
TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN KADIRI AREA OF ANANTAPUR DISTRICT

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Abstract: The study titled trafficking in women and children in Kadiri Area of Anantapur District in Andhra Pradesh in India is pioneering and exploratory. It attempts to explore an ostracized, disliked, shadowy secretive world. The methodology has, therefore, responded innovatively in devising and evolving instruments and strategies of research.

It is not surprising that reliability and authenticity of existing data is a matter of concern.

Objectives:

- a. To understand the inclination and sketch out of trafficking, and the structural and functional mechanism that repeat and underpin the processes that is responsible for the phenomenon.
- b. Areas that have trafficked victims in A.P

Identifying gaps/ needs/ problems in the response systems.

Introduction: The practice of transporting women from one region to another region is of not recent origin but its global overtones have become criminal and mindboggling. After a series of reports in the international newspapers and NGO's and other organizations that exploitation of labour especially for sex is at an alarming increasing rate. This can be attributed to recent socio economic developments stemming from the neo liberal economic reforms that have triggered off a large scale rural crisis in particular, these impacts have ranged from collapse of farm credit and markets, withdrawal of subsidies, decline in the sustainability of agricultural work and large scale rural crisis in particular. Article 3(a) " Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs. (United Nations 2000)

Indian Context: The issue of trafficking and illegal migration is only partially relevant to the Indian context since India is a country with high levels of trafficking within its borders (India Country Report, 2008). Although there are large number of women and girls from Nepal and Bangladesh trafficked into Indian cities (Silverman, Decker, Gupta, Maheshwari, Patel, Wills & Raj, 2007). Data on India as a major International Supply Prevention Act (ITPA) criminalizes offences of selling, procuring and exploiting any person for sex work. It prescribes severe penalties for trafficking and brothel owners, and supports rescue rehabilitation schemes for sex workers. Section 8 of ITPA criminalizes solicitation for sex work which has been used to arrest and punish victims of trafficking.

Section 15 authorizes mandatory HIV testing of arrested sex workers without consent (UNDP 2007). even

allowing for the eviction of sex workers from their residence on the grounds of "public interest" (Misra, Mahal & Shah, 2000)

The ITPA has been criticized and has been redrafted in order to move it away from victimizing the victim and ensuring that the traffickers and the customers are punished strictly. The amendments to ITPA include redefinition of the age of the child from 16-18 years, deletion of sections which re-victimize the victims, in camera court proceedings for safeguarding privacy of the victims, enhanced punishment for traffickers, brothel keepers and pimps, punishment for persons who visit brothels for commercial sexual exploitation, definition of 'trafficking' adopted from the UN protocol, and setting up of centre and state nodal authorities for co-ordination, investigation, rescue, rehabilitation, judicial support, research and training (government of India 2008)

In 2006 the Ministry of Home Affairs established anti-trafficking offices called Anti-Human trafficking Units (AHTU's) responsible for analyzing data, identifying causes, monitoring actions by state governments and meeting with state level law enforcement agencies to check human trafficking across national and state borders. In 2007 five states were identified and selected as project states for implementation of the AHTU plan and AP was one of these states along with West Bengal, Bihar, Maharashtra and Goa (Government of India, 2008)

Interventions in AP as in the other high risk states have been two pronged-prevention efforts including sensitization and awareness campaigns through community vigilance committees and regional networks, media; gainful employment programmes and alternative livelihood training; self-regulatory boards to prevent forcible entry and trafficking of minors; prevention of second generation trafficking and law enforcement; (2007)

In recent years, the entry and the fairly widespread presence of international HIV/AIDS organizations in India since the 1990's signaled the reality of HIV as a significant health issue and the identification of sex workers as vectors of the disease and of sex trafficking as one of the factors furthering the heterosexual spread of

HIV/AIDS(Gajic-Veljanoski& Stewart 2007)
 Consequently there has been an increase in intervention programmes for sex workers to deal with sexual transmission of HIV/AIDS and to enable them to negotiate safer sexual contacts (Chattopadhyay&McKaig)
 In states like AP the expansion of funded health and HIV programmes targeting sexworkers has thrown the debate of trafficking vis-à-vis sex work into the open with sharper focus(George,Vindhya and Ray 2010)
 The growing casualization of female labour in recent years is infact one major factor that is seen to have increased the vulnerability of women to trafficking(Asian Development Bank 2003)
 With erosion of traditional livelihood options and increasing feminization of poverty and accompanying changes in social and cultural relations including the pursuit of alternative livelihood options by women themselves they become prime targets of traffickers who offer them escape from their situations with promises of opportunities for a better life elsewhere, The worst victims have been those with less status,less education and skills and limited work options-women and girls from landless labour,small farmer or lower caste background in particular(Cockburn,2006; Shah,2006; Parker 2006; Sharma 2007)
 While this is the case on the supply side, inadequacies in the law and in the law enforcement have also contributed to an expansion in the trafficking trade and the getting away with impunity by the traffickers(Kapur, 2002; Sen& Nair,2004; Nair,2010)
 The third angle is the demand aspect of trafficking for commercial sexual services that remains the least visible. The few research studies that have been done on the purchasers of these services who are mostly men,show that men's reasons for buying sex include a desire for sex without men,show that men's reasons for buying sex include a desire for sex without commitment or emotional involvement; the perception that they can ask a prostitute to "do anything", including acts they would have hesitate to request from regular partners, that sex

is necessary to their well being- a basic need : and the feeling of power experienced in sexual encounters with prostitutes who are powerless to withhold or deny sexual access(Farley, 2004; Davidson 1996; ILO, 2006)

Reasons:Insufficient or inadequate laws,Poor law enforcement, Ineffective penalties, Corruption complacency, Invisibility issue.

Golden triangle of Trafficking in Anantapurdistrict:It is an area in which trafficking takes place the transportation of women and children from one place to another place with the help of pimps, travelers and flesh traders from kadiri to different parts of the world.most of them land up in the red light areas of new delhi and when spoken to the victims initially they are forced into this profession. Trafficking in Kadiri area is mainly due to lack of employment opportunities and women and families are also lured into this profession with a promise of quick money or luring them into the job taking the child and women as maidservants and then luring them into this profession.sometimes the family purposefully sells off the girl child to the pimps without the knowledge of the victims. The rescued victims who are in the shelter homes of kadiri when interviewed them some are very much interested in going back to the same profession and they don't want to be in the shelter homes.some victims started telling concocted stories, a student of tirupati is in a denial stage where in she feels that unnecessarily without any reason she is in the shelter home.As a few victims are afraid of being infected with HIV they have surrendered.and to the surprise all are girls below 20 years of age .

Conclusion:The gravity of trafficking is very huge and apart from the government schemes the victims are to be educated.the literacy factor will also help the victims to leave the profession and take up a decent job in their life.Psychological counseling is very essential.most of the victims are addicted to smoking and alcohol.hencea overall and comprehensive fight is essential though sanghas are present there functioning is nominal.



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High risk trafficking areas in Kadapa, Anantapur & Chittoor Districts

Kadapa District	Problematic Villages	Anantapur District	Problematic Villages	Chittoor District	Problematic Villages
1. Ramapuram	MedaraPalli NallguttaPalli Bandapalli	1. Kadiri Rural	R.P. Thanda BathalaPalli BathalaPalliThanda BrahmanaPalli BrahmanaPalliThanda Kutagulla KowlePalli SunnapuguttaThanda MotukuPalli MotukuPalliThanda Patnam M. P. Thanda Kalasamudram Joganpeta BommireddyPalli Yerradoddi YerradoddiThanda	1. K.V. Palli	IllellamandaBidiki PatavaddiPalli ChntamakulaPalli MarellaThanda
2. Rayachoti	CherloPalli BotlaCheruvu S. T. Colony PolatoteHarijanawada PodelePalli Patharayachoti A.S.S. Colony Boyapati			2. Peddamandem	BathinagariPalliThand GuttakindaPalliThanda N,P. Palli RamanayakThanda BandakindaThanda GonupothulaPalli Musalikinta ChadivevandlaPalli DatteNaikThanda Dene NaikThanda AvekeNaikThanda SeekeNaikThanda VaddevandkaThanda ThummalankaThanda DevalamThanda DiguvaPalli
3. LakkireddyPalli	Agrahara			3. Peddapanjani	1. Dommarapalem
4. Galiveedu	VeligalluThanda KrishnapuramThanda PoolakuntaThanda BoreddygariPalli ReddivariPalli GundlaCheruvu Ramakrishna Colony BodisanivandlaPalli Sreenivasapuram D.GaddaHarijanawada GuruguPalli PandikuntaThanda GaliveeduTown	2. N.P. Kunta	NallguttaPalliThanda SomarajKunta Mekalacheruvu YerravandlaKuntaPalli Jovkala M.K. Dinne PeddaPalli PeddaPalliThanda M.K. Thanda	4. Punganuru	Sugalimitta china Thanda NallaguttaPalliThanda OoturuThanda PatraPalliThanda LaxmeNaikThanda
5. T.SunduPalli	PeddaBidiki ChinnaBidiki Raja Colony RaagimanuBidiki VayalavaddiBidiki CheruvumundaraPalli	3. Nallacheruvu	NallcheruvuTown BilapalliThanda K.Pulukunta BommireddyPalli B.M. Thanda M.P. Thanda	5. MadanaPalli	1. NakkaladinneThanda 2. Eswaramma Colony 3. GangammaGudi 4. Anapagutta 5. Ramaravu Colony 6. CheekalaBhavi 7. CheekalaGutta
6. SanbePalli	PeddaBidiki ChinnaBidiki S.T. Colony YarthdinnelaBidiki SettipalliKothaBidiki	4. Tanakal	Tanakal Town S.C. Colony Cota S.C. Colony B.P. Thanda BisinavariPalli M.R. Palli CheekatimanuPalli	6. MalakalaCheruvu	1. KanikalaThanda 2. GuttavariPalliThanda
7. ChinnaMandem	KothaPalli VaddePalli Bonamala KadirivandlaPalli NagoordivandlaPalli Mala Palli	5. Gandlapenta	NallguttaThanda B.P. Thanda KallubaiThanda C.M. Thdna PeddaThanda Kurumavidi Veparala Rekkamanu P.K. Thanda GopalapuramThanda MallemeedaPalli JeenalaKunta P.M. Thdna T.B. Thanda	7. Tamballapalli	1. R.S. Thanda 2. ObenaikThanda 3. KotalaThanda 4. KutikebandaThanda 5. RekulaKuntaThanda
8. Chakrayapeta	B.S. Thanda KalluruPalliThanda	6. Talapala	.N. Thanda MaginivariPalli	8. Soddam	1. Nadigadda 2. Booragamanda
		7. O.D. Cheruvu	NainakotiThanda PR. Thanda K. K. Palli Inagaluru		
		8. Amadaguru	1. JovkalaPalli		

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