

Attitude towards Trafficking among High School Teachers of Jamshedpur

Dr. Asha Rani Lakra^{1*}

ABSTRACT

The research is related with present time. Therefore, the researchers have used the Descriptive Method and Comparative Method to study the attitude-level against trafficking among the high schools' teachers and compare it on the basis of gender and faculty. For present study (non probability sampling) self-selected sampling method was used in this study. 80 students of Arts, Science, Commerce and Physical education were selected from different high schools of Jamshedpur, as sample. Out of 80 teachers, 40 female and 40 male teachers were included. In the present study the researchers have used the Trafficking Attitude Scale to measure the attitude level of high school teachers about trafficking'. The study has shown that attitude level of female teachers is higher than male teachers. The level of attitude of faculty of physical education is significantly more against trafficking as compared to Arts, Science and Commerce Faculty.

Keywords: *Traffic, High School, Teacher, Jamshedpur*

Trafficking is a hidden crime. Its victims cannot or dare not make themselves known to the authorities (for fear of retaliation or because they are or think themselves to be illegal immigrants) and some do not even realize that they are victims. They are concealed by physical isolation or language or cultural barriers, and may be operating under false identities The United States Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) of 2000 defines: "Trafficking is buying, selling, harboring, transferring, transporting, renting, pledging, pawning of persons by criminal ways such as force, fraud, coercion or by using misusing vulnerable situation or misusing one's authority over them to put them into exploitative lifestyle including sexual slavery, forced labour, beggary, drudgery, organ trade or slave like situation".

Similarly, the U.N. Protocol, 2000 defines human trafficking as "The abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of apposition of 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 purpose 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, or the removal of organs".

¹ Assistant Professor, K.C.B.College, Bero, Dept. of Psychology, Ranchi University, Ranchi, India

*Corresponding Author

Received: June 06, 2021; Revision Received: June 22, 2021; Accepted: June 30, 2021

Prevalence of Trafficking

Recent years have seen a huge increase in international attention on the human trafficking phenomenon. The popular regional stereotype tends to be a twelve year old girl being sold into sex slavery by unscrupulous parents. This plays into a discourse which has trafficking as something done by a few (or many) bad people, At least in the Mekong region, however, it appears that, in the vast majority of cases, the actual movement aspects of the trafficking are by and large ‘voluntary’ in the sense that the person has made the decision to travel for work themselves, within the (often limited) range of choices available. In this sense, exploitation in a range of forms including debt bondage, low or no wages, excessive working hours, unsafe conditions, etc. Industries characterized by high proportion of irregular migrants include factory work, fisheries and domestic labour. The degree of exploitation varies and it may often not even be seen as such by the “victim”, who may see themselves as being nonetheless better off than if they had stayed at home. In most cases, there is legitimate unmet demand in the local market and this has important implications for policy.

The second and most high profile outcome of trafficking is of course prostitution or sex work, although in some ways similar to other forms of labour exploitation above, falls into a slightly different category as it has often illegal or ambiguous status.

There is a third category of trafficking, however, bringing in those forms of “labour” which address demands which society generally finds unacceptable. This includes the trafficking of young children for begging, such as from Cambodia to Thailand often it appears with at least some degree of assent from parents or other family members. It also includes the abduction of young boys in China and the trafficking of Vietnamese and Burmese women into China for brides.

It is clear, but at the same time in some cases involving sale or abduction are clear cut and very much to one end of the trafficking continuum. But in others the distinction between (poor innocent) trafficking victim and (nasty) economic migrant is much less clear. At what stage, for example, does contract dispute become exploitation? And who decides? For the degree of exploitation varies and it may not even be seen as such by the “victim”. For example, a person may receive much lower than market wages and work very long hours but still perceive that they are better off than if they had stayed home. And even when we have a clear definition, difficult situations can arise, such as when a raid on a brothel identifies 17-year-old migrants as trafficking victims and 18-year olds as illegal migrants and illegal sex workers.

Impact of Trafficking on tribal school girls

There are various impacts of trafficking on tribal school girls. Some of those are as follow:

- Depression
- Suicide
- Unwanted pregnancy
- HIV infection
- Impact on the productivity

Depression

Trafficking affects the tribal school girls’ mental health; it erodes their self- confidence which leads to problem like depression when they feel that society is neglecting them, even their family members have no respect and affection towards such trafficked tribal school girls.

Suicide

The psychological effect of trafficking is so severe that the perspectives towards life of these victims may change gradually leading to non-caring attitude. The thought of suicide or attempted suicide are referred to in a number of studies as an aftermath of trafficking.

Unwanted pregnancy

The tribal school girls are very innocent. They are not aware of taking any precaution like contraceptives or condoms. Therefore unknowingly they become pregnant. Later they as well as their children suffer a lot in their life.

HIV infection

Trafficking can lead to HIV infection, through coerced sex else indirectly by interfering with a tribal school girl's ability to use contraceptives, including condoms and trafficking has many links with growing AIDS epidemic.

Impact on the productivity

Trafficking affects the productivity level of the victims negatively. Tribal school girls lose interest in household activities. They are busy with their own imaginary world. This impacts the family as well as society.

Globalization has been historical process. During the Pre-World War 1 period of 1870 to 1914, there was integration of the economies in terms of trade flows, movement of capital and migration of people. The growth of globalization was mainly led by the technological forces in the fields of transport and communication.

Need of the Research

In Jharkhand, the tribal school girls are the most vulnerable to trafficking. They aspiring towards the glamorous life style of metros due to lack of proper guidance and are bound to be trafficked by traffickers. Several girls are bound to live miserable life.

The world has come together due to awareness about trafficking. But people of Jharkhand are still affected by terrorism arisen, partitioning, unreal imagination, injustice, unemployment, violence and many other problems which are endless. People resort to violence for even the smallest of matters. Reason behind all is illiteracy. Until illiteracy rate is not increased in Jharkhand we will not be able to stop trafficking. Therefore to stop trafficking, everyone must change one's heart to raise the illiteracy rate in Jharkhand.

Aims of the Study

To study the attitude-level of high school teachers against trafficking in Jamshedpur.

Objectives

- 1) To study the attitude -level of high school teachers against trafficking on the basis of faculty and gender.
- 2) To compare the attitude-level of high school teachers against trafficking on the basis of faculty and gender.

Hypothesis

- 1) There is no significant difference in the attitude level of high school teachers against trafficking on the basis of gender.

Attitude towards Trafficking among High School Teachers of Jamshedpur

- 2) There is no significant difference in the attitude level of high school teachers against trafficking on the basis of faculty.

Conceptual Framework

Human trafficking is a multifaceted phenomenon, which has been analyzed from a variety of perspectives. Some authors view human trafficking as a criminal activity by transnational organized groups (Bruckert and Colette, 2002). Others analyze human trafficking as a public health concern or a human rights issue within the framework of modern day slavery or modern forced labour (Ruggiero, 1997, ILO, 2005, Bales, 2005.). Human trafficking is also seen through the lenses of irregular migration.

In this research it was found that tribal school girls are trafficked for employment, exchange between recruiters and exploiters, despite a set of internationally recognized rules, laws and regulations designed to prevent it. This means that there exists an illicit market for trafficking victims, and that the global incidence of trafficking depends on the factors that motivate demand and supply. In the simplest scenario of human trafficking, a recruiter abducts a victim in the country of origin and sells the victim at a certain price to an unscrupulous brothel-owner in the place of destination. In this scenario, the supplier is the recruiter and the demander is the brothel-owner. The trafficked person is the victim that is being supplied and demanded. This market analogy thus implies a kind of “commoditization” of victims, (not, of course, because of moral judgment, but because that is how traffickers treat their victims).

Jharkhand is a state with a fairly large tribal population. The national average of Schedule Tribes is 10.4% of the total population whereas the tribal population of Jharkhand accounts for 26.21% of its total population. As reported by the government agencies, the National Commission for Women, the National Human right Commission and various reputed NGOs, Jharkhand is one of the worse trafficking states of the country. The trafficking affected districts are- Garhwa, Sahibganj, Pakur, West Singhbhum (Chaibasa), Ranchi, Khunti, Palamu, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Giridih, Koderma and Lohardaga.

In Jharkhand, the tribal school girls are the most vulnerable to trafficking. They aspiring towards the glamorous life style of metros due to lack of proper guidance and are bound to be trafficked by traffickers. Several girls are bound to live miserable life.

Methodology

The research is related with present time. Therefore the researchers have used the Descriptive Method and Comparative Method to study the attitude-level against trafficking among the high schools’ teachers and compare it on the basis of gender and faculty.

Sample

For present study (non probability sampling) self-selected sampling method was used in this study. 80 students of Arts, Science, Commerce and Physical education were selected from different high schools of Jamshedpur, as sample. Out of 80 teachers, 40 female and 40 male teachers were included.

Sr.NO.	Faculty	Male faculty	Female faculty	Total
1	Arts	10	10	20
2	Science	10	10	20

Attitude towards Trafficking among High School Teachers of Jamshedpur

Sr.NO.	Faculty	Male faculty	Female faculty	Total
3	Commerce	10	10	20
4	Physical Education	10	10	20
Total		40	40	80

Tools

In the present study the researchers have used the Trafficking Attitude Scale to measure the attitude level of high school teachers about trafficking'

DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS

1. Descriptive Analysis of High Schools' Teachers about Peace Education on the basis of Gender

Table 1- shows the mean, median and mode scores of high school's teachers about attitude towards trafficking on the basis of gender along with the standard, deviation and kurtosis of the distribution.

Gender	N	Mean	Media	Mode	SD	Kuritosis	Skewness
Male	40	227.65	226	226	27.28	2.29	0.06
Female	40	226	227	239	26.97	0.42	0.36
Total	80						

In table 1- the mean, median and mode of high school female teachers are in ascending order. High school female teachers showed more awareness about Peace Education as compared to high school's male teachers.

2. Descriptive Analysis of High Schools' Teachers about Peace Education on the basis of Faculty

Faculty	N	Mean	Median	Mode	SD	Kurtosis	Skewness
Arts	20	222.6	226	226	28.05	0.58	0.16
Science	20	228.2	229.5	226	12.44	0.77	-0.75
Commerce	20	221.3	226	240	30.22	1.51	-0.12
Physical Education	20	235.2	225	217	32.26	-0.31	0.51

In table 2- the mean, median and mode of all four faculty Arts, Science, Commerce and Physical Education are in ascending order. The Distribution shows that the attitude level of Physical Education Faculty was higher than other Faculty because their Mean is greater than the other Faculty.

Inferential Analysis

Inferential Analysis was done by using parametric tests. For the purpose, inferential techniques used were t-test and ANOVA. The t-test was used to compare the attitude level of high school teachers towards trafficking on the basis of gender. The ANOVA was used to compare the attitude level of high schools' teachers total on this basic of faculty.

Testing of Hypothesis

Hypothesis 1

There is no significant difference in the attitude level of high schools' teachers towards trafficking on the basis of gender.

Attitude towards Trafficking among High School Teachers of Jamshedpur

Technique used : t- test

Groups : high schools' male and female teachers

Table 3- shows the t- ratios of attitude level of high schools' teachers towards trafficking on the basis of gender.

Table 3- t-Ratio of High Schools' Teachers attitude level towards trafficking on the basis of Gender

Gender	N	Mean	S.D	t-ratio	P value	LOS	Hypothesis
Male	40	227.65	27.28	0.27	0.39	0.05	Hypothesis is Rejected
Female	40	226	26.97				

Form table 3 ,values for df= 80 at 0.05 level significance is 1.97 and therefore 0.01 level of significance is 2.59 as the obtained t- ratio is 0.27 is not significant , the null hypothesis is accepted.

Hypothesis 2

There is no significant difference in the awareness level of high schools' teachers' attitude level on the basis of faculty.

Technique used : ANOVA

Groups : High schools' teachers

Table 4 shows the F –ratios of attitude level of high schools' teachers' scores towards trafficking on the basis of Faculty

Sources of variance	\$\$	df	Ms	F-Ratio	P-value	Table Value		LOS
						0.05	0.01	
Between Group	2408.15	6	401.36	0.53	0.78	2.62	3.82	0.05
within	55015.4	73	753.64					
Total	57423.55	79						

From table F, critical value for df =3 and N=80 at 0.05 level of significance is 2.62 and that for 0.01 level of significance is 3.82. As the obtained F- ratio is 0.53, which is less than the tabulated values at 0.05 levels, the null hypothesis is accepted.

DISCUSSION

The study has shown that attitude level of female teachers is higher than male teachers. The level of attitude of faculty of physical education is significantly more against trafficking as compared to Arts, Science and Commerce Faculty.

Findings

1. There is a significant difference in the attitude- level of high schools' teachers against trafficking on the basis of faculty and gender.
2. The attitude-level of high schools' female teachers is higher against trafficking as compared to high schools' male teachers.
3. The attitude-level of faculty of physical education is significantly higher against trafficking as compared to arts, science and commerce faculty.

Conclusion

1. There is a significant difference in the level of attitude among high schools' teachers on the basis of gender.
2. There is a significant difference in the level of attitude against trafficking among high schools' teachers of different faculty's i.e.. Arts, Science, Commerce and Physical Education. Since F-ratio of attitude-level of faculty of physical education was found significantly higher against trafficking as compared to Arts, Science, Commerce faculty.

Recommendation

The high schools should conduct workshop for students on trafficking Schools should also need to be arranged for the class on trafficking to develop curiosity among students and teachers to know reality; this will encourage them to look to education in more holistic way and to make deeper connection between academic work and their sense of meaning and purpose to become good and successful human being.

REFERENCES

- Bales, Kevin, (2005). *Understanding Global Slavery: A Reader*, Berkley: University of California Press.
- Bruckert, Christine and Colette Parent., (2002). *Trafficking In Human Beings and Organized Crime: A Literature Review*, working paper, Research and Evaluation, Branch Community, Contract and Aboriginal Policing Services, Directorate Royal, Canadian Mounted Police.
- Caouette, T. M., (1998). *Needs Assessment on Cross- border Trafficking In Women and Children on the Mekong Sub-region*, Drafted
- Horizons Project Populations Council (2001). *Prevention of Trafficking and the Care and Support of Trafficked Persons*. Kathmandu: The Asia Foundation.
- ILO (2005). *A Global Alliance against Forced Labour: Global Report under the Follow-up to the ILO Declaration on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work*, Geneva.
- Prepared for the UN Working Group on Trafficking in the Mekong Sub- region. Bangkok.
- Ruggiero, Vincenzo.(1997). Trafficking in Human Beings: Slaves in Contemporary Europe. *International Journal of the Sociology of Law*, 25: 231-244.
- The United States Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) (2000).
- UN Protocol (2000). *To Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children*,

Acknowledgement

The author(s) appreciates all those who participated in the study and helped to facilitate the research process.

Conflict of Interest

The author(s) declared no conflict of interest.

How to cite this article: Lakra. A.R. (2021). Attitude towards Trafficking among High School Teachers of Jamshedpur. *International Journal of Indian Psychology*, 9(2), 2160-2166. DIP:18.01.214.20210902, DOI:10.25215/0902.214