

## Uncontrolled Trafficking Situation in Nepal

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### Abstract

Women and girls trafficking in Nepal the main problem which is growing various level due to social cultural, poverty, and discrimination. It explores the situation and its effect of human trafficking in front of along with difficult to victims face reintegration problem in society. Human trafficking is a social crime in which innocent and illiterate girls from rural areas are sold inside the country or cross border, out of the country either for prostitution or for forced labor. It is one of the major social crimes in Nepal that is being closely monitored even by the international agencies. However, only little improvement is seen in this aspect. In the Context of Nepalese society, is the root reason and result of human trafficking is the social discrimination, disparity, deficiency and gender violence.

**Keyword:** Rescue; Reason; Effect; Social Discrimination; Violence

### Introduction

Trafficking is described as the modern-day form of slavery, the practice of selling and enslaving humans is not a new occurrence. From years past to Africa, slavery has been an issue across the world. Even after being abolished, slavery continues to wreak havoc in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century. Trafficking situation highlighted and discussed through various sources it has been discussed post trafficked survivor experience and role of organization. The trafficking of women in Nepal is highly prevalent due to economic challenges, ongoing gender biases and other political, socio-culture aspect (Janni and Felke, 2017). Human trafficking is a multifaceted transnational phenomenon that is estimated to affect million people globally (USDOS, 2018). Victims of human trafficking tend to experience, physical emotional and psychological trauma long after trafficking survivor [1]. Discussing sociological perspective research paper will conduct a critical analysis of Human Trafficking in Nepalese context this paper will search for to provide influence that focus on the unconstructive implications of trafficking and note how it is prevalent in our society today. Trafficking in person can be defined as the recruitment transfer potation, harboring or receipt of person, by mean of threat or use of force of deception, of the abuse of power or of position of vulnerability or of giving of payment or benefits to achieve the consent of person for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation should include at a minimum the exploitation of the prostitutions of other or other forms of sexual exploitation, force labor, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal organs (Palermo protocol United Nation 2000).

Unfortunate for finally burdened families young daughters, endure risk of becoming a victims of human trafficking (Withal., *et al.* 2018). Trafficking victims often are taken to locations within Nepal, often from rural areas to the urban centers. Mainly young girls and women are trafficked for sexual exploitation in places such as cabin, dance restaurants and other places within tourism sector [2].

### Purpose of the Study

The main purpose of study is to explore behind reason of trafficking in Nepalese context.

### Research question

Does identify hidden factor behind trafficked survivor?

Some academics believe that human trafficking may someday generate greater profits than the selling of drugs and weapons [3,4]. It has been rapidly spreading in Nepal's rural areas, where the population is illiterate, uneducated, and underprivileged. Human trafficking is one of Nepal's most serious problems. Illiterate girls from remote areas who are in need are transported to cities by brokers under the guise of a lucrative job. They are primarily sold in various Indian cities and are required to become a prostitute in a brothel [5]. Typically, victims are women and girls; compared to 10% of men and 27% of boys, about 83% of known female human trafficking victims and 72% of recognized female child victims were trafficked for the purpose of sexual exploitation (United Nations, 2018).

### Reason behind Trafficking

Human Trafficking occurs in every single country on the globe. Victims of trafficking survivor unknowing face trouble and violated by the job owner and other business there in different place of Nepal. This openness of business also indicates that there are internal network with different place having their internal links may be under false love and attractive salary for them.

According to Ramma 2019 Date, Nepalese women face various types of discrimination in society as a result of gender-based violence, humiliation in society; all of the above examples may be the root cause that leads to the women. Although they desire to contribute to society, neither they nor their families give them good opportunities. Although the scale of trafficking has grown over time, neither its scope nor its spread have been confirmed. The primary driving motivation behind people trafficking has been found as the common push factor of facilities decent income, improved career opportunities, and ease of technology use. Discrimination based on caste, a lack of human and social capital in security, gender discrimination, social explosion, unemployment, and the breakdown of the community support system [1]. Other factors that contribute to global poverty include economic and political instability, widespread poverty, and the disenfranchisement of certain groups of people. The majority of these issues are felt on a global scale [3,4]. Poverty is a major contributor to human trafficking because it creates a large number of victims for sale. Scarcity creates various factors political, economic cultural and socially people are helpless in the consequence violence, conflict discrimination as result internal or cross boarder trafficking. The main obstacles to trafficking prevention efforts are the illegal nature of the industry, entrenched interests in the community, a lack of accurate information and statistics, and a lack of cooperation among stakeholders [6]. Disadvantaged groups in all spheres of Nepalese society have long been vulnerable to trafficking as a result of political instability and internal conflict. Numerous studies conducted in the past have shown that the conflict increased the number of women and girls moving to metropolitan areas, which in turn increased commercial sexual exploitation and, consequently, internal trafficking.

In general, human trafficking is a crime that is sanctioned by the law. It cannot be considered a commodity that can be bought and sold. Human trafficking is also prohibited by the fundamental understanding of humanity. In most of the rural areas they hardly survived under poverty and survive even working in less pay. They don't have other sources of such income, trafficker motivate them easily in the pretext of good jobs and happy life and take them to a city and trafficked them.

### Methods

This study used a narrative research design researchers "explain the lives of individuals, gather and share tales about these individual lives, and compose narratives about their experiences" (Connelly and Clandinin, 1990, as cited in Creswell, 2012). Conducted the inter-

view for the study based on the objectives and research questions stated in the preliminary section of this study. There was interviewed a 14-year-old girl who had been trafficked. Due to ethical considerations, the participant's name (pseudonym 'Ramma') is withheld.

### Result, Reflection and Discussion

The victims' sheer powerlessness as a result of gender disparities and a lack of economic options is the underlying principle of illegal human trafficking. The international community is constantly responding to the threat of human trafficking by developing a slew of regional and international treaties to address this heinous violation of human rights. These include the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Although each country has laws and policies against illegal human trafficking, they are not effectively implemented.

In search of occupation they are roaming around, due to which they are being trafficked and being sold unknowingly, to be sold and to be the victim of sexual harassment is not a person's desire. Smuggling people is voluntary and used to go to another country in search of a better life; this is not the case with human trafficking. The smuggler receives payment for his assistance, and once the immigrant is at his destination, he is free to travel anywhere he pleases. However, the victim of trafficking is made a slave and is deprived of his fundamental human rights. People who are trying to enter other nations may occasionally be captured by traffickers and forced into servitude. The majority of trafficking, however, is carried out through networks of smaller groups. Typically, the most vulnerable populations, such as weak minority in a region, are the ones who are trafficked. They may be members of ethnic minorities, runaways, or refugees who reside in less affluent areas with few possibilities.

The main major problem which has been followed by generation to generation is patriarchal society. A male is taken as the head of the family and has all the authorities even though he is not capable of it. Discrimination in society, lack of education, unemployment, running lifestyle of city, open border, poverty may be the cause of human trafficking and desired of more earning and globalization, attraction of foreign country may also be the other main consequence of human trafficking which need to be necessarily stopped by government. In the society, the governments and non-government organization should come with the effective awareness programs in the community level. Such kind of programs effectively plays the vital role in our society in present situation.

### Societal discrimination

The victims of trafficked girls struggle with societal discrimination since they find it hard to fit in. Following her being trafficked, Ful-kumari described a similar event. She spent five months in a brothel after being sold to India. Fortunately, she was later saved by a group called OREC. In light of this, in the participant's opinion: Due to gender-based violence and social humiliation, Nepalese women experience several forms of discrimination in society. The aforementioned examples could all be the basis of the problem for these women. Although they desire to contribute to society, neither they nor their families give them good opportunities.

The main factors contributing to human trafficking in the context of Nepal are the poor economic circumstances of the parents and illiteracy.

Ramma: Due to poor family background less income the women are forced and involved in such kind of sexual activities. They are also involved in sexual violence by other people.

As above expression shows, due to poverty gets human trafficking the theory of cultural poverty: Poor people live under the poverty. They want to work as their livelihood so Ramma became ready to work to earn money she did not know become trafficking.

The main human trafficking face the problem of societal discrimination as they result they find difficult to adjustment in society. Ramma share the experience she was trafficking in cross border for few months. Luckily, she was rescued by one NGOS.

Ramma: In Nepal poor people are facing different kinds of discrimination in Nepalese society and socio-cultural perspective due to humiliation and discrimination as well decision making level in the society all example may be the root cause of leading trafficking.

From above her expression, I can infer human trafficking survivor facing the problem of social discrimination, can't gets job opportunity. Face gender base violence as well political violence. People who have been trafficked in society are not liked by them. They are detested by many. So, those who are trafficked lose their identities.

Trafficking people need support from government and society as well as such social organization for their survivor they face difficulties to adjust in society: Ramma gives similar suggestion about that has to be done trafficked people after their rescues.

Because of a lack of respect, society should be more open-minded in order to appreciate their feelings. A rescued trafficked survivor cannot live in society as a dependent. A society should not treat all of its citizens equally; trafficked survivors and rescuers should be provided with adequate shelter, skillful training, and the opportunity to begin a new life in society.

Above expression clarify that human trafficked survivor need support for their livelihood society, government and such social organization can provide such skillful training and support them, need to helped behaved human being by other. Integrated theory can be applicable in contest should have to quite helpful bear socially role, economically morally from being human being [7-11].

### Conclusion

It is also a crime that does not discriminate victims can be of any race, ethnicity, age, or gender. As found in the information human trafficking has become one of the most critical problems of today's society. It has been demonstrated that positive activities, cultural attitudes to contribute to survivors vulnerability for human trafficking. More social organization need to collaborate share the information and more study need to be done relation between society and survivor. There have not been many researches done in community behavior and attitude as well as recovery and resilience of trafficked survivor in the Nepalese context. I have concluded major causes of human trafficked are literacy, poverty foreign migration poor economic women discrimination social tradition situation, inequality in the reason behind of human trafficking in Nepal.

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