

## Attitude towards Trafficking among Tribal School Girls of Ranchi District

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### ABSTRACT

The present study was conducted to assess the attitude towards trafficking among tribal school girls, which is based on a sample of 400 tribal school girls, selected from Ranchi town and adjacent villages. The sample represented tribal school girls: age-group (12-13 years), religion (Sarna and tribal Christians) and place of residence (Rural and Urban). The results revealed that there was positive attitude towards trafficking among Sarna (both rural and urban) school girls and also the attitude level was higher among Sarna (rural and urban) school girls in comparison to tribal Christian (both rural and urban) school girls.

**Keywords:** *Traffic, Tribal, School, Girls, Ranchi*

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.

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 intuition 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 a position 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”.

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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.

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, Palamu, Hazaribagh, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Giridih, Koderma and Lohardaga.

### **METHODOLOGY**

#### *Objective*

The main objective of the study was to assess the attitude towards trafficking among tribal school girls in Ranchi town and adjacent villages.

#### *Sample*

Four hundred tribal school girls were selected from Ranchi town and its adjacent rural villages by stratified random sampling. The sample was equally subdivided into two: Religious groups (Sarna and tribal Christian), Place of residence (Rural and urban) and Age groups (12-13 years).

Thus there were 8 strata. From each stratum, 50 cases were selected randomly, making a total sample of 400 cases. The sample design has been presented in Table 1.

**Table-1: Sample Design**

	Urban		Rural	
	Age group (12 yrs)	Age group (13 yrs)	Age group (12 yrs)	Age group (13 yrs)
Sarna	50	50	50	50
Tribal Christian	50	50	50	50
Total sample	100	100	100	100
Grand total	400			

#### *Test materials used for data collection*

Two types of test materials were used in the present study to collect data.

**Personal Data Questionnaire:** Personal Data Questionnaire elicited information about age, place of residence, socio-economic status etc.

**Attitude towards Trafficking Scale:** This scale measured the level of attitude towards trafficking among tribal school girls.

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### Procedures

The research tool Attitude Towards Trafficking Scale along with Personal Data Questionnaires were administered on the selected sample. After collection of data scoring work was taken up.

## RESULTS & DISCUSSION

The obtained data were analyzed with the help of various statistical techniques. The results were presented in the following tables:-

*Table: 2 Showing the Means, SD and t values of tribal school girls on attitude towards trafficking scale*

Group	N	Mean	SD	t	df	P
Sarna (Age-group 12 -13 yrs)	100	40.11	4.32	0.821	98	NS
Tribal Christian (Age-group 12-13 yrs)	100	39.12	3.47			

It is clear from the table (2) that both age group of Sarna and tribal Christian school girls did not differ significantly in terms of their attitude towards trafficking. However both age-group of Sarna had higher mean attitude scores (40.11) than the mean attitude scores (39.12) of both age-group of tribal Christian school girls. It can be justified on the basis of findings that both age-group of Sarna and tribal Christian school girls had identical attitude towards trafficking. The present finding of the study i.e. both age-group of Sarna and tribal Christian school girls did not differ significantly in their attitudes towards trafficking.

*Table: 3 Showing the Means, SD and t values of Sarna and tribal Christian (rural and urban) school girls on attitude towards trafficking scale*

Group	N	Mean	SD	t	P
Sarna (both rural & urban) school girls	100	38.12	5.61	5.636	0.01
Tribal Christian (both rural & urban ) school girls	100	31.11	4.22		

It is obvious from the table (3) that Sarna and tribal Christian school girls had significant difference in terms of their attitudes towards trafficking. The Sarna (rural & urban) school girls had higher mean attitude scores (38.12) than the mean attitude scores (31.11) of tribal Christian (rural & urban) school girls. And the difference between the two mean attitude scores was significant at .01 level. It seems that still there is culture difference between Sarna and tribal Christian school girls.

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UN Protocol (2000). To Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children

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### ***Conflict of Interest***

The author(s) declared no conflict of interest.

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