

A DETRIMENTAL EFFECTS OF EXCLUSION –INCLUSION OF MEN IN THE PROCESS OF PREVENTION OF HUMAN SEX TRAFFICKING

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Abstract: Human Sex Trafficking is the second most affecting social evil in the world through which many other social evils are sprouting by influencing other social conditions and disturbing social institutions. Though it has been a deeply rooted practice in the human society, has taken a shape where the issue of human rights. Gender issues also raises specially in the patriarchal society, as female are targeted and the male participation goes in dark. Men are not punished nor educated as their involvement is not considered socially. Since it is a socio-cultural issue of a society too, there is a need for assessing the detrimental effects of exclusion-inclusion of men in the process of prevention. To achieve the same, study adopts descriptive and diagnostic research design and questionnaire as tool for data collection. With simple random sampling design 60 practitioners were interviewed and the data was analysed using Chi-square test. Study reveals exclusion of men in the process can prove hostility and retaliation among men. They can leave female generation to work more where female may have to face unsympathetic men along with patriarchal power relations. Inclusion may increase the male’s responsiveness towards change with feeling of gaining something back. This can lead to renegotiation of gender relation within traditional masculinities which are undetermined. The paper further recommends certain interventions in social work point of view.

Keywords: Gender Issue, Human Trafficking, Prevention

Introduction: Human Sex Trafficking is the second most affecting social evil in the world. It is gaining more priority among the social evils because of its nature through which many other social evils are sprouting. It is also affecting other social conditions, disturbing social institutions such as marriage, family which become a cultural issue too. Though it has been deeply rooted practice in human society in the form of prostitution, has taken a shape of issue of human rights because of the exploitative situation women are undergoing in the field. Gender issues also raises specially in the patriarchal society, as female involved in the evil are targeted and the male participation goes in dark. Men are not punished nor educated as their involvement is not considered socially. Thus become a socio-cultural issue of a society. Since it is a major social problem throughout the globe, NGOs in Southern part of India are implementing programmes towards eradication of the problem and majority of the interventions focuses on women in exploitative situation. According to Dr. Kumudini Achchi (2010) in her thesis “A study on the role of NGOs in mainstreaming commercially

sexually exploited women in South India”, majority of preventive interventions of NGOs and GOs in South India focuses on women and very less (24%) number of the NGOs found having only one programme focusing men i.e., creating awareness about sex buying and its consequences. This indicates that men, though been a major part of the whole issue of sex trafficking, have not been considered socially or legally. It is essential to involve men in the process of prevention of sex trafficking but culturally, in the patriarchal society it is a challenging factor. This status indicates the arising need for assessing detrimental effects of exclusion-inclusion of men in the process of prevention. It is necessary as the issue does not stand only as a social concern in India but also as cultural concern.

Methodology: To achieve the same, study adopts descriptive and diagnostic research design has been chosen. Interview schedule is use as tool for data collection along with observation method. With simple random sampling design 60 respondents were interviewed and the data was analysed using Co-relation coefficient test.

Table No.1 showing the opinion of the respondents about involvement in preventive activities:

Sl. No.	Opinion		Urban – Employed	Urban – Unemployed	Rural – Employed	Rural – Unemployed	Total
1	Yes	F	14	14	6	6	40
		P	50%	75%	33.3%	33.3%	53.1%
2	Certain Extent	F	4	4	6	6	20
		P	66.7%	66.7%	50%	50%	46.9%
	Total	F	20	18	10	12	60
		P	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

CC = .324; P= .440

The cultural and employment background always influence the decisions of an individual as it determines the exposure, experience, perception and attitude. Based on the view, the study focused both on urban and rural men who were willing to participate in the study. The study reveals that majority of the respondents (53.1%) expressed their willingness to involve in such intervention which helps is nation development and which curbs social evil. Whereas 46.9% of the respondents expressed their interest to get involved in the process to certain extent. Such response was more from respondents of rural area who had very less knowledge about the issue of human trafficking as well as the gender perspective of the same. In otherwards they were also willing to be part of a good cause which nation gets benefited. This response shows that men are also ready in taking up responsibility towards prevention human trafficking having gender perspective. Except the exposure that matters with the opinion, the study found that scope for consideration of employment as a criteria does not influence the fact much. So the study considers respondents from different communities as criteria and excludes the criteria of employment in the paper. When the data was analysed, Contingency coefficient test revealed a non-significant association between men from different community and the employment status among men (CC = .324; P= .440).

Table 02: Showing the opinion of the espondents about exclusion from the preventive activities:

Response	Opinion		Total	
	Urban	Rural		
Projecting as a abuser	F	31	16	47
	P	79.5%	76.2%	78.3%
Neglect	F	8	3	11
	P	20.5%	14.3%	18.3%
Hurting	F	0	2	2
	P	0.0%	9.5%	3.3%
Total	F	39	21	60
	P	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
C=.251 ;P=.134				

The present study reveals that 78% of the respondents feeling that their exclusion from such activities means that all men are abusers and not fit to be involved in prevention activity. This is a kind of antagonism they express towards the system. 18.3% of the men have mentioned that they feel neglected by the mainstream society by suspecting their credibility which can result in leaving female to work more towards to issue where women may have to face un-empathetic men with the effect of patriarchal power relation. 3.3% of the respondents shave

expressed that they get hurt because it gives the message that men are not trustworthy.

This result communicates that, majority of the men are willing to participate in prevention of a social evil. The men from rural background having less exposure to severity of the problem would prefer to have a bit more information about the issue , its causes and consequences so that they can also participate to the optimum extent. Otherwise, they feel abusive, hostile towards the system which can reflect negatively against women in the system. When the data was analysed, Contingency coefficient test revealed a non-significant association between exclusion of men and hostility among men (C=.251; P=.134).

Table 03: Showing the opinion of the espondents about exclusion from the preventive activities:

Response	Opinion		Total	
	Urban	Rural		
Feel esponsible for social good	F	16	12	28
	P	41.0%	57.1%	46.7%
It uplifts gender equality	F	23	9	32
	P	59.0%	42.9%	53.3%
Total	F	39	21	60
	P	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
CC=.152;P=.233				

Inclusion of men in preventive activities found to have a very good result in this connection. 46.7% of the respondents have mentioned that such inclusion increase male’s responsibility towards change with feeling of gaining something back. It is increases dignity of the gender and also uphold the self-esteem of the individuals. Further 53.3% of the individuals mention that renegotiation of gender relation within traditional masculinities takes place which are undetermined. This indirectly prepares the men towards gender equality also. Such response was more from urban community and respondents from rural community have admitted that with explanation. The statistical analyses with Contingency coefficient test revealed a non-significant association between inclusion and gender equality (CC=.152; P=.233).

In conclusion, the study reveals that exclusion of men in the process can prove hostility and retaliation among men, leaving female to work without empathetic feelings and inclusion may increase the male’s responsiveness towards change with feeling of gaining something back. This can lead to renegotiation of gender equality. With this understanding, the study suggests that NGOs have to adopt more number of inclusive programmes for men and the government also has to create programmes

involving men. A workshop on development of suitable programmes by the NGOs needs to be initiated by Government so that it become mandatory to the nongovernmental organisations. Further, the

study also identifies the need for creating awareness about general public in rural areas where they found not exposed to the problem of human trafficking and its consequences.

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