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An Analysis of Impact of Begging and Human Trafficking in Society and its Control and Management

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ABSTRACT

This research endeavours to elucidate the profound impact of human trafficking and begging on society. The scholars aim to highlight the severity of these issues, which pose a significant threat to our societal fabric. Furthermore, this study seeks to explore potential strategies for mitigating these problems, thereby fostering a safer and more equitable community. Human trafficking is widely regarded as a pervasive and pressing concern, disproportionately affecting vulnerable populations, including children, women, and marginalized groups. The exploitation and abuse inflicted upon these individuals, often based on their gender, are alarming manifestations of this issue. While various forms of oppression persist in our society, human trafficking and begging constitute particularly egregious problems that necessitate urgent attention and action. Human trafficking represents a pervasive and pernicious phenomenon, warranting concerted global attention. A report by the United Nations reveals that roughly 40 million people are entrapped in human trafficking, with women and children disproportionately affected. This egregious violation of human rights has deleterious consequences for socioeconomic development, underscoring the imperative for collective action to combat this scourge. The Constitution of India categorizes human trafficking as a criminal offense, complemented by legislative provisions. The Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018 stipulates punitive measures for this crime. As per the Indian Penal Code, 1860, human trafficking encompasses the recruitment, transportation, harbouring, transfer, or receipt of persons through coercive means for exploitative purposes. Furthermore, the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, and the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1948, provide additional provisions for addressing human trafficking related to sexual exploitation.

Keywords: Human Trafficking, Impact of Begging, Management of Human Trafficking.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The study of this literature discussed the impact of begging and human trafficking in society and its control and management on the country to reduce the adverse impact on the people. Discussing about human trafficking the major causes are highlighted here. The concept of begging and human trafficking define as being the outer forced to do most of the earning by exploiting children, and people and forcefully begging activities. The landscape of human trafficking represents the conceptualised framework, which mentioned the adverse effects of trafficking associated to raise the level of poverty, unemployment, higher rate of criminal activities and increase in the flow of crimes (Borevi, 2021). Kidnapping, threats, and financial theft all are significant examples of trafficking, which reduce the quality of living and equity of the society of the particular country. From the various types, the four important kinds of trafficking are trafficking for forced criminal activities, trafficking for forced labour, people smuggling, trafficking for the removal of organs of the human being and trafficking in women for sexual exploitation. Unemployment disruptions, lack of education among the backward classes, disruption of joint families and caste control are increasing begging in developing countries. Talking about the rising level of begging and the human trafficking the major countries examples includes India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Quat, Iraq and so many other developing countries in Southeast Asia. According to Alexandru (2020), causes of the trafficking includes of demand for human organ and pushing children and people into the darks way for earning a lot of money within frequent time, demand for the sex trade which basically exploits women, demand for the cheap labours forces and forcefully work. Vulnerability and human trafficking mentioned the unabused youth, substance of abuse disorders, refugees and migrant workers and focused on the members of minority populations with disabilities. Vulnerability is described as the meaning of the traffickers to perpetrate the illicit, stipulated in the protocol prevention and suppression. Therefore, the study discussed the impact of begging and human trafficking that highlighted the effects of the trafficking, which include decreasing the level of the country's growth and economic conditions through the abuse (Saeed, 2020). Focusing on the psychological, physical and mental health disorders, which are rising due to the rising rate of trafficking and mentioning the damage in the world community that can create a big crisis in future. Substance use disorder introduces the compliance to changing the lives of the person into the dark ways, leading to self-destructive behaviours and issues and the victims could not have any control over the substances of exploiting, manipulating and begging. Influences of trafficking create an adverse impact on society as the younger generations are suffering from the issues. This process has raised terrorist activities and the suffering group has

thought to get their demand and rights by killing millions of people and general life. Women molestation, raising the level of prostitution, increase the level of drugs, and smuggling has described the concept of a dark world and reducing to leading quality of life among the people (Borevi, 2021). Control and management focused on the most desirable activities of the government, which have been or will be taken for the country's government to have reduced the trafficking by increased the quality of life of the backward classes. Providing appropriate deductions, creating more jobs for the people and looking after the physical and mental health of the people are raising awareness of trafficking and mitigating the issues by passing the necessary acts, and laws against human trafficking and begging. Abolished begging and trafficking can secure future generations from unwanted issues.

(A) Research Methodology

This research paper employs a conceptual research methodology, which facilitates an in-depth examination of various concepts. This approach involves a comprehensive review of existing literature, content analysis, and analytical extrapolation to deduce conclusive findings. In this research we have used primary and secondary methods to analyse the impact of human trafficking on society. Conceptual analysis, as a research methodology, relies on secondary data collection methods, wherein existing literature and research are scrutinized to elucidate complex concepts and theoretical frameworks, and to establish relationships between them.

(B) Objective of the Study

This study is based on primary and secondary both method. The main aim of this research is

1. To analyze the Impact of Begging and Human Trafficking in Society.
2. To study its Control and Management.
3. To review the literature which is related with this context?

(C) Literature Review

a. Causes and Modes of Trafficking

Human trafficking is the third largest crime industry in the world after drug and arms trafficking which happens in almost every country in the world. It is considered modern-day slavery and is a multi-dollar form of international organised crime. The victims are usually targeted through their vulnerabilities and trafficked using coercion and deception. Human trafficking is involved with many other forms of crimes including illicit money, cybercrimes and illegal immigration (Blazek *et al.*, 2019). The causes of human trafficking are varied depending on the region's

economic and political situation and essentially most of them include labour trafficking, sex trafficking, child trafficking and slavery. The most common causes of human trafficking include

Poverty: The largest contributor to human trafficking is poverty and it drives people to become traffickers as well as victims. People in poorer nations are targeted by traffickers as they are easy to deceive and provide sums of money in exchange for women and children (Rochadi *et al.*, 2022). Poverty drives the victims to be recruited into criminal activities, sexual exploitation and forced labour. Countries such as Albania, Belarus, China, Lithuania, and Nigeria are affected by extreme poverty and contribute to most cases of human trafficking.

Lack of education: The lack of education causes the victims to easily fall into the deceitful tactics of the traffickers and end up in the slave trade. The decreased opportunities and the lack of proper employment prospects cause people to become vulnerable to trafficking.

Demand for cheap labour: The demand for cheap labour in rich economic countries leads to opportunities for traffickers to exploit people. Traffickers make huge profits through the goods and services from employing cheap labour trafficked from other countries.

Demand for sex trade: Sex trafficking is the most common type of human trafficking that affects many women and children. Sexual trafficking is caused through deceit, coercion or force and they fall into the cycle of prostitution or sexual exploitation (Maluleke *et al.*, 2022). The children of the sexual victims are sold off to other countries and are exploited again.

Conflicts and natural disasters: Wars and natural calamities cause economic instability and the lack of human rights in the conflict zones offers an advantage to the traffickers to exploit people during their vulnerabilities. The women and children are used as sex slaves in the conflict zones by rebels and other militias.

The demand for human organs: The stealth nature and intricate methods of organ trafficking is often a lesser-known form of human trafficking but such practices are on the rise in poorer nations (Motseki and Mofokeng, 2022). Often the organ donor is coerced, manipulated or exploited due to their economic conditions to donate their organs for money. Organ trafficking can sometimes lead to sex or slave trafficking which creates a multi-level equation of exploitation.

Humans are trafficked stealthily through various means and are seldomly done through official means by offering bribes. They create transnational routes for transporting humans for various requirements. The most prominent of them is sex trafficking where the victims are forcefully or deceitfully trapped and sold to clients. The transportation of the victims is usually done through sea and land routes with unfavourable living conditions and abysmal care. The common modes

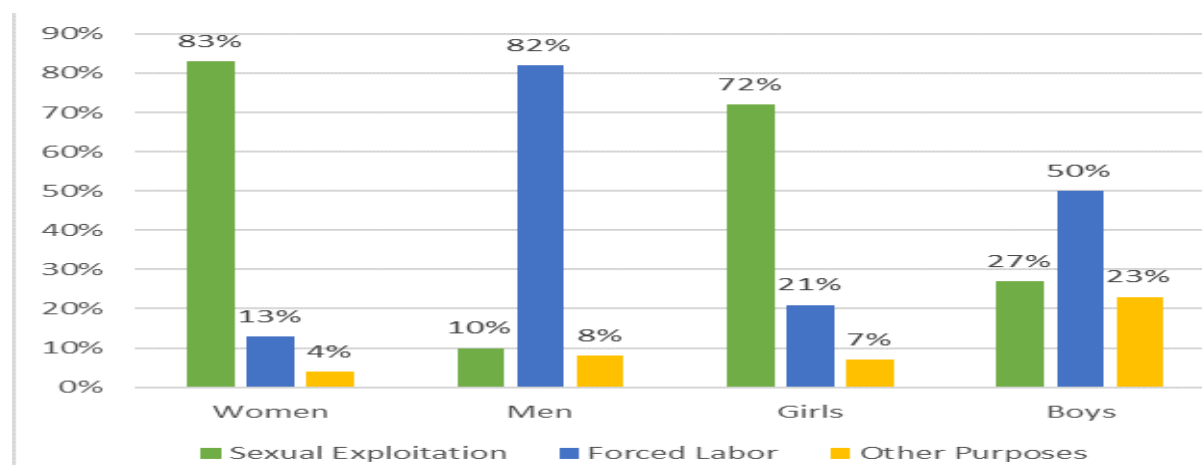
for trafficking humans include seduction, falsework opportunities, deception for travel and educational opportunities, abduction, sale by family or relatives and recruitment through former victims (Bello and Olutola, 2022). Many girls are coerced into seduction by traffickers who isolate the victims from their families and later sell them into the illicit trade. Tricking the victims in the purview of job opportunities and later indulging them in bonded labour or sexual exploitation is also common in the tactics adopted by traffickers. The sale of young girls and boys by families due to poverty, debt and displacement are also on the rise as many parts of the world are reeling under war and conflicts. The mode of acquisition through the former victims is most difficult to accept as the psychological effects of sexual enslavement make them perform such deeds. Sexual exploitation is the most common form of human trafficking with a contribution of 79% followed by forced labour at 18%. The victims from the Mekong and African regions are predominantly children and worldwide children make up to 20 % of the total trafficked victims (Bello and Olutola, 2022). Women constitute 30% of the victims in most countries and they end up in sexual exploitation. Globally, 16 million people out of 24.9 million total victims are trafficked for forced labour in the private economy. They generate an estimated \$150 billion in profits every year (Blazek *et al.*, 2019). Trafficking for criminal activities has been on the rise where the rebels and drug mafias manipulate the victims to carry out illegal activities in return for income. The activities include theft, drug transportation, selling counterfeit goods and forced begging. The victims of sex trafficking are provided false travel documents and end up in the wrong destinations finding themselves in forced sexual exploitation. The transplants for organs in many countries have long waiting periods and complex medical processes. This allows organ traffickers to exploit vulnerable populations in poorer countries to donate their organs either for money or through forceful means. The people smuggled to other countries are often ended up as bonded labour and forced labour with minimal wages and inhumane working conditions.

Human trafficking and modern slavery are similar and they consist of all genders and all ages. Forced labour is mostly predominant in domestic work, construction or agriculture which constitutes 64% of the total victims. Trafficking is carried out by land, sea or air and mostly uses fraudulent documents to avoid suspicion by authorities. Lacking human rights in conflicted zones has contributed to trafficking for centuries and the lack of protection for these victims makes them easy prey to criminals (Motseki and Mofokeng, 2022). Children are trafficked for labour and poor families sell their sons and daughters as slaves to the traffickers. Most of the traffickers have criminal backgrounds and other players have shared in the trade of humans such as private businesses, mafias and rebels. The traffickers manipulate the victims by guaranteeing

a better lifestyle or job which makes them fall into the ploy. The low-risk and high-reward dynamic of human trafficking has caused many criminals to join the trafficking business. The economic rewards of the crime have seen an all-time rise with \$99 billion generated from commercial sexual exploitation followed by \$34 billion as labourers in construction, manufacturing and mining. The profits generated by each woman in sexual servitude are six times more than the profits generated by other trafficked victims worldwide annually (Rochadi *et al.*, 2022). The criminals are organised to establish wide legitimate businesses and conceal the profits gained from human trafficking. The traffickers hold their victims captive in inhumane conditions often exposing them to large amounts of alcohol and drugs which deteriorates their health conditions. They are kept in isolation and the tactics employed by the perpetrators can lead to mental distress and trauma. The extreme distress situations cause the victims to become helpless and completely dependent on the trafficker. The victims are transported in unhygienic and unethical means of transport with limited or no access to any basic amenities.

b. Vulnerability and Human Trafficking

Vulnerability in Human Trafficking is a method of coercion used through illicit means such as drugs, violence or blackmailing. Apart from coercion, external factors also create vulnerability which the human traffickers seek to target victims. It makes them easier to exploit in critical situations. Major factors at the societal and personal levels contribute to people being vulnerable towards trafficking (Bello and Olutola, 2020). **Political Instability** can be attributed as one of the major issues in human trafficking. Political conflict, war, civil unrest, lawlessness and violence are the reasons for creating unstable conditions where citizens are living in consistent fear and deprivation of financial security occurs (Bello and Olutola, 2020). Children are often separated from their guardians in tumultuous times without any protection or advice. Women become vulnerable to threats from the enemy country or invading country.



Source: (Blanton and Blanton, 2020)

The rise of the political instability in African countries is giving rise to various forms of human trafficking which may vary as per the age group and genders roles in the wake of political instability. According to study conducted by Blanton and Blanton (2020), 83% of the women are susceptible to human trafficking for sexual exploitation while that figure stands at 72% for the girls below 16 years old age. On the other hand, men and women are trafficked for forced and bonded labour at the rate of 72% and 50% respectively (Blanton and Blanton, 2020). The findings also indicate that significant numbers of females are also used for forced labour or other purposes while male victims are used for sexual exploitation. It is noteworthy that underage girls and boys are more vulnerable as the average figure indicates that they show a spike in the tendency for getting trafficked for all three purposes significantly. The unstable conditions give rise to poverty which is regarded as one of the significant causes of vulnerability leading to trafficking. **Poverty** creates a sense of despair among the victims to earn money at any cost. Human traffickers especially target the poor and marginalised communities by providing individuals with the false hope of a better future (Mordeson and Mathew, 2020). The Indigenous population in many countries and the rural areas of developing countries of Southeast Asian countries are vulnerable to poverty and aspiration which makes them a target for human traffickers by luring them with money or false job. **Racism and legacy colonialism** have been responsible for creating marginalisation of the people since the middle Ages. People who have experienced active racism have faced barriers in a systematic manner which includes limited access to education, credit, housing and employment (Wilkins, 2020). The legacy of colonialism has impacted the lifestyle and the traffickers specifically targeted them due to marginalisation capitalising on the vulnerabilities.

Gender Inequality is also one of the biggest reasons for vulnerabilities that the human traffickers target for trafficking. Women who are seen as submissive in particular cultures are paid less for equal work than men and are unable to have better access to education and healthcare facilities. This makes the women of the particular group vulnerable financially and intellectually due to the lack of opportunities making it easier for the human traffickers to target them (Kakar and Yousaf, 2022). **Addiction** is also one of the certain dependencies that human traffickers use to lure their victims into their trap. Some traffickers utilise drugs and supply them to vulnerable people to break their moral and physical resistance coercing them into forced sex work or labour (Ward and Fouladvand, 2021). As the victim becomes dependent on the particular drug substance, the traffickers take advantage of that vulnerability to keep them within the cycle of abuse. People with mental health issues who are left in destitute homes or streets are intellectual

challenges and are incapable to make decisions about their well-being, with stringent supervision, this group easily become a vulnerable target to human traffickers. Apart from that **mentally challenge individuals** are also incapable of decision-making or informed consent. Therefore, traffickers, skilled at detecting such vulnerabilities can manipulate them. All the above factors give rise to gang involvement as they recruit all the vulnerable groups in variable ways including street begging, sexual exploitation, petty crime, street vending and manufacturing and transportation of drugs (Wardand Fouladvand, 2021). Gangs also make use of the weak points of their members to manipulate their vulnerable side to make them commit crimes, provide labour services or compel them to do other illegal activities against their will. The correct example of the such situation may be of an individual who may have taken some loan from these gangs disguised as private money lenders. If that individual fails to comply with the terms and conditions of loans or fails to pay their interest which they usually manipulate by finding loopholes, they force that individual to commit illegal activities in return for forgiving the loan or in the worst cases in exchange for their lives (Cruz, 2021). Females are often exploited by being coerced as the mistress of gang members or being sold within or outside their gang for sexual exploitation. Youths born into these gang-involved families are also expected to contribute to the family business thus making them vulnerable through the familial tie. In several cases, daughters who were born to mothers who were sold in their youth as part of human trafficking for prostitution are also expected to enter the same field as they were not able to access proper education or channels that could help them to break their vulnerabilities. Understanding the relationship between vulnerability and trafficking can be ascertained in the case of Albania (Heywood, 2020). As per National Crime Agency, Albanians constitute a sizeable population who are victims of human trafficking in the world. The lawlessness in certain pockets of the country along with the cultural influence of the strict hierarchical policy has given rise to the crime syndicates in the country, especially since 1991. The administration of the state is often dependent upon this crime significance who helps them to win the parliamentary election or help them to keep their power among the local masses. Despite the changes in the regime, the systematic perpetration of the criminal syndicates in the country remains the same making the less privileged and middle-class strata of the town and rural areas of the country vulnerable to the political stations. These crime syndicates sponsor their activities through active human trafficking where they lure youths with the promise of better economic freedom and lifestyle in Middle Eastern countries and European countries and are trafficked for exploitation (Ramaj, 2021). The lack of a law to curb the such incidence and the apathy of the state is on increasing the vulnerability of the citizens. Additionally illegal migration of the

Albanians to Western European countries was uncontrolled due to the lack of manpower, funds and expertise. In such a scenario, many formal and informal groups organised themselves into the business of human trafficking. Ethnic Albanian criminals started to gain a reputation in law enforcement and criminal circles as traffickers and pimps of women for sexual exploitation. In the year 1997, Albania witnessed a collapse of administrative order and widespread violence resulting in situations where the government was overthrown and the massacre of 2000 people (Fouladvand and Ward, 2019). The collapse of the fraudulent financial pyramid scheme was responsible for the fall of the economy of the country resulting in the loss of the assets of the country, life savings resulting in chaos, and the opening of prisons and releasing of inmates. The resulting situation led to the situation of transition in the country leading to the active increase of poverty. The new condition of social and economic weakness that has been created with uncontrolled migration also leads to the breakage of traditional family structure. The vulnerable group in the vulnerable country lacked protection within their family and became the easier victim of human traffickers (FARRUKU and ÖZCAN, 2020). The notorious gangs of pimps and traffickers took over the prostitution market in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Frankfurt, Athens and other cities.

c. Impact of Begging and Trafficking on Society

In the context of human trafficking, the concept defines the devastating impact on the human being, especially in those who are suffering from emotional and physical abuse, threats against family, self, rape, passport theft and so on. The impact of begging and trafficking on society including the migration from urban to rural areas from one country to another for earning money to spend the livelihood could have adverse effects on human life. Begging has makes a negative impact on the world community, which refers to the dangers of the world community and forcefully engineering the children to beg into the market, training them to skills for the future to spend most of the time begging. It is the opinion of Joiya and Quddus (2022) that interest in this job negatively affects the world economy and less investment has been found in capitalisation. Unemployment, kidnapping, harassment, and hacking all are segments of begging and trafficking, which makes an adverse impact on human life. Impact of human trafficking including anxiety disorders, Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), pandemic disorder, depression, the process of tribunes, shame and gilts and suicidal ideations. Anxiety thoughts raise the symptoms of depression that change the circumstances of clear thinking, making the most appropriate decision to lead a proper life and changing trust in new situations and new people. Psychological threats undermine the security and safety of the nations and people, immeasurable explorations are increasing the wide range of economic challenges for

the nation of the people and the government of the country. Victims of human trafficking make a negative impact on their personal ability to make a plan, think, understand and commit towards work. Substance use disorder introduces the compliance to changing the lives of the person into the dark ways, leading to self-destructive behaviours and issues and the victims could not have any control over the substances of exploiting, manipulating and begging. As per the research of Khan and Fahad (2020), the impact of begging and trafficking is associated with raising criminal activities and enhancing the action related to the terrorist group, arms dealing, corruption, financial illegal steps and abusive regimes. The Traffling industry has grown with the advent of globalisation, for example, the economic vulnerabilities of developing and third world countries are contributing to the millions of child marriages in fact in this modern digital era the issues have still taken place in those countries. Types of trafficking victims who are making the most of the effects on human being life are sex trafficking, forced labour, organ trafficking, forced criminal activities and raising the index of the black market profit. Besides engaging with illegal and unethical factors human trafficking robbing countries as well as the global economy by generating outside regulations and is involving with the financing of illegal drug dealing processes that increase the risks of human life. Physical, and psychological prediction, creating profit from the victim's beggary, and exploitation of all are the segment of the human trafficking and begging impact. Experts have mentioned that beggary is an important problem for society, especially in developing and third world countries. Neha and Kumar (2022) perceived that poverty-driven countries are associated with the beggars' growth, failure to make a social contract with the state promises, partial security for the person and could not achieve the thinking and vision about human life with dignity. There are begging gangs that have been found in the major cities of developing countries, which are allotted by the leaders, or the particular territory person who handles and generates each of the begging groups and makes their days earning from the victims. The social impact of human trafficking is becoming the cause of raising illegal activities in the country, raising the threats of violence, raising the level of criminal activities and the begging children are becoming mafia lords. The future of the completely new generations has been destroyed due to the beginning and human trafficking. The impact of the beginning has become the cause of the increase in the number of crimes and increases the terrorist group activities after getting the wrong definitions of life in practical experiences.

Buś *et al.* (2019) pointed out that the drug lords and mafia concept is the result of begging, which makes a negative impact only on the particular person and also on the vast amount of people that raise the concept of killing people and getting their individual rights and dignity by

adopting the wrong ways. Caught red-handed, receiving the higher sums from the alms and the trafficked children's lives are going to end due to the begging issues and having the wiring vision about life and human perceptions. Further impact of trafficking has raised the prostitute rate in the international market, which focuses on women molestation and destroying the life of the girl child that making an adverse impact on society. From the international data and sources, it could be found that the rate of women molestation and prostitute's rate of developing countries stands up to 68% of rate and the consistent growth in women molestation in the other professional sections are also very high in the third world countries. So many developed countries are also involved with the women molestation and prostitutes market that burning from the begging and human trafficking factors. As per the research of Kaushik and Gupta (2022), exhibiting and exposing are the objectives to obtain and extort money by injuring children, deformity of diseases and receiving money from raising the adverse situations in the country. Cutlass of begging the social rehabilitation of deaf, blind, and dumb was going to be a higher rate, from the data it could be found that more than 2.2 million male people are the victim of begging and human trafficking and associate with the various illegal, terrorist activities. However, it could be found that more than 4.7 million women are associated with human molestation, prostitution begging and other kinds of molestation that are the cause of becoming mafia lords. The economy of the country also has been affected badly due to the raising rate of begging and human that creates a higher rate of unemployment, loss of income, raising the rate of poverty, which reduces the rank of the country in the worldwide economy and increases the rate of under-employment that bringing the disorganisation thoughts in the country. Natural calamities are also the effects or result of human trafficking and begging which focus on the serious damages in society, destroying the family thought and human life becoming more critical due to instrumentalism in the rate of begging, women's prostitution and criminal activities in the country. It is the opinion of Mukherjee *et al.* (2021) that the unwillingness to woks, beggary frustrations, and tendency to isolate the significant bad psychological factors are making an impact on society due to the instrumentalism of the human trafficking process. Way of forwarding the begging and ensuring the inappropriate strategies for destroying the living hood of the general people, attacks on the children through the terrorist group and raising the stress of the human through lead the negative activities can be developing the decent environment in the country and accelerate the most unhealthy atmosphere in the society. Societal factors are involved with the leading abuse among children, depression of the generations, and dispute in the physical and mental health of the persons that are operating the control over the people and pushing them to suicide. The human trafficking could have made a

longer impact on the human life that is damaging the children life and pushing them to throwing in the dark world.

d. Control and Management

Human trafficking can affect any person regardless of gender, age, community or demographics. However, studies have concluded that people of colour and LGBTQ+ people are the primary targets of traffickers. People are usually vulnerable if they lack a stable livelihood, previously experienced any act of violence such as sexual abuse or domestic violence, and are addicted to drugs, undocumented migrants and people facing an economic crisis (Broad and Turnbull, 2019). This can be done through education and awareness campaigns that target vulnerable populations, such as potential victims and those who may be at risk of being trafficked. Additionally, it is important to strengthen laws and enforcement efforts to ensure that traffickers are held accountable for their crimes. Finally, victim protection and support services must be available to help those who have been trafficked recover and rebuild their lives. Child trafficking can be managed and controlled by implementing specific regulations based on child trafficking and improving the access to good quality health and schemes related to social welfare and justice. The international bodies and governments of particular countries must work alongside businesses to prevent, intercept and apprehend the criminals running huge networks (Lockyer, 2022). Various NGOs are working collectively to prevent sex trafficking and other forms of criminal activities. Educating the children regarding the prevention of human trafficking acts as a deterrent for the perpetrators and equips the children with solutions to bring change in the society and lives of the women and children. Children forced into the labour markets are more likely to suffer from Adverse Childhood Experiences in his/her life. The primary prevention method stops the crime before it occurs and brings in healthier relationships reducing the risks within the environment (Shepard *et al.*, 2022). The secondary response would be to act immediately as soon as the crime occurs and inform the authorities regarding any emergency and medical care. The tertiary prevention methods include rehabilitation, education, job training, counselling and support from professionals. Collaborating with key stakeholders will help the prevention efforts by assisting individuals in anti-trafficking efforts such as first responders, medical professionals, law enforcement officers, courts and child welfare officers. Educating the parents and children regarding the risks of trafficking will decrease and the vulnerable communities will be aware of the tactics used by the criminals. The international police and law enforcement of the origin and destination countries work hand in hand to monitor and apprehend criminals.

Sex trafficking is complex and the involvement of high-ranking officials in the cases leads to legal battles and perpetrators are set free without consequences. Although, there are multiple laws and regulations have been put into place to ensure that criminals are sentenced to maximum punishment. Encouraging healthy behaviour in relationships, decreasing the demand for commercial sex and ending the profits from sexual trafficking (Schmidthorst, 2022). World organisations and governments must work closely to remove poverty by providing quality education to everyone and ensuring that schools teach proper skills that can be useful in the future. Providing assistance to the conflicted zones and easing immigration policies will help the vulnerable population to migrate to safer countries more easily. Providing rehabilitation to the victims of wars and displaced populations will make them less susceptible to traffickers. The huge network of rackets can be unearthed through the coordination between the countries and agreement on a resolution to stop trafficking. Another important aspect of controlling and monitoring human trafficking is working with law enforcement agencies (Maluleke *et al.*, 2022). This can involve training law enforcement officers on how to identify and investigate human trafficking cases. It can also involve working with law enforcement agencies in other countries to help them address the issue of human trafficking. Comprehensive protection services should be available to victims of human trafficking, including access to legal assistance, shelter, and medical assistance. People traffickers should be subject to criminal penalties, including imprisonment, fines, and restitution. The different models of human trafficking should be monitored to ensure that trafficking activities are being investigated and prosecuted and that victims are receiving the necessary protection. Trafficking activities should be monitored to identify patterns and to identify any evidence of human rights violations. International obligations should be upheld to ensure that human trafficking is not a tolerated practice (Bello and Olutola, 2022). Effective policies should be in place to identify and prosecute human trafficking crimes, provide support to victims, and provide training for law enforcement personnel. Reporting mechanisms should be in place to track the number of human trafficking cases, the number of convictions and the number of sentences meted out to offenders. Global contexts should be considered when designing policies to combat human trafficking. Human rights should be a key consideration when designing policies to combat human trafficking.

The largest impediment regarding the anti-trafficking effort is the lack of understanding of the widespread issue that has been identified above. Recognising the complexity of the crime and taking anti-trafficking policy in every law-making area is the necessary way to curb it. Apart from impressing the education of females in the vulnerable country prevalent awareness

regarding education is necessary to create a better effort in the formulation of law-making. In the year 2000, United Nations developed Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons which was formulated based on the victim-centred approach taken by the traffickers (DiRienzo, 2018). The protocol was signed by 177 countries (DiRienzo, 2018). In the year 2005, the Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Beings has been designated as a significant step towards dedication and coordination in the eradication of human trafficking in Europe. A dynamic project sponsored by the UN, the First is Start Freedom is the dynamic global new project that has been aimed to create engagement and raising awareness of lawmakers and pushing for the creation and amendment of the law across the world, especially in the countries vulnerable to trafficking (Dearnley, 2022). Laws like the Trafficking Victims Protection Reauthorisation Act of 2013 were put in the place for emergency response in the USA within State Department towards disaster areas or crises where people are particularly susceptible to being trafficked (Gonzalez-Ponset *al.*, 2020). India, which has a sizeable case of human trafficking and exploitation has been effective in curbing the trafficking to a larger amount and has taken the help of stringent laws like The Trafficking in Person (Prevention, Care and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2021 (Jamesand Ranganathan, 2021). Instead of the law solely prosecuting the criminals responsible for human trafficking, the law has also taken into account the rehabilitation of the victims who have been exploited physically or mentally and provided them with the means to make them return to mainstream society. Such type of laws can become the beacon of hope across the countries and areas that are vulnerable to human trafficking (Jamesand Ranganathan, 2021). Many of the victims who have come back from the trafficking trap are afraid to return due to the shame and fear that is accompanied the rehabilitation, often the victims are shunned by society specifically in the case of the females who have been the victim of sexual exploitation. On the other hand, men and individuals forced into slavery are often rescued from suffering from physical and mental trauma suffered at the hand of labours. Therefore, creating a law that will prevent as well as rehabilitate the victims is necessary to create better control against the trafficking (Jensen, 2018). The introduction of such laws and their proper implementation will also encourage other victims to speak up against such exploitation and help the lawmakers to identify the perpetrators with the guarantee of security and rehabilitation.

(A) Research Gap

The study of this literature has focused on the causes and modes of human trafficking that mentioned the various steps of trafficking like poverty, lack of educations spread in the backward classes, demand for cheap labours and focus on the conflict and natural disasters

which are the major reason of the human trafficking of the countries. This study describes most of the third-world countries and developing countries that are facing begging and human trafficking issues that working as adverse effects on the economic and social growth of the country in the worldwide market. This study also focuses on vulnerability and human trafficking, the impact of begging and human trafficking on the country's economy, and social life, which destroys the basic concept of the developing society. Control and management describe the overall management activities and process to control over the begging and anticipate activities of the government, which can help the country to reduce the abuse of children, women molestations, reducing the rate of prostitution and focusing on so many other factors, which handle the adverse effects of human trafficking in the country. However, the study of the literature could not be focused on the numerical data and could be presented the particular graphs and data to show the higher rate of human trafficking and begging ratios. This study could be focused on the description of the practical life example talking about human trafficking and does not mention the details structure to recover the countries and humans from the trafficking. The study needs to be more focused on adopting approaches and makes campaigns in the various digital media to make awareness about human trafficking and needs to be discussed the challenges that the government can be faced to take control over the management. Besides describing the control and management which are the necessary steps for adoption further research also discussed the significant challenges which the government faced to lead the anti-trafficking laws, passing the anti-trafficking acts and working against the terrorist groups. By being more involved with social activities the government can be reduced the human trafficking that has been discussed in further research. This has mentioned the gap between the previous research study and the present research.

II. SUMMARY/CONCLUSION

The conceptual framework that emphasised the negative impacts of trafficking on rising levels of poverty, unemployment, criminal activity rates, and an increase in the flow of crimes is represented by the panorama of human trafficking. highlighting the increased incidence of psychological, physical, and mental health issues as well as the harm done to the global community that could lead to a serious crisis in the future. The method of acquisition through previous victims is the most difficult to accept because it forces people to commit such acts due to the psychological impacts of sexual servitude. The acute distress situations render the victims fully dependent on the trafficker and render them helpless. The capacity of human trafficking victims to plan, think, comprehend, and commit to work is negatively impacted. Countries with a high poverty rate have an increase in beggars, a broken social compact with the state, only

partial protection for the individual, and a lack of thought and vision about a human life with dignity. The effects of human trafficking, which are harming children's lives and forcing them into the dark world, may have been felt for a longer period of time. Effective laws should be in place to detect and prosecute cases of human trafficking, support victims, and train law enforcement officers. When constructing policies to prevent human trafficking, the global context should be taken into account. When creating policies to stop human trafficking, human rights should be a top priority. The number of cases of human trafficking, the number of convictions, and the number of sentences handed down to offenders should all be reported using established reporting mechanisms. To properly regulate the trafficking, legislation that both prevents it and helps the victims must be created. With the assurance of safety and rehabilitation, the establishment of such laws and their appropriate execution will also inspire more victims to speak out against such exploitation and assist the authorities in identifying the offenders. By using management tools and techniques such as statistics, data collection, data analysis; this thesis will be done.

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