Women Trafficking In Darjeeling Hills: Factors and Solutions

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Abstract

Human trade or trafficking of humans is an illegal activity where the fundamental motive is to create wealth at the cost of trading humans. Darjeeling Hills, situated in the northern part of West Bengal state and northern side of Eastern India is a region embracing diversity of nature, culture, wildlife and adventure. The district of Darjeeling has international boundaries with Bhutan in the east, Bangladesh in the south and Nepal in the west. The district covers an area of 3149 sq.km and inhabits a population of more than 18 lakhs. The district has a blend of ethno-linguistic groups comprising of the Nepalese, Bhutia’s and the Lepchas constituting a major chunk of the population followed by Biharis, Bengalese, Marwaris, Bhutanese and Chinese. Darjeeling is well-known for the three ‘T’s i.e. Tea, Timber and Tourism, but in spite of the recognition and demand for its tea in the international market it has not been able to accelerate the tempo of economic growth and development. This has resulted in paving the way for youngsters to seek employment opportunities elsewhere in other towns, cities and abroad. The strategic location of Darjeeling Hills and the surrounding nations provides ample opportunities to the traffickers as it has been an easy passage for migration of women and girls for decades. The present study is an attempt to identify the factors leading to women trafficking and finding way out to address this social pernicious.

Keywords: Darjeeling, Trafficking, Women, NGOs, Bengal, Prostitution.

Introduction

Human trade or trafficking of humans is an illegal activity where the fundamental motive is to create wealth at the cost of trading humans mostly for the purpose of sexual slavery, forced labour, begging, drug peddling, forced marriages, pornography or commercial sexual exploitation along with the extraction and trade of organs/tissues, forced surrogacy, political instability, natural calamities and disasters, some are also used as combatants by some terrorist and insurgent groups along with violation of human rights. It is an age old trade dating back to human history.

According to the oxford dictionary, the word ‘traffic’ means ‘barter’, ‘illegal trade’ and ‘traffickers’ means the ‘illegal traders’. Human Trafficking is recruiting, harboring, transporting, providing or obtaining a person by the use of force, fraud or coercion for the subjection to involuntary servitude, peonage, debt bondage or slavery. It is an illegal commercial trade of human beings, where they are exploited and treated like commodities for profit. Both men and women may be victims of trafficking, but the primary victims worldwide are mostly women and girls who are trafficked for sexual exploitation. Trafficking can occur anywhere, an urban area or a rural area, within a country or outside, where there is illegal migration. Trafficking affects all regions and majority of the countries in the world.

The United Nations estimates that trafficking in person generated approximately $7 billion in 2002 and the amount has risen to about $32 billion in 2010 (Bright 2011).

The UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (also referred to as the Palermo Protocol on Trafficking), which entered into force in 2002 (the Protocol supplements the United Nations Conviction against Transnational Organized Crime), defines trafficking thus:

 Trafficking in persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of the abuse of power or of the 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 purposes 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. (Nair 2011)

Article 23 of the Constitution of India, guarantees right against exploitation, prohibits trafficking in human beings and forced labour, and makes their practice punishable under the law. The ITPA Act, Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956 renamed after amending the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956) This Special legislation deals with trafficking. The Act defines the terms “child”, “prostitution”, “public place”, “special police officer”, and “trafficking officer”. The objective of the Act is to inhibit/abolish traffic in women and girls for the purpose of prostitution as an organized means of living. Offences specified under this Act are punishment for keeping a brothel or allowing the premises to be used as a brothel.
a) Punishment for living on the earnings of prostitution
b) Procuring, inducing or taking persons for the sake of prostitution
c) Detaining a person in premises where prostitution is carried on
d) Prostitution in or the vicinity of public places
e) Seducing or soliciting for the purpose of prostitution
f) Seduction of a person in custody.

The law confers wide powers on the concerned authorities in matters of rescue and rehabilitation of victims and survivors and provides for stringent action against the exploiters including closure of brothels, surveillance, extortion, as well as aggravated punishment when the offences are committed on children. (Sen and Ahuja 2009)

Human Trafficking is a modern-day slavery, a grave human rights abuse, it promotes breakdown of families and communities, fuels organized crime, deprives countries of human capital, undermines public health, creates opportunities for extortion and subversion among government.

Trafficking in human beings takes place for the purpose of exploitation which in general could be categorized as a) Sex-based and b) Non–Sex based. Sex-based includes trafficking for prostitution, commercial sexual abuse, pedophilia, pornography, cyber sex, and different types of disguised sexual exploitation that takes place in some of the massage parlor, beauty parlors, bars and other manifestations like call girls racket, friends clubs etc. Non sex based trafficking could be for different types of servitude, like domestic labour, industrial labour, adoption, organ transplant, camel racing, marriage related rackets etc. The growing traffic in women is principally for the purpose of prostitution is an international problem which can be found in both developing and industrialized nations. (Roy 2010).

A trafficker is a person who either lures a minor or a major with false promises, high hopes, and expectations or by force, coercion or abduction with the intention of exploitation and making maximum profit by selling off the individual. A victim is a person who has been subjected to betrayal, exploited sexually and mentally, economically deprived, threatened, instilled fear, violation against the dignity and sold from one hand to the other (amongst the agents/pimps or the Dalals) into the brothels.

West Bengal: A Profile
West Bengal is a state in eastern India, between the Himalayas and the Bay of Bengal with over 91 million inhabitants (As of 2011 census), it is India’s fourth-most populous state. Apart from the ethno-linguistic it shares its borders with Bangladesh in the east, Nepal and Bhutan in the north. It also borders the Indian states of Odisha, Jharkhand, Bihar, Sikkim and Assam. Bengal has been marked as the state with the highest number of victims of Human Trafficking.

The Union Government has presented a report on Human Trafficking in India at the Rajya Sabha and West Bengal tops the list. A steep rise of more than 70% is observed in the data of the number of women and children trafficked from Bengal in the last couple of years. The data showed that 3,856 women and children have been trafficked from West Bengal in 2015 and the number has increased to 6,672 in 2016. The National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) which prepared and compiled the data of the report says that at a time several cases of child trafficking have been registered in West Bengal from Baduria in the South to Jalpaiguri in the North. However, the actual members of trafficking cases might be higher than the NCRB figures as several incidents go unreported. In 2014, the State, according to the NCRB (National Crime Record Bureau) it was reported that the highest number of missing children 14,671, was from West Bengal. Source: Press Information Bureau, Government of India (The Telegraph, March 10, 2017, Calcutta)

Trafficking in Women: Theoretical Discussion
The theory which is being incorporated for the existing study is the ‘The Theory of Gender and Sexuality’ which has been used since the early 1970s to denote culturally constructed feminity and masculinity as opposed to biological sex differences. The ‘female sex’ is usually subordinated in comparison to the ‘male sex’. Theories of gender oppression describes women’s situation as the consequences of a direct power relationship between men and women in which men have fundamental and concrete interest in controlling and dominating women as they are the weaker sex and this leads to exploitation like trafficking in women. Patriarchy can be seen as a system of society or government in which the father or the eldest male is the head of the family and descent is reckoned through the male line. Women and children are subjected to the male dominance.

Theory of Globalisation is very pertinent in determining the trafficking issue in society. As there is widespread awareness which is stretched beyond our conventional boundaries ‘Global consciousness’- a consciousness that not only drives our life but also at an empirical level, is a source of socio- cultural change. Globalisation refers to those processes which tend to create and consolidate a unified world economy. The globalisation discourse in
India has set from the 1990s. During this decade the mantra of liberalisation, privatisation and Globalisation (LPG) was set into motion by the Indian state. Globalisation is also characterised by greater mobility of goods and people on a rapid pace. Remote parts of the world are now integrated into the global economy. Globalisation gives way to migration of women and children from one country to another which can also make them the servants of globalisation where they become easy targets for trafficking.

There are two ways in which Globalization has influenced the internationalization of trafficking in persons. Firstly, it can be said that the victims of trafficking in persons are more often and more easily moved from one place to another place and from one country to another. The organisation of the trafficking has become easier through the use of modern communication techniques and the various forms of transportation that can be used to transport victims from one place to another. With the use of these techniques, the traffickers are for instance more able to serve the specific demands of the sex market. Secondly, it is widely observed that poverty and unemployment affect women more often than men. Consequently, the effects of globalization affect women disproportionately, making them vulnerable to trafficking practices. It is widely recognized that poverty and underdevelopment is one of the main reasons for the existence of trafficking in persons. Therefore, trafficking mainly takes place from poor, underdeveloped countries to rich. (Rijken 2003)

**Objectives of the Study:**
The objectives of the present study are as under:

a) To identify the factors leading to Women trafficking in Darjeeling Hills

b) To understand the preventive measures to combat women trafficking

c) To offer meaningful solutions to the prevailing issues concerning women trafficking

**Research Methodology**

**Study Area:**
The area of study has been Darjeeling Hills; Darjeeling district is situated in the northern part of West Bengal state, due to the porous nature of the area, which has allowed the movement of people and commodities, there has been lot many cases of trafficking. Darjeeling has been used only for recreational purpose but the rampant occurrence of the societal issues like trafficking in women and children have not been highlighted much. Over the years many children, young men and women were found to be missing from Darjeeling and its surrounding sub-divisions, yet the public did not have any clear information or news as to the identity of their abductors and the causes for their abduction. These incidents became a sensation for the moment and then it was forgotten. However, the families which suffered the loss of their members due to human trafficking were left with an unforgettable memory and a scar which would never fade away.

**Data collection:**
The study has focused on quantitative and qualitative methods. Both primary and secondary data were used. The primary data was collected by interviewing the NGOs and Police in and around Darjeeling Hills and Siliguri. Secondary data was collected from secondary sources: books, journals, articles and Internet.

**Factors leading to women trafficking in Darjeeling Hills:**

Trafficking in women and children is thus one of the worst forms of violence of human rights. This is because it gradually results in the total destruction of the victim’s personal identity and his/her right to live as a free human being in the so-called civilized society. Being subjected to continuous violence and humiliation, it also violates several other human rights (Sen and Ahuja 2009).

There are various factors leading to trafficking of women and girls.

a) **Demonstration effect/Easy Money:** Girls go to the cities to work and earn huge money, their entire outlook is changed where they come in wearing gold chains, good outfits, expensive mobile phones and when they return to their villages they lure other simple village girls who are forced by their parent to join them without even inquiring as to what type of work is provided to them in the cities.

b) **Alcohol (A socially accepted drug in the hills):** In the hills there is the practice of exchanging alcohol in any function be it marriage or any type of celebrations, (eg Dasain, Tihar Puja time, parents also allow children to sit together and drink). Alcohol leads to early death of the husband due to too excess intake of alcohol, leaving behind the wife and children, who in turn goes to work in beauty parlours and meets the same fate of trafficking. According to Sister Sangeeta Rai, from Kalimpong Hospital, she stated that alcoholism is a very bad practice in the hills, where out of five homes we find three or even four houses which have alcoholics. Miss Margret Horo from Darjeeling Mary Ward Social Centre said that tribals in the tea gardens are so addicted to alcohol that they cannot stay without consuming. Local Liquor is a regular drink for them which is made of rice, millet which leaves them intoxicated throughout the day. Some are ready to give away their daughters for domestic work purposes in exchange with alcohol.
c) **Fake Marriages/ Extra Marital Affair:** The traffickers give false promises of marriage to young girls but in actual they are taken to cities and sold off at a large sum of money. The notion of “Chor ko Shor” in the hills is a very common practice as more of elopement and love marriages take place in comparison to arranged marriages. In the case of a missing girl, the family instead of reporting the matter to the Police, keep waiting for three days thinking the girl has eloped and would be brought back after the third day but within that time period, i.e., three days they are either taken to cities or flown abroad.

In 2014, 14-18 girls were missing, major girls who were missing were recovered as cases of elopement and few minor cases were there which was handed over to Bal Suraksha who after counselling helped them reintegrate with their families this was reported by SI Dawa Sherpa, from Kalimpong Police Station.

d) **Early marriages:** Though child marriage is not a cultural practice in the hill communities but early marriage among the adolescents is taking place due to their age, feelings, and the environment so they get into the hands of the traffickers. Mr Govind Pradhan from Hill Social Welfare Society, Kalimpong cited an incident which had taken place from Bhalukhop in Kalimpong where the trafficker had sold off the girl (a minor), under the pretext of marrying her.

e) **Technology (Use of Mobiles):** The traffickers study about the details of the victims, they have all the information as to what can attract the victim as well as what can be the soft target of temptation for them. Mr Nirnay John Chettri from MARG, Darjeeling gave an example of how a trafficker from Bangalore was totally aware of the whereabouts of a girl studying in class 8, details were known to him as well as the house and even the colour of roof of her house through the Google earth. He further stated that through Facebook, (a social networking site) youngsters share their personal life, phone numbers with strangers and also update their whereabouts to the world like for eg a status updated as ‘i am lonely...i am on my way to Siliguri’, and sometimes posting good comments in their pictures will leave them impressed, these are the information’s easily tracked down by the traffickers.

Miss calls are yet another means of starting a relation which can again be turned into trafficking. Many cases have taken place starting with a miss call there has been a direct interaction between the trafficker and the victims leading to friendship and then getting trafficked.

f) **Advertisements/Agencies:** There was an advertisement on escort services in the local newspaper but no one opposed. Mr Nirnay Chettri himself had called to find out but they refused to speak so when a female volunteer spoke over the phone they invited to come to Siliguri as well as if she brought in more girls she would also be given commission but not to tell anyone so Mr Chettri asked the police. Mr Jagmohan who raided within one week and found out that it was being operated from Uttorayan in Siliguri, where a class ten student named Rocky was operating through Siliguri call girls.com. There has been many other instances where women and girls have been trafficked by these employment providing agencies. In 2010 (case study), Reena from Kalimpong, was promised a job in Kuwait by an agency at Baghdhara, and also promised a handsome salary, some amount was charged from her, she was then sent to Kathmandu, Nepal where from a Nepali agent she could collect her passport which was a fake/ jalee passport where she got a pseudo name and a marital status. She was a married woman with a kid, she flew to Kuwait, where she was sold from the Nepali agent to a Filipino agent, who snatched away her passport and her phone, on reaching Kuwait and then auctioned her to an Arab Sheikh, and she had to work at his place, the amount promised to her was never given. After escaping from that house she was taken into Police custody for more than a month as she did not possess a passport. So, finally after much struggle and hardship she returned home.

g) **Physical Appearance:** In sex industry there is more demand for fair complexioned, slim figure of women and girls. Mr Rishi Kant Director of ‘Shakti Vahini’ an organisation working to combat Human Trafficking was the resource person for the National Seminar on Trafficking in Person: Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation organized by the Department of Law, University of North Bengal on 26th and 27th of November 2016. He stated that there has been more demand for the girls from the hills, as they get high price for them because of their fair complexion, and they are very submissive which becomes an advantage for the traffickers, pimps and the madams. It also becomes very easy to trade them not only nationally but internationally as well in South East Asia.

h) **Beauty Parlors:** Beauty parlours or massage parlours hire young girls with good salaries to entertain the clients physically. eg a Thai spa was raided in Salugara, Siliguri (2014) and minor girls of 14-
15 years were into prostitution serving almost 40 customers a day, were rescued from there. As far as North Bengal is concerned there are many dance bars which have come up in Siliguri after the metropolitan cities.

i) Simple/Emotional People: People from the hills are more emotional they do not think, they blindly trust people (strangers) who take full advantage of their situation. Hill people become soft targets for the traffickers. According to Sub Inspector Rohita Lama, Darjeeling PS, she stated, that the society is much liberal in the sense once they trust they do not even question as to where are they heading to? Who all are going? Where are they going? When will they be returning? Parents hardly pose such questions to the traffickers, whereas in other communities there is a lot of questioning and in case things are unclear, parents too accompany them. Lady traffickers also are very good at convincing the parents because a woman trusts a woman more than a male and even allow their children to accompany them. Women as much as they are victims, are also facilitators of this human trade. Women exploit other women and young girls in servitude.

j) A sweet pledge: According to Sister Subesha Thapa, from Bal Suraksha Abhiyan, Kalimpong. Trafficker makes a pledge (convincing truth which is very sweet) between them and the parents of the children by offering them some gifts or deeds, as according to their requirement, due to their poor living conditions, the traffickers never open up the truth, that they are going to sell their daughters in the brothels, they give false promises to the parents that their children would be provided with good education or a good job with a handsome salary would be provided so they convince the parents to give their children in their hands.

k) Childhood abuses: Childhood abuses can leave a negative impact on the child. It leaves a scar which becomes very difficult to erase. Sister Sangeeta Rai referred to a case which she had dealt in Kalimpong Hospital, Molestation of a minor in the tender years (10 years old) within the family, where the step father, uncle (mama, kaka) had taken advantage of the girl. Family molestations: The family background was not very strong, due to the physical abuses within the household, the child was left in a traumatic condition, and she felt she was unwanted. This has also been a factor which later pushes these children into illegal activities or some are sold by their own family members to the traffickers.

l) Poverty: Poverty is the root cause of trafficking taking place around. Families from poor background are easily convinced by offering some monetary assistance as well as other requirements by the traffickers who are shrewd and well versed in changing the mindset of the poor parents. Poverty can be monitored only by creating employment so that the migration too decreases In other words, Parents are easily targeted on commercial lines and bribed with money.

m) Closed Tea Gardens: Tribals too are easy to convince since they are simple and the closing of tea gardens give easy passage to the traffickers to pave their way into their habitats and lure their children away with false hopes and a few financial assistance

n) Taking Food offered by Strangers/Known: In many cases girls were offered sweets and cold drinks, tea which made them unconscious, one incident was when the girl accompanying her friend to the railway station was offered cold drinks after meeting a person thereafter she was trafficked.

o) Unemployment: Many youngsters are school dropouts, some are socio- economically backward, and Employment opportunities are very few as a result people from the hills have to migrate to other towns and cities. Mr Nirmay John Chettri from MARG, stated that flesh trade is on the rise mainly due to unemployment, resulting from political unrest and the porous borders in Darjeeling. Unsafe migration takes place due to the ignorance of the people. There is a strong link between poverty and unemployment which pushes women and girls out from their places in search of better job opportunities. These are the major factors leading to trafficking in women and girls especially in Darjeeling Hills and Siliguri area.

Preventions

a) Awareness Campaigns: Trafficking can be prevented by putting up ‘Awareness Campaigns’ in schools and colleges, rural and urban areas, about the false promises made by traffickers in luring the children from their villages and families. Programmes could be either through street plays, documentaries. Seminars, skits, rallies and by distributing pamphlets and brochures. Awareness programs should be conducted amongst the parents, among the drivers, hoteliers, Rickshaw pullers and so on. It is notable that two youngsters named Tejasweeta Pradhan (18 years) and Shivani Gond (17 years) members of the ‘Students Against Traf-
ficking Clubs’ (SATC) of Darjeeling were awarded by the West Bengal Commission for protection of Child Rights’ (WBCPCR) on 21st November, 2016 in Kolkatta. They had helped in exposing an international sex racket at Munirka in New Delhi, Gurugao and Haryana. They saved several girls from Darjeeling, Doars, Sikkim and Nepal from the traffickers. So awareness programmes are a must. (The Asian Age, 17th January 2017)

b) **Skill Development Training Programmes:** NGO’s are trying their level best to do the follow ups for the rescued victims so that they do not return to the same profession and also providing them some opportunities like trainings in beauty parlor, sewing and Skill Development Programmes which can help them to sustain on their livelihood.

c) **Corruption/Bribery:** Strict vigilation should be conducted at the grass root levels, so that taking bribery is stopped. Police in the grass root level takes bribes and seems corrupt which brings disgrace to the profession.

d) **Women Empowerment Programmes:** If more women empowerment programmes are held it will help in building stronger, much more confident and Independent women. These programmes should be held in the rural areas as well.

e) **Technological Awareness** through the mediums like IEC (Information, Education and Communication) includes materials, Information and ICT (Information, Communication and Technology) like radios, mobile phones; internet could be another important means to prevent trafficking. Implementation of the IEC system by distributing pamphlets, leaflets to the youngsters so they could spread awareness. There was a case of a 16 year old school going girl who helped MARG and Darjeeling Police in saving another girl from being trafficked and arresting four traffickers from Darjeeling and Siliguri. It was with the help of IEC materials that the organisation was called in for rescuing (as stated by Mr Chettri from MARG).

**Solutions**

Based on the above analysis, the researcher has made an attempt to offer meaningful way out to address this social pernicious:

a) Change in the Educational System- Education is the most powerful catalyst for social change. Educational system, can transform society for the better, as according to Mrs. Kylie Duncan, from CROSSROADS, Kalimpong, an organization working for prevention of trafficking, she stated that students should be given the liberty to make their own assessments, (evaluations) and not just accept what is written in the texts, it would help them become more creative and judgmental.

b) Provision of a shelter home-Lack of shelter homes for rescued victims in the Hills and in Siliguri. There is ‘CINI ‘an organization, which keeps only minor girls and boys even after rescuing the major girls are let off, who are again re-trafficked. There is one ‘KORAK’ home in Jalpaiguri, so girls from Siliguri and Darjeeling Hills have to be kept either in Jalpaiguri or in Coochbehar. It would be better if a home was set up by the Government either in Siliguri or in the Hills.

c) Professional counsellors to be provided: NGO’s lack good professional counselors especially to motivate parents to lodge FIR’s against the trafficker. Proper guidance and counselling is the need of the hour.

d) Police to be sensitized and more essential requirements to be provided to handle Women trafficking. As according to the Police, there is no fund allotted for handling human trafficking cases. Government should take it up as a serious matter and provide some funds.

e) Police should also be given the advanced equipments like technology to track down and investigate the traffickers and also provision of enough vehicles so they could rush on time to nab the traffickers before they escape.

f) According to the police there is not much cooperation seen from the public when it comes to giving out information, could be out of fear and also avoiding the long ongoing court cases which becomes difficult for the Police to act. So, an approachable and public friendly environment could be created between the Public and the Police.

g) There should be a stricter vigilance at the transit points and the cross border migration of people by the Police authorities. Understanding the interlink between migration and trafficking will help to identify the key factor of trafficking and also proper care should be taken to protect the freedom of people migrating.

h) NGOs have to form a nexus and work collectively, since NGOs are working individually according to their major focuses. Ms Hasina Kharbhih, Managing director of IMPULSE, an NGO working against trafficking stated that NGOs have to form a nexus
in order to work against trafficking. Since North Bengal is the corridor to the North East, IMPULSE is focusing to make all NGOs pro active for combating trafficking and facilitating a chain of robust of umbrellas so that they could function more properly and effectively. She also said that some NGO’s are keeping the rescued victims in shelter homes for months but according to the law she says that a shelter home can keep an individual just for three months after that she has to be reintegrated with her family. Sometimes NGO’s refuse to give updates/follow-ups about their rescued victims which in actual has to be provided so that the victim does not go back in the same track. The neighbouring nations too should be given their own space where and how they can handle along with their implementation of rules and laws but she said that there are some NGO’s who are encroaching on the other nations privacy and making things difficult for them to handle. There should be a very good understanding between the neighbouring countries so together illegal activities could be checked and controlled.

i) A Fast Track Court is required so that immediate action could be taken and victims could be given justice. Other times, there is much delaying in giving the statement by the court. It happens that a trafficker is released on bail and by the time justice is meted out, a long duration of time has already collapsed.

j) Certain National schemes like the Ujjawala which was launched in West Bengal in 2007 which was being implemented by the NGOs and Swahadar scheme had 18 shelter homes in West Bengal, providing shelter to women in distress. According to Mr Chettri from MARG, he stated that these schemes have to be relooked upon so a new scheme could be prepared by the panel constituted by the Supreme Court.

Conclusions

Trafficking in Women in Darjeeling Hills has been a serious concern, where NGOs, Police, parents and the Public have to work hand in hand together. Parents need to monitor the whereabouts of their wards as well as the duty lies in every parent to create a strong bond and create awareness so that they do not fall in the hands of the traffickers. The higher authorities need to attend the cases with utmost priority. The Government should relook and reframe certain schemes which have been outdated. NGOs need to counsel the victims and help them reintegrate with their families. Human trafficking is a serious crime and grave violation of human rights. Time has come for all to join hands to fight against this gruesome practice so to build a better place to live in.

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