common form of human trafficking is for exploitative or cheap labour (18%), as per the estimate of International Labour Organization (ILO). Bonded labour for farms and construction sites and for domestic servitude is the primary reason for labour trafficking in India. The demand for cheap labour has increasingly made small factories like brick kilns, quarries and glass-blowing the first point of trafficking; India has become a large supplier of unskilled cheap labour to the Middle East and for contractors in Iraq and Afghanistan.

According to a study conducted by the NHRC, most traffickers stated that they identified the demand areas before indulging in trafficking to ensure “prompt delivery”. Traffickers also identify easy supply or source areas. India’s harsh reality is that it has become an easy source area. All labour and consumer markets are socially and politically constructed in the sense that what people buy and what they sell is determined, to a large extent, by a complex set of structural and ideological factors. Moreover, the State plays a crucial role in shaping what is bought and sold and by whom, and on what terms. In other words, to explore “the demand side of trafficking” is not simply to enquire about the individuals who exploit or consume the labour/services of trafficked persons, but also to question the way in which States – through a combination of action and inaction – construct conditions under which it is possible or profitable to consume or exploit such labour/services.

In India, these “actions and inactions” range from the tacit acceptance by local authorities of the use of bonded labour by upper caste landlords or ignoring the repeated rape of girls from the low caste communities to the active promotion of gender insensitive government-funded HIV-AIDS management projects. In such projects pimps and brothel managers are hired as “peer educators” for the purpose of condom distribution making it difficult to investigate and prosecute them as traffickers even though they are “living off the earnings of someone selling their body for sex,” and thus breaking the law.

Exploitative and cheap labour is most frequently found in labour intensive and/or unregulated industries, such as:

1) Agriculture and fishing
2) Domestic work
3) Construction, mining, quarrying and brick kilns
4) Manufacturing, processing and packaging
5) Market trading and illegal activities
6) Begging
7) Child labour especially in catering, garment and carpet industries

Yuvraj Sangraula, Trafficking in Nepal, Bangladesh and India, 2007, Kathmandu.
Exploitative or cheap labour may result when unscrupulous employers take advantage of gaps in law enforcement to exploit vulnerable workers. These workers are made more vulnerable to exploitative labour practices because of high rates of unemployment, poverty, crime, discrimination, corruption, political conflict, and cultural acceptance of the practice. Immigrants are particularly vulnerable, but individuals are also exploitative in labour in their own countries.

Indian men, women and children are trafficked into labour both at home and abroad, including into involuntary domestic servitude in Asian, Middle Eastern, and Western countries, and the trafficking of Indian men into construction trade in the Arabian Gulf. Persons from other countries are also trafficked into labour in India, most often women and girls from Nepal and Bangladesh who are trafficked into different kinds of involuntary domestic service. Various forms of labour have been elucidated below.

2.5.1 Bonded Labour

One form of force or coercion is the use of a bond, or debt, to keep a person under subjugation. As per the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 of India, it is referred to as “bonded labour” or “debt bondage”. The UN Protocol includes it as a form of trafficking related exploitation. Workers around the world fall victim to debt bondage when traffickers or recruiters unlawfully exploit an initial debt the worker assumed as part of the terms of employment. Workers may also inherit debt in more traditional systems of bonded labour. Traditional bonded labour in India, for example, enslaves a large number of people from generation to generation. Although bonded labour is still widespread in its traditional stronghold of agriculture, it is increasingly found in other sectors such as domestic service, brick-kilns, tanneries, construction sites, rice-mills, mining and quarrying, glass-making, lock-making and carpet weaving. The vast majority of the bonded labourer is of low caste status, indigenous people or belongs to other minority groups. Children, women and men are delivered to abusers in repayment of a loan or other favours – real or imaginary – given to the parents or guardians of the victim. This form of trafficking has escalated manifold after repeated natural disasters in India. Victims work like slaves in the process, never knowing when their debt will finally be considered paid.

Studies reveal that the majority of the trafficked victims are from the marginalized Scheduled Castes and Backward Class Communities including denotified criminal tribes, from minority religions and from remote rural areas. In pursuance of the directions of the Supreme Court dated 11 November 1997 in Writ Petition (Civil No. 3922) 1985, the NHRC has been overseeing the implementation of the Bonded Labour Act in different parts of the country.

Bonded Labour Among Migrants: Traffickers are dipping in the “sea of migration” with post-migration trafficking emerging as a new and growing trend from India.

The vulnerability of migrant labourers to trafficking rings is especially disturbing because their population is sizeable in some regions. There are three potential contributing factors for this: (i) abuse of contracts; (ii) inadequate local laws governing the recruitment and employment of migrant labourers; and (iii) intentional imposition of exploitative and often illegal costs and debts on these labourers in the source country, often with the support of labour agencies and employers in the destination country.

Abuses of contracts and hazardous conditions of employment do not in themselves constitute involuntary servitude. But the use or threat of physical force or restraint to
keep a person working may convert a situation into one of exploitative labour. Costs imposed on labourers for the “privilege” of working abroad can make labourers vulnerable to debt bondage. While the costs alone do not constitute debt bondage, when they become excessive and involve exploitation by unscrupulous employers in the destination country, they can lead to involuntary servitude.

Migrant labourers lack access to information and knowledge, thus making it very difficult for them to switch jobs in case of dissatisfaction with the current employer. Because of their option-less situation, these labourers lack bargaining power and thereby fail to negotiate reasonable pay scales and fair working conditions with the contractors.

Most migrants live in open spaces; make-shift shelters or illegal settlements, which lack the basic infrastructure and access to civic amenities. They have no local ration cards which can provide them food at subsidized rates through the Public Distribution System (PDS). They are highly prone to occupational health hazards and vulnerable to epidemics.

Since the migrants are mobile, their children have no creche facilities or access to schooling. They do not come under the purview of either the local government or NGO programmes who cite the problem of monitoring and leave them outside the scope of development interventions.

Additionally, labour migrants from India are primarily from the most marginalized sectors of society, namely Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes. These migrants are entirely without legal protection or social security. They are “invisible”, and are not acknowledged and are denied access even to basic amenities in most of the cases. They have no identity in the places where they live and no voice in the places they have left behind. Their migration offers a very fertile ground for traffickers for want of adequate information or protection.

2.5.2 Child Labour

Another exploitative form of labour trafficking is child labour. The Action Research on Trafficking in Women and Children in India conducted by the NHRC bears testimony to the fact as to how benighted children work for long hours for a pittance in extremely miserable and exploitative conditions. Indeed, the Dickensian world of child labour is found to be rampant in almost all the States and Union Territories in India despite constitutional provisions and passing of number of Acts on the subject from 1948 to 1986. It has defied the terms of 6 ILO Conventions to which India is a party and the Convention on the Rights of the Child to which India is a party also. The inability to radically alter the situation despite the Constitution, the laws and treaty commitments, show the limitation of such means when it comes to resolving deep-rooted social and economic problems, for these must be followed by comprehensive and practical measures on the ground.

2.5.3 Domestic Servitude

A unique form of exploitative labour is domestic servitude. The workplace being a private place, the abuse inflicted on others cannot be witnessed or documented. There is complete hold on time as there is no ‘off-duty living quarters’. Such an environment is conducive to exploitation since authorities cannot inspect private property as easily as they can inspect formal workplaces. Domestic servitude occurs on a large scale in India with illegal recruitment agencies providing the flow of exploitable labour from Jharkhand, Sundarbans, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa and other States affected by natural disasters/calamities.
Foreign migrants, usually women, are recruited from less developed countries in South Asia, South-East Asia, Africa, and Latin America to work as domestic servants and caretakers in more developed locations like the Gulf States, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, Europe, and the United States. But many of these places do not provide domestic servants the same legal protections that they provide for foreign workers in other sectors.

The high degree of vulnerability calls for a vigorous law enforcement and victim protection response when domestic servants are found in conditions of involuntary servitude in a home. Those domestic servants who choose to escape from abusive employers are sometimes termed "runaways" and seen as criminals, though they should be considered as possible victims of trafficking.

2.5.4 Begging

The exploitation of minors obliged to engage in begging is a form of trafficking in human beings that has confronted the competent authorities with new challenges. Not only are the investigation authorities called upon to develop effective procedures to identify the young victims and to prove the suspicion of child trafficking, but child protection authorities and migration officers are also obliged to react to this phenomenon with adequate victim protection measures, lodging, and repatriation mechanisms.

The Oscar-winning film Slumdog Millionaire featured a forced-begging racket, where the 'Hollywoodized' evil traffickers blinded children to play on sympathetic tourists wallets. But forced begging is also a problem in many European Union countries, where traffickers smuggle children from Eastern European countries to the wealthier West and force them to ask for money on the streets. In Helsinki, trafficked children from Romania and Bulgaria are forced to beg.

In 1997, a large number of Indian Muslim children were apprehended by Saudi Arabian authorities while begging in Jeddah, Mecca, and Medina; and were deported to India in batches after necessary travel documents were issued to these children by their Consulate General. These children had been taken on the pretence that they would visit Mecca. Instead, they were forced to beg every day from the visiting pilgrims there. On their return to India, it was discovered that several of them were in bad state of health. The matter was brought to the notice of the National Human Rights Commission of India and in this particular case it suggested preventive measures for protection of children, especially at the time of Haj, to the Government of West Bengal from where the children were trafficked as well as to the Ministries of Home Affairs and External Affairs in the Government of India. The most important outcome of this case has been that as per suggestion made by the NHRC, the Ministry of External Affairs, Government of India, is issuing individual passports in respect of every child from April 1997 onwards instead of endorsing the name of the child on the passport of the escort.

Children with disabilities are more vulnerable in a situation where trafficking is for the purpose of begging. Poverty and handicap is the ideal combination for children to be trafficked in the belief that the handicap will induce sympathy in the giver. That belief puts the child beggar at serious risk of being deliberately maimed in order to increase his or her earning potential. Street children, who are easily available to be picked up, are another vulnerable category.
Self Assessment Question

3) List out the major forms of labour trafficking? Why is begging considered to be a form of trafficking?

2.6 HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES

Trafficking of people including children for organ replacements for persons who can afford to buy them is a “lucrative business” for the traffickers. Kidneys are the most commonly trafficked organs. Most commonly, people are forced, kidnapped or coerced to sell their organs to escape from desperate economic situations. We can speak of organ trafficking when the “donor” is coerced into donating organs or when he or she does not receive the agreed price. Organs are not the only trafficked body material. Other human parts, including human tissue, are also traded. There have been cases where human parts have been removed from dead bodies and sold without the knowledge and consent of relatives.

Before ‘The Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994’ was passed, India had a successful legal market in organ trading. Low cost and availability of human organs brought in business from around the globe. It transformed India into one of the largest kidney transplant centres in the world. Several problems began surfacing during the period of legal organ trade in India. In some cases, patients were unaware that a kidney transplant procedure even took place. Other problems included patients being promised an amount much higher than what was actually paid out. Ethical issues surrounding contribution donating pushed the Indian government to pass legislation banning the sale of organs.

The sale of organs was legal in the Philippines until a ban took effect in March 2008. In China, organs are often procured from executed prisoners. Nicholas Bequelin, a researcher for Human Rights Watch, estimated that 90 percent of organs from China are from deceased prisoners. China still suffers a shortage of organs for transplant even with more lax regulation. The Chinese government, after receiving severe scrutiny from the rest of the world, has passed legislation ending the legal sale of organs. However, no legislation currently prohibits the collection of organs from deceased inmates who sign agreements before execution.

In Iran the practice of selling one’s kidney for profit is legal. Iran currently has no wait lists for kidney transplantations. Kidney sales are legal and regulated. The Charity Association for the Support of Kidney Patients (CASKP) and the Charity Foundation for Special Diseases (CFSD) control the trade of organs with the support of the government. The organizations match donors to recipients, setting up tests to ensure compatibility. The amounts paid to the donor vary in Iran but the average figures are $3000-$5000 for kidney donation. Employment opportunities are also offered in some cases.
2.7 TRAFFICKING FOR ENTERTAINMENT

- **Lap-dancing:** The proliferation of lap-dancing clubs and ‘go-go’ bars in Europe, Canada, United States and South-East Asia has fuelled an ‘increased demand for the purchase of sex’ while encouraging ‘factors driving human trafficking flows’. The lap-dancing clubs are ‘sex encounter establishments’.

- **Beer bars:** In India, Thailand and Cambodia, beer bars have become a frontage for the trafficking of girls for prostitution. Waitresses and dancers are taken behind the ‘torn curtains’ for sex and kept in a system of debt bondage by the bar owners and pimps.

- **Nautanki/Nautch/Jatra:** Trafficking of children, especially young girls, for entertainment as part of dancing troupes – *Nautanki* in North India and *Jatra* in the East (Bengal and Orissa) has been going on traditionally. Much of this is now taking more “modern forms” in the cities as these young girls dance in clubs and hotels or are taken into the circus as acrobats. It has been found that Nepali girls are lured to join Indian circus under the pretext of getting to learn work, earn and also study. Parents themselves leave their children with the Indian circus owners or circus agents because they see no harm. But, they never find their children again as the circus is always travelling and never get to know what their children suffer. Boys are being trafficked as *nautch* boys to the travelling *melas* of Uttar Pradesh and India.

2.8 TRAFFICKING FOR SPORTS

**Sport Sex-tourism:** A potential flashpoint for human trafficking was found in the 2004 Summer Olympics in Athens which saw a 95% increase in victims of human trafficking. A team doctor at one of these international sports galas reported how some of the athletes expected him to help them procure sex as part of his “duties” (he declined). The same happened at the World Cup in Germany and now in South Africa. Brothel owners have begun to traffic new girls from rural India to Delhi for the October Commonwealth Games. Vancouver has launched a campaign titled “purchase of sex is not a sport”, in preparation of the Olympics.

**Camel Jockeys:** Only young boys are trafficked to serve as camel jockeys. They have to be young and small built in order to be light on the camel’s back. They are tied to the back of the camels during a race so that they do not jump off in fright. The camels are made to run down a track. The camels often go mad and berserk, killing the boys on their back. Children who fall risk being trampled to death by the other camels on the track, and if they refuse to ride the camels, they are beaten and exploitative to ride anyway.

2.9 TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN FOR ENGAGEMENT AS CHILD SOLDIERS

Child soldiering is a unique and severe manifestation of trafficking in persons that involves the unlawful recruitment of children often through force, fraud, or coercion for labour or sexual exploitation in conflict areas. Perpetrators may be government forces, paramilitary organizations, or rebel groups. While the majority of child soldiers are between the ages of 15 and 18, some of whom may have been unlawfully recruited and used in hostilities, others are as young as 7 or 8, which is unlawful under the international law.
Although it is impossible to accurately calculate the number of children involved in armed forces and groups, the Coalition to Stop the Use of Child Soldiers estimates that there are as many tens of thousands of children exploited in conflict situations. Child soldiers exist in all regions of the world. Many children are abducted to be used as combatants. Others are made unlawfully to work as porters, cooks, guards, servants, messengers, or spies. Young girls are exploitative to marry or have sex with male combatants. Both male and female child soldiers are often sexually abused and are at high risk of contracting sexually transmitted diseases. Some children have been exploitative to commit atrocities against their families and communities. Child soldiers are often killed or wounded, and survivors suffer multiple traumas and psychological scarring. Their personal development is irreparably damaged, and their home communities often reject them when they return.

2.10 SUMMARY

- Classification of human trafficking is important for an effective implementation of strategies to combat trafficking.
- Human trafficking is classified into various types with respect to the purpose of exploitation.
- Sex-trafficking is the known type of human trafficking. Different forms of sex trafficking are prostitution, sex-tourism, pornography, etc.
- Labour trafficking is the most discreet type of human trafficking. The major forms of labour trafficking are bonded labour, child labour, domestic servitude, etc.
- Other types of human trafficking which exist in the contemporary society are human trafficking for the purposes of begging, marriage, organ trade, entertainment, sports and child soldiers.

2.11 TERMINAL QUESTIONS

1) Describe different types of human trafficking?
2) What do you understand by trafficking for sexual exploitation? Discuss various forms of sex trafficking?
3) What do you understand by labour trafficking? Assess different forms of labour trafficking?
4) Describe human trafficking for medical purposes?
5) Examine various forms of trafficking for the purpose of entertainment?

2.12 ANSWERS AND HINTS

Self Assessment Questions
1) Refer to Section 2.3.
2) Refer to Sub-section 2.4.4.
3) Refer to Sub-section 2.5.4.

Terminal Questions
1) Refer to Section 2.3.
2.13 REFERENCES AND SUGGESTED READINGS


3) NHRC-India, Annual Reports.


5) Sally Cameron and Edward Newman, Trafficking in Humans: Social, Cultural and Political Dimensions, United Nations University Publication.
