



CHALLENGING AND EFFORT OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN NEPAL

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ABSTRACT

Human Trafficking and transportation has rapidly been grown day by day. Women and children got sexually exploited and involved in other activities during the time they went to work in the big cities of India. Exactly since when such criminal activities started and who started when we see human development. Open Border with India, cheap labor and employment faced by Nepalese people who are compelled to go for foreign employment, their labor exploitation, gender discrimination existed in the society. Human trafficking and transportation has been guided by two prominent factors: pulling and pushing. Urban lifestyle in the town, cheap labor found there, imitation trend, job and other facilities are pulling factors which compel for the people to migrate from the village to town and poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, social insecurity, social discrimination and indirect political conflict.

Key Words: Effort, Challenge Trafficking Curriculum, Social issue.

INTRODUCTION

Human trafficking and transportation has been one of the main challenges in this 21st century world. It has been defined as human slavery. It is secret, multi-dimensional and complex process to be massively considered as the third criminal activity after armament and drug abuse. Therefore, human trafficking and transportation has rapidly been grown day by day as an international well-organized criminal organization and a profession of human selling having less risk and more profit.

In the world, this profession has been increasing twice in day and fourth at night. This has increased a lot of challenges in Nepal. In the initial phase, there were rare cases of human trafficking and transportation in Nepal. Women and children got sexually exploited and involved in other activities during the time they went to work in the big cities of India. But this seems to be changing along with the changing world. As a result, human trafficking and transportation has been changed today both as sexual and labor exploitation.

Human trafficking has been historically found from Rana regime. Historical scriptures mention that Ranas would bring young women from the nearby mountainous territories during Rana regime (1846-1951 AD) for providing job in the palace and would sexually exploit for seduction. In the past, there were found abundance of examples of Nepali women were demanded to use them in circus and sexual exploitation taken from the palace of Ranas to the bigger cities of India. Consequently, human trafficking and transportation has been found increasing since 1960 B.S. This was proved from the incident of finding Nepali virgin working in India for sexual exploitation. Likewise, Nepali women after 1960 BS indulged in sexual exploitation when

Handicraft Association, Jawalakhel was established in collaboration of International Red cross and Swiss Government for managing Chinese refugees came to Nepal. The leader of the employees would sell the female employees worked in that association. The innocent female workers of the factory would have been sold in India for fulfilling the needs thinking that they had a lot of profit. Therefore, human trafficking and transportation in Nepal is not a new issue which had a long tradition for more than hundred years in the context of Nepal.

This fact clearly shows that previous policies of Nepal did not stop such criminal activities. The result shows that Nepal, in this situation has been identified as the source country and Kathmandu valley and other surrounding mountainous territories have been a port area of transporting human for sexual exploitation for big countries. In this regard, human trafficking and transportation has been guided by two prominent factors: pulling and pushing. Urban lifestyle in the town, cheap labor found there, imitation trend, job and other facilities are pulling factors which compel for the people to migrate from the village to town and poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, social insecurity, social discrimination and indirect political conflict found in the village are pushing factors which compel them to leave their village and interested to migrate in the town

Above scenario shows that some of them are attracted to migrate in the town for continuing their aristocracy and some of them are attracted are to manage most required necessities like fooding, sheltering and clothing for a living. In this way, human trafficking and transportation has been internally promoted in a complex way.

PURPOSE OF THE STUDY

The main purpose of this study to explore on the effect of prevent on human trafficking in the Nepal from ancient to present?

Research Question

What are the efforts has to be done to prevent human trafficking in ancient to present?

Methodology

The methodology that uses this peeper is analysis, synthesis and generelazation manly data are taken by secondary sources as well as free writing situational analysis. And the on the basis of research questions as stated in the preliminary section.

DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

Dimensions of Human Trafficking

Looking at the dimensions of human trafficking and transportation, the style of this has been changed same like social change. In the initial phase, women are hired for domestic works and gradually influenced in working in recreation centers like hotel, restaurant and factory. Even the foreign employment is not untouched from this kind of profession in this modern world. ccording to Human Trafficking and Transportation (Control) Act, 2064, trafficking is to indulge in coercive labour. Many of the Nepali young blood are compelled to labor in foreign employment which reflects the actual scenario of Nepalese people. While analyzing the dimensions of human trafficking and transportation, people have been found transporting externally and internally both.

Internal way of human transportation includes industry, factory, kiln factory, hotel, readymade garment, night clubs, tourism, and agriculture as *kamaiya*, *kamalri* and *hali* whereas external transportation consists of labour recreation sectors like circus, marriage bureau with false promises of getting married to foreign people, night clubs, surrogate mother etc.

Causes of Human Trafficking Transportation

Migration is a sign of human civilization in which human beings migrate from one place to another for quality life. Migration and Human transportation seem to be different; however some of the targeted women and children are victims of human trafficking. Even though we do not have sufficient data that migration caused human trafficking, it can easily be understood that it is an obvious subsidiary cause. Such unsystematic migration has made problematic effect to helpless women and children.

Nepali women are suppressed psychologically because of patriarchal mindset of people due to which women have not been absolutely free. Therefore, men and women are not found socially and religiously equal based on social structures created within them. Maximum women are found living their normal life hiding many of their coercive problems and events. This has increased sexual abuse. Besides, the activities like being ignored from social discrimination, contemptuous trends in social values and norms, eyeing negatively to the helpless and needy who are unable to manage fooding, sheltering and clothing, taking benefitted for attracting in providing economic support etc are existing problems found in the society. The women who are compelled to live amidst poverty, low income and unemployment are prone to be exploited.

Modernization is a root cause of social transformation. This has promoted wrong tradition in the name of modernity. It has influenced human beings to fulfill their necessity as soon as possible. As a result, we have witnessed that they are compelled to accompany with wrong people for searching domestic and foreign employment in the name of earning fast and fulfilling their demands and involved in wrong deeds. In this regard, helpless women are benefitted unnecessarily in this aristocratic world for showing false impression of money as a part of luxury. Can the example of getting married to foreign people and being homeless be kept into modernization or not? No need to justify that more children have been reached on foreign land in the name of adoption.

Strategic Efforts in Human Trafficking Transportation Control

Since from the past historical era, some prominent works have been happened in human trafficking and transportation control. During Prithivi Narayan Shah in 1725 B.S., no slaves were allowed legally to keep in seven countries including Banepa and Dhulikhel which is called *Rukkajari*. Later Rajendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev also continued the system in 1887 BS. Muluki Ain (promulgated in 1910 BS and added few provisions refining in 1982 BS) made an announcement to abolish slavery system, and give seven years of imprisonment to those who breach the rules. Even in that time, exporting fuel to the foreign lands was punishable. The Muluki Ain (2020) forbade such types of activities and managed to provide harsh punishment to those who have indulged in such type of activities. Muluki Ain (2033, Refined Version) had even strong version of punishment to provide them who were breaching the rules. Chelibeti Trafficking Control Act was formed and implemented in 2043 BS and later Kamaiya Eradication Act was formed and implemented in 2058 BS as strategic efforts of

human trafficking and transportation control. Similarly, Human Trafficking and Transportation Control Act was implemented in 2064 BS and Human Trafficking and Transportation Control Rules in 2065 BS from national to local level. Along with the project against Human Trafficking and Transportation Control Act, 2068, yearly analysis related to the activities done against human trafficking and transportation control by the government and NGOs in 2068/2069 was published at the end of the years. Now, Nepal police has played a significant role to control human trafficking and transportation control by forming Human Trafficking and Transportation Control and Investigation Bureau. Despite having strategic efforts made to control human trafficking and transportation, we can hear and read a lot of events related to it. This means to say that structures and trends of human trafficking and transportation activities have been changed and its activities have not been decreased. Therefore, Nepalese women have been transported throughout the world in the name of labor and other activities instead of past trend of transporting them only in neighboring country India.

Role of Human Trafficking Control Nepalese Curriculum

Education is a pillar of social transformation which provides awareness to all the class, group, gender, ethnicity and community. To eradicate criminal activity like human trafficking and transportation, Curriculum Development Center under Nepal government has included this topic in Social Study and Contemporary Society with special priority in school level so that the children will have got the knowledge of human trafficking and transportation, its causes, precautions to get security, its effects and social responsibility from their early grades. Although such efforts to control human trafficking and transportation seem to be more significant to eradicate criminal activity like human trafficking and transportation, these are not sufficient. Still it is necessary to try for more efforts.

REFLECTION

Human trafficking issue has become a challenging issue due to unequal social distribution system existed prominently in the society. As a result, the society has invited unbalanced social distribution like rich getting richer and poor getting poorer. Open Border with India, cheap labor and employment faced by Nepalese people who are compelled to go for foreign employment, their labor exploitation, gender discrimination existed in the society, undeveloped society, economic security and weak domestic production, unemployment, increasing impunity, lack of good governance, no access of women in property etc are other direct and indirect challenges of human trafficking and transportation.

Besides, the next challenge is to see whether legal management done in strategic level seems to work as per the social sentiment or not. This remains challenging till when we become able to provide the knowledge of eradicating social discrimination seen in the society among human beings. Some other challenges are not implementing by laws of treaty made against human trafficking and transportation and preserving many of the criminal activities due to political access. Therefore, this has added extra challenges in the society.

CONCLUSION

We cannot say exactly since when such criminal activities started and who started when we see human development. Such activities affect adversely in modernity and industrialization of all the people, group, class

and nation as a whole. Therefore, all these activities should be eradicated. The efforts made against human trafficking and transportation seems to be appreciable, however they are not sufficient. Therefore this is the right time to think 'Does the existing law eradicate all those criminal activities? Does the curriculum of human trafficking and transportation kept in our schooling level help to minimize and support for social transformation? And Despite having sufficient support from the government and NGOs, why are criminal activities increasing day by day? Etc. Therefore it has been too late to go for the process of investigation by making a task force combining government, NGOs, INGOs, experts, and Nepal Police who supports for maintaining security regarding criminal activity like human trafficking and transportation. Such criminal activity will increase a lot like burning fire in the jungle if we do not think seriously .

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