

Human Trafficking Difference between Statistic & Real Picture: A Comparative Study

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Abstract

This study is an attempt to present a national picture of commercial sexual exploitation of women and children in Pakistan. The study documents the prevalence, prevalence, and consequences of various forms of violence against women and children involved in human trafficking. The purpose of this study is to study the difference between statistical and realistic images. Research on violence against women and children in relation to human trafficking, including prevalence, legal system, child protection systems, statistics, institutional violence, comprehensive national surveys, reporting and data accounting, proven child protection and violence against them; Violence prevention initiatives. Efforts will be made to identify gaps in legal protection at the local and national levels and to make specific recommendations for strengthening legal standards, policies and programs.

Introduction

The UN General Assembly defines human trafficking as “the ultimate goal of forcing women, girls and children into sexual harassment and exploitation in order to hire illegal and clandestine smugglers across national borders and to benefit from human trafficking and crime syndicates. illegal activities related to human trafficking, such as forced housework, fake marriages, clandestine employment and fraudulent adoption. "The eight main forms of human trafficking listed in the United Nations (UN) Protocol against Trafficking in Human Beings in 2000 are forced labor, sexual trafficking, and hired labor, debt bonds between migrant workers, forced labor, forced child labor, child labor and child sexual abuse trade.

Eliminating the demand for victims of sexual exploitation is a key issue in this study. Human trafficking, analyzed as a market, includes both supply and demand. In terms of delivery, poverty, corruption, lack of education and the eternal desire to improve people's lives make them vulnerable to trafficking. Nations must make significant efforts to eliminate these "motivating" factors and continue to do so. The evil form of the "push" factor is forced to expel from the unwanted communities in the country. The story of the boatmen amazes the world. Images Asia sought to raise international awareness about women's flights from Burma, Bangladesh, and Nepal; Imported to Pakistan, etc., this issue is still ignored. In particular, renunciation of citizenship and related abuses have had long-term consequences, and this has led to thousands of stateless people being forced to flee the country for repression and flight. find a means by which they can barely survive. For them, smuggling across international borders is only an option and an unavoidable threat of human trafficking. At the same time, the required side of the equation should not be overlooked. Demand in the market, especially for male buyers, will increase the number of victims of human trafficking, contributing to the growth of human trafficking. It is important that governments respond to commercial sexual exploitation. For example, as prostitution flourishes, so does human trafficking.

In addition, field research shows the serious harm done to prostitutes: Despite the fact that all victims were trafficked, 578% of commercial sex workers (CPS) acted against their conscience, and 42.9% of the EHR apparently acted in this way, their insolvency - extreme poverty, unemployment, lack of other alternatives, etc. 100% of prostitutes want to run away, but they remain in debt. Women engaged in prostitution were raped, often subjected to violence, and most

met the clinical criteria for post-traumatic stress disorder. This year (2004), the UN Commission on the Status of Women noted the need to do more in education in demand by adopting a US resolution to eliminate the demand for trafficked women and girls. It was the first UN resolution to address demand and, most importantly, recognized the link between commercial sexual exploitation and human trafficking.

International organizations and governments have an important role to play in reducing the demand for human trafficking, and this role cannot be ignored if we are serious about eliminating modern slavery. The most common definition of human trafficking is contained in the United Nations Protocol on the Prevention, Suppression and Punishment of Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, adopted in November 2000:

“Hiring, transporting, transferring, appropriating or accepting persons through intimidation or other forms of coercion, theft, fraud, deception, abuse of office, or the use of a state of vulnerability or vulnerability. Giving or receiving benefits or privileges to obtain the consent of a person exercising control over another person for the purpose of exploitation (particularly labor and sexual exploitation) , slavery or the removal of organs”.

Literature Review

There is a lot of literature on human trafficking in Pakistan. Most of these reports have been made over the last decade and are largely based on research and studies submitted by donors. There are no studies specifically focused on domestic trade, but some studies have addressed various aspects indirectly related to domestic human trafficking in Pakistan, such as labor and WattaSatta, Wani, Swara, and the permissible practices of culture and bride price. Although there is evidence of domestic trafficking, it is difficult to assess the gender dimension of domestic trafficking and the number of girls and women affected by this practice. It is also difficult to get the number of girls from the current numbers.

Since 2001, the United States Department of State has published an annual Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP). It provides an overview of the main forces involved in internal and external human trafficking and how they affect men and women. First of all, the report on external human trafficking contains a number of recommendations that fall into different

categories, representing different stages of human trafficking, such as the prosecution of perpetrators, the protection of victims and prevention.

The study, funded by the European Union and co-sponsored by Action Aid, provides a thorough analysis of illegal migration, human trafficking and human trafficking in Pakistan. Interviews with 173 trafficking victims in Karachi, Quetta, Rahim Yar Khan and Peshawar with additional interviews in Swabi in four areas of the project.

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the International Labor Organization (ILO) also investigated domestic human trafficking in Pakistan. The ILO report states that human trafficking is mostly women and children and that they are cross-border and internal. The study of trends and causes of trafficking in women in the North-West Frontier Province was conducted in January 2010 as part of a project funded by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) called the Public Assessment and Motivation Program (NGO). This special report provides invaluable information on human trafficking in Chitral, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province.

The non-governmental organization Sahil publishes a publication called "Cruel Numbers", which provides information on the trends and patterns of child abuse and exploitation. Some of the cases reported related to aspects of human trafficking, such as the practice of poor parents in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa marrying young girls for financial gain. Although the study of these cases does not address the issue of human trafficking, they do draw a clear line between such cultural practices and domestic trafficking.

In 2006, the Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child (SPARC) conducted a study entitled "Bright Light: A Study of Child Trafficking." The report notes that the country's current laws do not recognize problems such as child abduction, smuggling and human trafficking. It also shows that child trafficking in the home takes place from rural to urban areas for economic reasons. The study also found that in Pakistan, children are trafficked for forced labor rather than sexual exploitation.

This section of the report is intended to provide a critical analysis of the current human trafficking legislation in Pakistan. It also deals with domestic crime, forced marriage, forced marriage of children, sexual exploitation and child trafficking. It is important to keep in mind that forced labor at home is often accompanied by violence and abuse. There is no

comprehensive law to address various aspects of domestic trafficking. Therefore, when domestic trafficking occurs in Pakistan, it is first necessary to determine the specific law that will apply to the police to prosecute the offender.

As an example, there are many parts of the Pakistan Criminal Code (PPC) that prohibit activities that often involve domestic trafficking. Some of these sections are the purchase of a minor (Section 366), the importation of a girl under the age of twenty-one (Section 366) and the sale of a girl for prostitution (Section 371). PPC also includes cases of abduction, kidnapping, or forcing women to marry (Section 365). Some of the laws covered in this section are:

- a) The 2006 Law on the Protection of Women (Amendments to the Criminal Code) provides for amendments to some provisions of the Hudud Decrees. For example, Hudood removes the crime of rape from decrees and incorporates it into PPC. Earlier, four male victims of rape had to call witnesses. Victims who failed to comply with this strict evidentiary requirement were automatically charged with adultery or adultery. The Law on the Protection of Women prohibits women from being charged with adultery for a crime that does not prove "lack of consent."
- b) The Act on the Prevention of Acts against Women (Amendments to the Criminal Code) in Pakistan in 2011 is aimed at preventing domestic trafficking of women and girls in Pakistan. Some see it as a weak part of the law, as it reduces the existing penalties for some offenses, such as three to ten years in prison for marrying a girl and a woman to resolve a dispute. proposed bill.
- c) In Pakistan, child marriage will remain a problematic area for legislation. The main reason for this is that according to Islamic law, puberty depends on the age of puberty, while in other laws it varies from 16 to 18 years, and in 1929. The adopted Law on the Prohibition of Children applies to those involved in various aspects of child marriage, including parents. However, it does not invalidate the marriage, thus allowing them to continue the minimum, outdated punishment.
- d) The Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Act criminalizes the beating of women, children, and / or domestic helpers as a crime against the state against domestic violence. If convicted, the perpetrators could face a minimum sentence of six months and a fine of at least Rs 100,000.

- e) Law of 1992 "On the system of remuneration of labor" ("Elimination") and 1995 The provisions of the Free Labor System (1995 Regulations) prohibit and impose penalties for overtime work. Defined by law in advance (or in advance), guaranteed debt, hired labor and nominal wages. He considers any work against the pawnshop to be punishable by a sentence of two to five years and a fine of Rs 50,000 for convicted offenders.
- f) 1991 The Law on Child Employment defines a child as any person under the age of fourteen. It prohibits the employment of children in certain areas. Prevention and Combating Trafficking in Human Beings (PACHTO, 2002) provides a clear definition of human trafficking. It is aimed solely at addressing issues related to human trafficking and domestic trafficking in Pakistan. It should be noted that the FIA does not consider domestic sales as part of its mandate.

It should be noted that the press usually covers cases of foreign human trafficking. Except in cases where human trafficking is not culturally permitted, such as hired labor, forced labor, domestic servitude, bride price, and stupid human rights organizations. Foreign trade reports, mostly from SCO press releases, special events organized by donor-funded NGOs, interviews or statements by government officials, and reports from special investigations are often published in the print media. names of court cases received from the police, from a list of human trafficking cases, or from important cases that have attracted the attention of the global media. A simple online search for human trafficking in Pakistan yields 1.1 million results, while trafficking in women and girls yields 49,600 results; is a strong indicator of unilateral accountability between external and internal human trafficking, but it remains a major problem.

The main function of the federal and provincial governments in relation to domestic trafficking is to register with the Russian Federation as a report of an incident or criminal incident. The task of the police is to register immediately. Failure to register in the Russian Federation is an offense and may be grounds for disciplinary action. The Pakistan Human Rights Commission (HRCP) may resort to bribery to ensure that the complainant is registered in the Russian Federation, and the defendants may attempt to pay a bribe to deregister the firm.

Research Methodology

Secondary literature, interviews with key agencies working to prevent and rehabilitate victims of trafficking, such as local and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), media

reporting on human trafficking, police, police, and the Federal Investigation Agency (FIA).) and law enforcement agencies were advised to bring the perpetrators to justice during the investigation. In addition, some victims of human trafficking were interviewed to gain an insight into the dynamics of internal human trafficking and the current knowledge, attitudes and practices (KAP) between key stakeholders.

Additional literature provided for this report:

- a) The study used annual reports from the United States Department of Human Trafficking.
- b) Press reports were reviewed to understand how the issue was reported in the national and local press.
- c) A review of domestic law, which required the study of both laws. Domestic trafficking of women and girls in Pakistan is aimed at combating and preventing human trafficking.
- d) Investigate cases registered in the sections of the Criminal Code of Pakistan (PPC) related to domestic trafficking.
- e) Review of initial case reports (FIR) from existing case documents.

Results & Discussion

Trafficking in women and children in Pakistan is a complex issue due to the country's religious background and the government's commitment to international conventions and local traditions. In addition, the topic limits the topic of organized business, which is the main issue of supply and demand.

There are different definitions of human trafficking. A child is defined as a person under the age of 18 (UN-DRC). The United Nations defines sexual violence against a child as "contact or interaction between a child and a child or adult with a higher or higher education (such as a stranger, brother or parent or guardian) when used as an object." satisfying the sexual needs of an older person or adult. These connections or interactions are made through violence, deception, bribery, intimidation or pressure on the child. "The definitions issued by the First World Congress against Sexual Exploitation of Children and UNICEF are different, perhaps in line with their agenda.

There is no consensus at the international level on the term "human trafficking". In 1994, the United Nations General Assembly called "human trafficking" an illegal and clandestine

movement of people across national and international borders, mostly from developing countries and some countries with economies in transition. The aim is to force women and girls into sexual or economic harassment and exploitation for the benefit of employers, traffickers, criminal syndicates, and other illegal activities related to human trafficking, such as forced housework, forged marriages, clandestine work, and fake employment. adoption ".

The reference is incomplete. It does not include boys and men who are sometimes victims of human trafficking. In addition, the list of cases should not be exhaustive. Trafficking in human beings occurs in a variety of circumstances outside the list, including begging and use as a tool in crime. The main element of human trafficking is coercion. However, there was no coercion in human trafficking, but there may be other circumstances in which a person is later forced to work under conditions of slavery, such as forced labor. Victims' services are linked to debt services, which are debts paid by parents and others as collateral. Therefore, it is necessary to oppose not only human trafficking, but also the fight against forced labor and slavery.

In 1996, the European Parliament defined "human trafficking" as the illegal act of someone, directly or indirectly inviting a third-country national to enter or reside in another country, using it to deceive or exploit in any way. another form of coercion through the abuse of a person's vulnerability or administrative status. Another interesting definition is the conclusion presented in a preliminary report for the UN Special Rapporteur on Violence against Women. In the report, "trafficking in women" means:

"All acts involving the recruitment and / or transportation of a woman (or girl) to work or service at or outside the national border through violence, abuse of authority or dominance, bondage, fraud or other forms of coercion."

Many women and girls work as domestic servants ... In Pakistan, where there are no specific laws governing this informal sector, employers obtain licenses to abuse their employees.

Although criminal laws can be applied to punish assassinations and other forms of abuse, they are rarely believed by Pakistanis ... Many women who have been trafficked are once killed by police and resin under the auspices of the police. They .. They were trapped. At the same time, shame, fear and poverty force them to enter this trade network, which prevents them from returning to the country.

Trafficking in human beings means the use of violence / violence, abuse of power or authority, deception or other forms of coercion to exploit, sexually or economically for the benefit or benefit of others, or to hire or transport persons; such as employers, buyers, traffickers, intermediaries, prostitutes and other employers, customers or criminal syndicates.

At conferences, the definition of trafficking in women is controversial and controversial.

Trafficking in women is a very complex issue, and it becomes even more important to define it, as it is associated with different and often conflicting interests on behalf of the state and NGOs.

When defining trafficking prevention measures and policies, the concept of definitions can distinguish between laws, policies, and measures that help women involved and measures to eliminate them further.

In Pakistan, the smuggling of women and children across the border for sexual exploitation is considered human smuggling and is punishable under the rules and regulations. The country has laws on prostitution that are closed without violence or consent. Violence against women is now an important negative aspect of Pakistan's Islamic society.

Surveys of civil society organizations show that neither adolescent boys nor girls are prone to exploitation. Prostitution can occur at a young age, when children of both sexes are at home, in the store, in the car, and so on. get a job. There is no policy or program to stop this type of prostitution. The study is qualitative, but related to the victims and their rehabilitation experience.

Sabur (2003) found that the main reasons for dropping out of school were teachers' involvement in child sex. According to him, 30% of parents believe that in this culture, sexual violence among children is common and children are forced to engage in this profession and / or are ready to participate. Sahil believes that current research is enough to show the prevalence of child sexual abuse in Pakistan. However, walls of silence prevent communities and governments from speaking out. (Sahil) Worst of all, child prostitution and human trafficking are protected by the police, as some police officers receive financial compensation from business swans. In Pakistan, male prostitutes are considered cheaper for female customers than female prostitutes. The age for male prostitutes is 15-25. They may know little about their work environment and their real problems, as there are far more social rules for boys than for girls who have sex with male clients.

Preliminary research by Sahil (1998) found that because boys were involved in prostitution at bus stops, children were often forced by hotel owners in city centers to exchange them for accommodation and accommodation. This suggests that children and adolescents have limited ability to rely on self-sufficiency when needed, and that prostitution is often the most practical and useful means of providing for them.

In January 2004, the Institute for Sustainable Development Policy (SDPI) launched an ILO-funded child trafficking project across Pakistan to better understand the nature and scale of child trafficking for various exploitative purposes, such as child labor and sexual exploitation. Swat was considered the center of this business in the NWFP, and a survey found that the main reasons for child trafficking were poverty in the context of trafficking in girls. This was due to illiteracy in the lower socio-economic groups. Other reasons: unemployment, lack of knowledge about sex and health, large family, anarchic judicial system and others. The average age of the victim was 11 and older, and he was allowed to go outside Swat.

An NWFP survey found that 83 percent of the 1,710 adult male respondents in the province's communities were aware of the bachabazi experience. About half of those who knew about it thought that this practice was common or very common. Similarly, about 81 percent of respondents said they knew that some boys in their communities were selling sex for money. Places where men could buy sex services included hotels, schools, workplaces, markets, a bus station, and video shops. The study concluded that the prevalence of sexual violence against men and commercial sexual exploitation of children in the NWFP, as well as social norms such as bachabazi, have helped support the widespread practice of young boys being held for sexual services. (NGO Coalition for the Rights of the Child, 1998)

It is common knowledge that girls from Bangladesh, Burma, and other parts of South Asia are trafficked to Pakistan for beverages, but this is a matter of particular concern to the Pakistani government, which requires regional cooperation and recognition of the role of each country. solving the problem. India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh have not enjoyed a relationship of trust, and there has been no progress on the issue, which has been reported in the press and by activists for many years.

Violence against women is on the rise in Pakistan, with 4,302 cases of murder, rap and other forms of violence reported in the press in 2004. According to Madadgar's research, in most cases

of abduction of children and women, the victim is guilty in some way - amil (pir - spiritual healer), maulvi, vadera, decoit, pimpp or a. human trafficking.¹⁶ Sahil's study identified a media exposure of the causes of "talking to mothers about sexual abuse of children." It is believed that this depends on the environment and the working conditions of girls and the rich, as they have the freedom to act freely.

Lawyers for Human Rights and Legal Aid (LHRLA) have published updated reports detailing their research on "trafficking". LHRLA (1996) estimates that about 150 women and children in Bangladesh are sent to Pakistan every day through a network of idiots and anti-corruption law enforcement agencies covering the region. Reminiscent of the nineteenth-century slave trade, women and young girls are auctioned off, and each "sale" costs more than two hundred dollars. If the buyer is a woman or a girl, he may be a fool or a man who uses her as a worker. Sometimes the victim of a fleeing or infrequent police raid feels guilty under Hood's law for having extramarital sex or entering the country illegally. Their only hope of release and reinstatement, albeit in Pakistan, is free legal aid provided by limited NGOs in the country and refugees in one of the Edhi Welfare Trust's charities.

Girls from Pakistan also work as prostitutes across the country. Symptoms can lead to disorderly or runaway girls and women being taken off the streets and persuaded or coerced into their profession. Other victims are sold into business by their family members or even abducted from their homes. It has been reported that the girls' auctions in small towns will cost "their owners" 30-40 thousand pounds. (HRCP 1996)

An early study identified four broad categories of prostitutes: dancing girls, community ("bell") girls, students or nurses who earn extra income through prostitution, and day prostitutes in brothels. A small survey of 40 full-time prostitutes (ten from each province) found that most were between the ages of 20 and 35 and had been trafficked and married to their families. This was especially common in the northern parts of the country, such as Swat and Parachinar, where girls were attracted to brothels in other regions. Since the community in the red light zone is known from the category of dancing girls or daggers, additional subcategories have been identified in the hierarchy. Adolescent girls may generally fall into one of these sub-categories, but age differences are not always the case. In another study of 100 commercial sex workers in Lahore, 47 were aged between 15 and 25. Pakistan's Human Rights Commission has recorded

numerous reports of abductions and trafficking of women in Pakistan, as well as trafficking of Afghan women in Peshawar. (HRCP 1996) It is not possible to obtain accurate data on the proportion of adolescent women trafficked, but the fact that young girls are trafficked into prostitution and that mothers and daughters are trafficked shows that the business values adolescents on its own. In addition, those who buy and sell themselves are always victims of poverty and lack the support and protection of their families.

The law contains an interesting view that stems from cultural and religious accusations against homosexuality. Under the Pakistan Penal Code (Section 377), hostility (i.e., “sexual intercourse with any man, woman, or animal against the order of nature”) is punishable by up to ten years, and vaginal or oral penetration or other sexual violence. The child is punished up to two years. According to Sahil, instead of protecting children from sexual violence, the law shows a greater interest in differentiating unlawful or unacceptable sexual behavior. (Sahil) Human Rights and Legal Aid (LHRLA) advocates say more than 19,000 children between the ages of 2 and 11 in the region have been trafficked in the Middle East as camel boxers, making them a costly trade. consists of. A father who sold his son has been convicted of killing a child in a camel race.

These shortcomings in the law, which do not pose a problem for child prostitution but facilitate its continuation, persist despite Pakistan's adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Under Article 34 of the CRC, States Parties undertake to take all appropriate national, bilateral and multilateral measures to prevent the incitement or coercion of a child into illicit sexual intercourse or the exploitation of children in prostitution or other illicit sexual practices and pornography. . Pakistan does not take such bilateral or multilateral measures, especially with regard to trafficking in women and children in the region.

The National Commission for the Development and Prosperity of Children, in cooperation with the ILO / IPEC, has launched a project to conduct research and “create administrative measures” to combat child trafficking in South Asia. (Ministry of Women's Development, 1997) The Commission has prepared a report on the fight against child trafficking, which is still in draft form and is not available for review in this literature. At the same time, the recommendations of the Working Group on Youth Development in preparation for the Ninth Five-Year Plan (1998-2003) do not address the need to combat sexual abuse or exploitation of children by addressing the root causes of this social problem. In fact, the report identifies "problems of preserving

traditional moral values" as one of the main concerns of Pakistani youth. Thus, it is unclear whether adolescent sexual exploitation is encouraged by default at the political level.

The discussion above introduced a form of sexual violence and abuse that is vulnerable to the commercial sex industry of adolescents. It is difficult for Pakistani society to fight effectively: violence and violence by teenagers in their own homes or communities - these criminals are not stupid, they are ordinary members of society and often well known to their victims. Despite the "walls of silence" surrounding these crimes and the difficulty of identifying and prosecuting perpetrators, NGOs have made steady progress in documenting and reporting on the scale of the problem, and the press has begun to report on these incidents more frequently. Figures (Sahil surveys) show a widespread problem of sexual violence. For example, in 1997, one child was reported daily being gang-raped, raped, murdered after sexual activity, or abducted for sexual purposes. In every case of violence, women are weaker than men.

A small organization with offices in Lahore and Karachi, The War Against Rape newspaper conducted a similar exercise between 1991 and 1993, based on newspaper reports of sexual violence against girls in Punjab. These data confirm that adolescent girls are particularly vulnerable to sexual violence. Eighty-five percent of the 149 newspapers analyzed were girls between the ages of 10 and 20. With a total of 4,200 cases of child sexual abuse in Punjab police during this period, an analysis of these cases may more accurately reflect the prevalence of the victim's class.

The Punjab study provides a valuable insight into how sexual violence arises. In 89% of cases, kidnapping / abduction and physical rape were accompanied by sexual violence. The perpetrator was often identified as an acquaintance; only 33 violators (22 percent) were confirmed to have been arrested. The results of a small study of medical and legal incidents registered at the head office of a police surgeon in Karachi (January-August 1998) once again confirm the high risk of adolescent rape and sexual violence. The victims of 95 reported cases of rape, gang rape, theft, sexual assault, rape and kidnapping and infection ranged in age from 12 to 18 years in 43 cases and from 19 to 40 cases in 41 cases. (War of 1998).

In Pakistan, little has been done to protect young people at the national / political level due to the problem of child sexual abuse and the slow adoption of a definition of a child under 18 years of age. Sahil is currently the only non-governmental organization dedicated to raising children's

awareness of sexual violence and crisis management. Another project to combat child sexual abuse in Islamabad is called Aangan; formerly a project of the Bedari public association, and now part of a new organization called Rosan. Aangan's mission is to raise awareness through the media and workshops, and to provide advice to victims and survivors. The War on Violence (WAR) deals with victims of child sexual abuse, which is superior to its experience of violence against women. WAR deals with individual cases of sexual violence and provides legal assistance to survivors in Lahore and Karachi.

The Hudood Ordinances 1979, which apply to rape and sex outside marriage, cause the most damage of all. Under Hudood (Offence of Zina Ordinance, Clause 6), a woman or a man can commit rape with someone to whom he/she is not validly married if it is against the will or consent of the victim or if the victim is put in fear of death or believes him/her to be married to the offender. Further, under the Zina Ordinance sex committed with a non-adult girl under age 16 is considered rape, but if the girl has attained puberty the accused is to be awarded a lighter sentence. Both boys and girls are considered adult if they are age 18 or 16 respectively, or have attained puberty. An adult can be charged with adultery and awarded maximum punishment of whipping and death. Worst of all, if a victim alleges rape and cannot prove it, he or she becomes liable to be charged with illegal sex outside of marriage and receive maximum punishment. Hence, it was not out of any misinterpretation of the law that a boy of age 12 found himself in a Punjab jail, convicted under the Hudood Ordinances.

Aamer Liakat Hussain, a former Pakistani minister for religious affairs, said hundreds of cases of child sexual abuse in Islamic schools or madrassas had been reported. There have been 500 complaints of abuse by clerics this year, about 2,000 more than last year, but so far there has been no successful persecution.

Marjan Vigers, an employee of the Anti-Trafficking Foundation in the Netherlands, draws attention to this issue by distinguishing between different approaches and strategies to human trafficking. This is a moral problem, a criminal problem, a migration problem, human rights, public order and labor. They need a multifaceted solution. This varies between repressive strategies aimed at curbing organized crime, illegal migration or prostitution, and strategies aimed at promoting the interests of other women and protecting their rights.¹⁹ Mixed approaches can have negative consequences for women. For example, restricting women's freedom of movement or using women as witnesses to organized crime without providing them with adequate protection.

“For women who have been intimidated and / or abused through human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation. The initial agreement may not be important, as some know that they have entered the human trafficking chain and work as prostitutes, but then lost their main person. "Rights in situations similar to slavery."

Pakistan, the source, transit and destination of human trafficking, introduced the Regulation on the Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking in 2002 to criminalize and ban trade, but it is still successfully implemented in these provinces. There have been cases registered under this law. We do not know whether they were human traffickers or human smugglers, as these concepts are not clear to law enforcement and government officials.

Pakistani authorities do not consistently distinguish between human trafficking and smuggling, so it is difficult to determine the exact number of prosecutions. Lack of resources also limits efforts to help victims. Government officials need to be trained on the difference between human trafficking and smuggling; This will further increase Pakistan's fight against human trafficking as resources for aid to victims increase. »

When a complaint is filed, any surveillance by the police on Herculan's behalf, usually on behalf of the victim, is usually minimal and simple, mocking the professional methods of investigation. In addition, such limited police action usually requires constant search and pressure on the complainant. ”

"Women are being sold like animals in Pakistani markets," she said. Trade is encouraged by corrupt officials and politicians in the country's Sindh province. In other parts of history and Sindh, there have been inhumane practices under the auspices of influential politicians. Buyers of these unhappy women set their prices after examining their bodies. They publicly and sexually abuse these women. »

In Pakistan, the number of sex workers is increasing, and short-term "contracts" are being used to understand the law and violate land laws. As police raid most of the red lights in Lahore, Karachi, Multan, Hyderabad and other cities, sex workers and their guardians try to be loyal to any sect that allows mutations. Mutah's marriages are not limited to Pakistan. In the Indian city of Hyderabad, such incidents often occur when Arab sheikhs with cash start looking for young women. In most cases, the marriage lasts overnight, and greedy clergy even issue marriage /

divorce certificates to legally close. Poverty, ignorance and passion lead to the exploitation of women on both sides of the border. ”

BBC report on “Social customs 'hide child sex abuse'” –“2003 On January 21, he said that prostitution among underage boys in South Asia was "widespread" and used to cover up sexual violence against children in different parts of the world. . The Bangkok-based International Child Protection ECPAT (Recent Child Prostitution, Child Pornography and Sexual Trafficking in Children) maintains the harshest criticism of forced marriages between adolescents and children. The report on child prostitution described the problem of juvenile prostitution in South Asia, which is never openly discussed because of religious and sexual prohibitions. In Pakistan, the use of boys as homosexual prostitutes for adult men is practically acceptable, but the boys themselves cannot seek help from the police because they appear to be persecutors. Some write on the Northwest Border”. The province considers sexual violence to be normal. He said a new report on sexual abuse of children in Pakistan's northwestern border province described widespread violence. The report shows that the majority of the population considers sexual abuse of young boys to be a matter of pride. Children are the most common victims of sexual exploitation, often in schools, at work and even at home. Child trafficking to the Middle East is another threat in Pakistan. In Pakistan, in particular, government officials are reluctant to acknowledge the issue of sexual violence. However, “prostitution, including child prostitution, is illegal in the country - Article 11 (1) of the Pakistani Constitution prohibits slavery and states that no law shall allow or influence its introduction into Pakistan in any form. Article 11 (2) prohibits all forms of forced labor and transportation of persons, paragraph 3 of Article 11 prohibits the employment of children under the age of 14 in any plant or mine or any other hazardous work”.

“Major national legislative developments include:

- ✓ The Employment of Children Act (ECA), 1991
- ✓ The Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1992
- ✓ The Prevention and Control of Human Trafficking Ordinance (promulgated in October 2002)

Pakistan is signatory to the:

- ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour (No. 182);

- ILO Forced Labour Convention (No. 29);
- ILO Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (No. 105);
- UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)”.

IPEC Action in Pakistan

A memorandum of understanding was signed between the ILO and the Government of Pakistan in 1994. The Secretary of Federal Labor signed the National Steering Committee (NGC) established under this cooperation agreement. The NNT includes interested federal deputies (social security, education, health, planning and finance), representatives of employers 'and workers' organizations and NGOs.

According to SPARC, children in Pakistan are subject to many forms of violence and exploitation by society and the state. Street children face violence, torture and even death from police and society. Boys are recruited into adult wars through groups involved in anti-government or sectarian and ethnic conflicts. Girls and boys under the age of 18 are abducted and trafficked, cross national borders, work as camel jockeys, and engage in many forms of child labor at home, including domestication and prostitution, and are sold and bought as livestock. Little girls are trafficked as children's wives and subjected to sexual exploitation.

One study of child sexual abuse in Pakistan predicted that at least four children would have sex per day. However, it is not possible to know the exact number, as the abuse will never be reported to the public. Children are often unable to expose sexual violence, especially if they are family members or trusted acquaintances. Thus, he is hidden from the community and even from the family, and the child is silenced. They may face police pressure and mistrust to prosecute rape, and may be arrested and prosecuted for engaging in extramarital sex.

According to Masooma Butt, “Trafficking in women and children is a multibillion-dollar business that spans the globe. In 2002, the Government of Pakistan enacted and implemented the Decree on the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Human Beings. As you know, there is still a lot of work to be done. ”

In Pakistan, as in some Asian and Muslim countries, public debates about child abuse, sexual abuse and the sexuality of mentally ill people are not allowed. Rape of young girls is “common. This is understandable, because adult girls and women are protected, and young girls are free until menstruation begins.

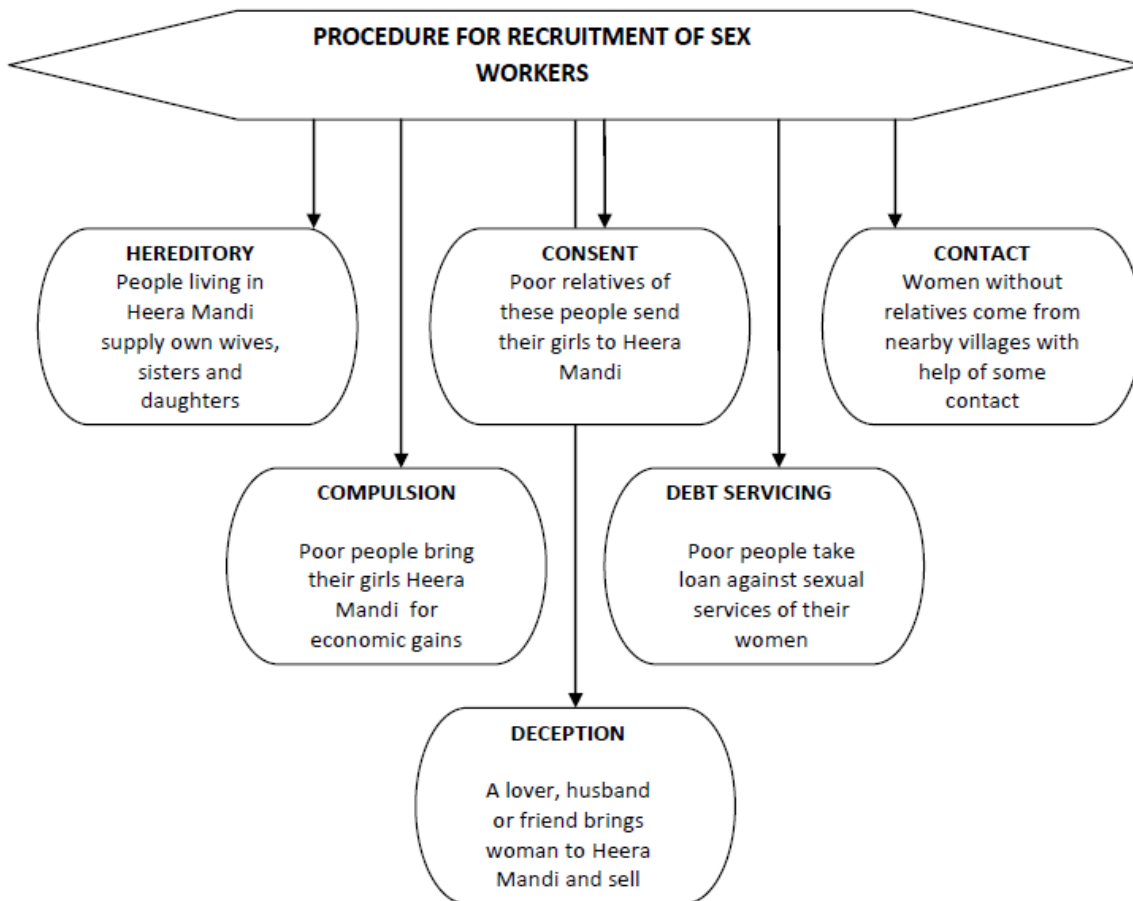
In 1990, he answered “sexual questions for 120 girls between the ages of 16 and 18 at St. Joseph's Girls' College in Karachi. 80% of children said they had seen or known people who had been victims of sexual violence. 26% of them said that they had uncomfortable sexual experiences with friends or relatives. 57% know people who have sex as children”.

In addition, severe punishment can be given only by adults, but they can include girls over eight years of age. This certificate does not protect children from criminal liability until they reach a certain age. Pakistan's Penal Code protects underage girls from having sex with a girl under the age of fourteen, even rape. This immunity is not included in the Zina order.

According to a 1991 “national survey by a non-governmental social security organization in Pakistan, between 100 and 150 Bangladeshi women are trafficked to Pakistan every month. Many are tempted by promises of better jobs, but more often they are forced to marry in a brothel where they are forced to provide sexual services, or in private homes where they are forced to work as domestic workers, or in some cases. The average age of women and girls trafficked is 15”.

There are two types of human trafficking: internal and external. “Domestic trade is the supply and demand of the Lahore Red Light District (Hera Mandi), which employs about 1,500 commercial women (WCSWs), in the inner cities of Punjab, Kasoor, Multan, Sialkot, Gujrat, Gujranwala and Punjab. Lahore. The main reason for this meat trade is some other factors of poverty, such as "broken families", women whose families are drug-addicted”. Some divorced women, some widows engaged in prostitution, began to engage in prostitution to cover their

expenses.



Trafficked children are used in sex trafficking and camel racing. In camel racing, young men, both men and women, are used for sexual intercourse. “Pakistan is a source of trafficking for children trafficked to countries such as the United Arab Emirates, Kuwait and Qatar.

The United Nations and other countries of the world have developed and ratified many charters, conventions, multilateral and bilateral agreements to legally address the problem of human trafficking and prostitution”. Pakistan has declared illegal and / or forensic prostitution systems, which include forensic brothels, prostitutes, promoters and buyers, also known as “customers or clients”. Activities and businesses that are legally prohibited from engaging in prostitution actually prohibit the acquisition of British men and women who engage in prostitution children for commercial sexual use.

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