

AGRICULTURE WITH PROSTITUTION, A CANOPY OF ORGANISED HUMAN TRAFFICKING WEBS IN TONK DISTRICT OF RAJASTHAN.

¹Mr. Meet Singh, ²Dr. Monika Kannan

¹Research scholar, Sophia Girls' College, Ajmer, India

²(Research Supervisor) Head, Department of Geography, Sophia Girls' College, Ajmer. (Autonomous)

ABSTRACT

"All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. They are endowed with reason and conscience and should act towards one another in a spirit of brotherhood." - UNITED NATIONS, CHARTER, 1945

General perception about Human trafficking is that victims are kidnapped. The true scenario is much more relational than it is a kidnapping situation. India is an Agricultural Country, because it's major part of labour force functions in Primary Sector. Some communities in Tonk District of Rajasthan, are not an exception to this pattern of labour structure, but they do agriculture with the assimilation of tertiary functions like prostitution, as an allied activity to generate extra income. Moreover these communities are indulged in Sex Trafficking and Dance Bar businesses in various cities. And to accommodate with this Business Model both two communities have developed matrimonial and women trading alliances, in which one community provides women to other community in the exchange of money. This trading system is known as 'Chari system'. Chari, is synonymous to monetary value of a girl.

Keywords: Labour Structure, Agriculture, Prostitution, Communities, Chari System, Sex Trafficking.

Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, colour, religion, language, or any other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination. These rights are all interrelated, interdependent and indivisible. (UN 2010) Article 23(1) in the Constitution of India says, Traffic in human beings and begar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with the law. India

is one of the largest marketplaces for the sex-trade, like most other consumer goods. Extreme poverty, illiteracy, patriarchy, and political corruption provide a perfect environment for sex-trade. Despite being a source, a transit, and a destination for trafficking, not much attention is paid to widening gender gap that gives rise to trafficking in this region (US Department of State, 2007, 2009, 2011).

Objectives are the steps that researcher going to take, to answer the research questions. And some steps are: To conduct a micro level ethnographic study of Kanjar and Nat population, to understand the socio-economic and political dimensions of these communities. Furthermore, to study and highlight, the concealed nature of Human Trafficking networks developed within and between communities. Moreover after intensive literature review and field work some factors has been underlined about why human trafficking practices of this kind, remained hidden from general public, Firstly, these are Transient Poor Communities which are seeking higher income through sex trafficking under the Camouflage of Agriculture, Entertainment businesses and prostitution. Secondly, Trafficking practices are confined within these communities only. And they rarely discloses information with other people also known as 'Kaje' in their dialect. Lastly, these communities resolves disputes through panchayats, and law enforcement agencies like police is the last option for them and they always registers First Information Report with formal reasons like Dowry, Domestic violence, Rape and Robbery etc.

Contextual background and Patterns of trafficking

Every strategic solution for any societal problem requires active community participation. What will happen when communities themselves are the transgressors?

According to data from 2015 to 2016 released by Press Information Bureau, Government of India, Rajasthan ranked second after West Bengal in Human trafficking. In 2016, 3,559 women and 3,113 children were trafficked from Rajasthan. A global report on trafficking in persons by United Nations Office On Drugs and Crime (UNODC), noted that most common form of human trafficking is sexual exploitation and the victims of sexual exploitation are predominantly women and girls. Tonk, is a District of Rajasthan, located on the bank of Banas river, which is a tributary of Chambal river, on which Rajasthan Atomic Power Station is based . This study is mainly focused on two communities that are Nat and Kanjar. Historically, NAT and Kanjar were Nomadic Acrobats, later their women started working as dancers in Royal courts. For example Ain-e-Akbari – the account of life and times of Emperor Akbar – describes many types of professional dancers such as Nut, Nutwah, Kanjari (Neville 1996: 35) Gradually, these communities settled on lands granted by kings and pursued subsistence form of Agriculture. And to fill the economic crunch created after ending of royal patronage, they started Prostitution.

Initially, their markets were nearby villages. Gradually, by oral marketing their market space expanded. Large level participation of female population in prostitution developed a problematic situation, in which a deficiency of female population for marital purpose, had been perceived in Nat community and later by all their efforts they made matrimonial alliance with Kanjar people, through 'Panchayats'. Then, as desire increased Nat people started buying girls from Kanjar community for prostitution activities as well. Afterwards, Kanjar inspired and influenced from economic development of Nats and started prostitution apart from their agriculture, thieving and Illicit Liquor making activities. One thing that must be noted here is, women is like a financial instrument here and Kanjar community even trades a women for many number of times. Subsequently, through their customers and other people these communities came to know about urban sex trading markets like Big brothels, Kothas and Dance bars etc. and migrated their. On the other hand some families from both of the communities, who thought they could not make in urban market, started brothels on Road sides and Periphery of urban areas under the camouflage of Dhabas (small road side restaurants) and Agriculture. Therefore, we can drive a fact that, a subsistence profession that has it's origin in old times is now a transformed version of competition between transient poor families, that are seeking higher income through all kind of channels where, their populace could make interactions with target customer segment.

Why a girl in Nat and Kanjar community prefers to pursue prostitution or bar girl as a profession in their life? By relating this with psychological concepts, we can answer this question upto some extent, firstly, as we know Human Behavior is based on display and display is the source from where we receive the information. For example, if you see your mother who is a married woman doing household works from 4 am until 11 pm and your aunt who is an unmarried sex worker or bar dancer or bar waiter always dressed up and able to fulfill whatever you ask her because she has money, then most probably a girl is going to take up to prostitution not a married life. Likewise, in these communities there is a inappropriate ratio of educated and employed males to educated girls. That is why girls are joining sex business even after post graduation. Secondly, Groom Dowry system that is also known as Chaari system where groom should have to give marriage token money to girl's family for marriage. This is one of the major reason that hinders intra caste marriage among both the two communities. There are some negligible examples also present where girls are available for marriage without Chaari. Chaari free girl is known as Dharam beti. Rich people use to give their daughters as Dharam beti. Thirdly, lack of inter caste marriages among Nat, Kanjar and other nntoo communities. Nat community have a belief that they have originated from Rajput clan, this is why they use to call themselves as Rajnat, and never gives their daughters to other communities. Kanjar girls are accepted as daughters-in-law, but Nat do not marry off their daughters to boys of the Kanjar caste because it is considered lower in the social hierarchy.(Linda E. Lucas · 2007).

Modification in the Emotional Intelligence is the key tool for sex trafficking business. Let's take an example of Child Guardianship, after launching a girl in sex business, initially she works in coordination with family elders or people who purchased her. Thereafter, when she starts earning high or comes in contact with any particular customer, these people starts to pressurize her to born a child, so that they could use new born as a tool under Child Guardianship. Furthermore, Doctoring in Perception of Girls is done by their families through psychological manipulations and creating jealousy in the mind of victim about other people of the community. Problem is this people even have no idea that they have exploited.

What if the victim consents? Victims often consents to the initial stage of trafficking because they are misled or deceived by the traffickers. Trafficking prosecutions are sometimes lost because the evidence needed to establish the true nature of the consent is not available. At the same time constitutional, and other human rights protections in many countries require that those accused of trafficking must be able to raise the possibility of consent as defence. The UN protocol on trafficking in persons states that if any of the improper means set out in the definition (i.e. coercion, fraud , deception) have been used any alleged consent to the subsequent exploitation is irrelevant (UNODC). Children under 18 cannot give valid consent, and any recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of children for the purpose of exploitation is a form of trafficking regardless of the means of used. (UNODC)

Theoretical framework

Trafficking, means dealing or trade in something illegal and human trafficking, as the name suggests it is the illegal trade of humans most commonly for the purpose of providing a spouse in the context of forced marriage, sexual slavery, or commercial sexual exploitation , forced labour etc. Human trafficking is modern day slavery and involves the use of force , fraud or coercion to obtain some type of labour or commercial sex act. As we know Developed Human is a person that is deprivation free, can enlarge freedom of choices with creative development of the capabilities. And connecting this concept with these communities gives some points like, Girl child is an asset here, hence female foeticide is absent and sex ratio is good. If we take an example of census 2011 data about village X in Malpura Subdistrict the total population is 997 person of which 494 are male and 503 are female. NAT and Kanjar caste belongs to Scheduled Caste in Rajasthan and notified as resident caste population in village X (Revenue and Food and supply departments, Government of Rajasthan). Schedule caste population in this village are as follows total SC is 521 persons of which 235 are males and 286 are females. Therefore, female population is 21% more than male population. Number of working population in total is 498 out of 997, this means 50 % population is non working. Likewise, non working male and female populations are 270 and 228 respectively. Out of 997 total population only 31% (310 persons) is

total main working population of which 17% (172) is male and 13% (138) is female. Moreover, Main and Marginal household industry population is zero in all segments, hence there are no self help groups or cottage industries are available. Now question arises how this half portion of population is sustaining if they have no work and no other cottage industry is present in their village ?

Site location

Tonk district extends to a geographical area of 7,194 sq km and occupies rank 18th in Rajasthan and 125th in India. It lies at 26°17'N latitude, 75 °78'E longitude and 289 m altitude. It is bounded with by Jaipur district on the North, by Sawai Madhopur district on the East, by Kota district on the South -East, by Bundi district on the South, by Bhilwara district on the South-West, and by Ajmer district on the West. It is situated on the National Highway 12. The actual rainfall in the district was 593.3 mm in the year of 2015-16. As per data recorded in the year 2015, the forest covers 2.34% of the total geographical area of the district. Administratively, the district is divided into 7 sub-districts namely Deoli, Malpura, Newai, Todaraisingh, Tonk, Uniara and Peeplu. Moreover, it has 8 towns and 1,183 villages. The percentage of Schedule Caste is 2.36%. The schedule tribe population is 1,78,207 including 92,677 are males and 85,530 are females. The percentage of Schedule Tribe is 1.93%. The major religions in the district are Hindu at 87.49% and Muslim at 10.77% of the total population. Through intensive field work and literature review of Tonk District's Revenue and Food and Civil Supply Departments, Nat (Table 1) and Kanjar (Table 2) community settlements have been identified, that are as follows:

Methods

This article employs a research approach that allows the researcher a comparative platform for analysing District level quantitative data alongside ethnographic primary data on the topic of research. Since, published data related to community based Human Trafficking from Tonk District are very less in number, data sources primarily includes, Primary data collection, through empirical methods like field surveys, ethnographic observations, interviews etc. General data, available from secondary sources includes Censuses, Government releases, Records, Media reports etc. And for analyzing data firstly, mapping work has been done of spatial data related to Tonk District like settlements of Nat and Kanjar communities plotted on the sub districts map of tonk District. Secondly, Diagramming of non spatial data related to communities like demography, economy, health etc has been done. Thirdly, Thematic mapping has been carried out through integration of earlier work. Lastly, Spatial analysis has been done through statistical tools to develop scientific relationship between various variables. Participant interviews are

formulated in the form of transcripts. Some basic problems faced related to human trafficking data collection could be underlined as following:

- Hidden population, a group for whom the size and boundaries are unknown and for whom no sampling frame exists.
- Membership in hidden population often involves stigmatized or illegal behaviours, leading individuals to refuse to cooperate or give unreliable answers to protect their privacy.

Qualitative methods

In order to derive pragmatic conclusions, a qualitative analysis was first conducted observing phenomenological interviews with stakeholders of community based human trafficking in Tonk district of Rajasthan. For sample selection of community population Non probabilistic Snowball sampling technique was used. And sampling was initiated from Deoli sub district. Verbal consent was obtained from each interviewee. In order to maintain anonymity of data, participant names have been changed. The Researcher added questions related to the interview guide in their interviews with participants. The average time for each interview was 35 minutes.

Quantitative methods

Data obtained from government releases, records and other organisations. The term ‘community based human Trafficking’ remains a construct in the literature with multiple interpretations, and there are fewer quantitative studies available that can allow scientific investigations on this construct. The strength of this study is that it builds on intensive field work, in order to advance knowledge base. Census 2011 data on Sub- District wise Population, Sex ratio, Working and Non working population, Comparative crime analysis between Tonk District and India, Literacy rate in Tonk, Occupational structure of Tonk are showing in the below figures:

Name of Sub-District	Population	Sex Ratio	Working Population	Non-working Population
Tonk	286808	946	115840	170968
Niwai	245787	988	106864	138923
Malpura	240909	949	109457	131452
Deoli	214408	938	105918	108490
Uniara	168900	936	81143	87757
Todaraisingh	146870	961	73002	73868
Peeplu	117644	937	56937	60707

Source: Census 2011 Datasets.

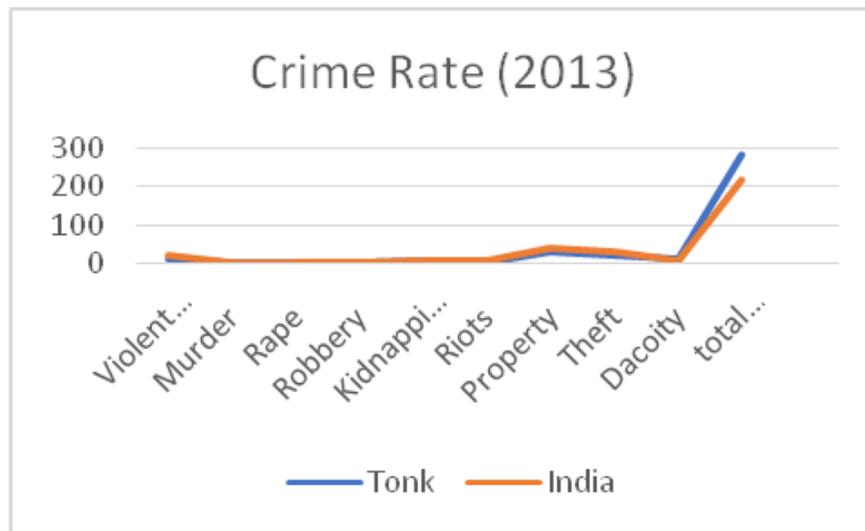


Figure 1: Comparative law and order scenario of India and Tonk District.

Tonk has highest crime rate of **282.98** compare to National crime rate **218.67**. In Tonk, the highest crime is **Dacoity** where as lowest crime is **Theft** in 2013. And data related to human trafficking in Tonk are not available.(National Crime Records Bureau). Things are real and happening in all our surrounding, that requires Governments and Civil societies focus so that untouched issues could be addressed.

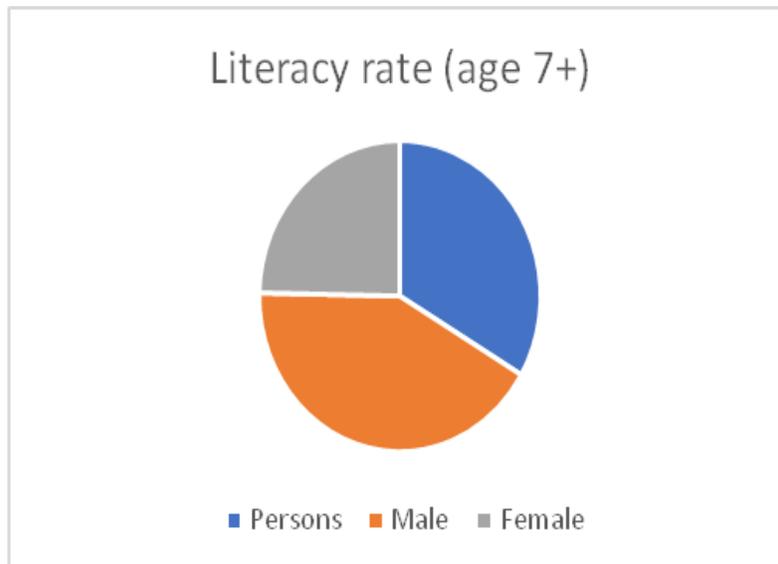


Figure 2: Literacy in Tonk District.(Census 2011)

The literacy rate in the district is 61.58% including 77.12 % are males and 45.45 % are females. The total literate population of the district is 7,49,659 comprise 4,78,329 are males and 2,71,330 are females. Illiteracy rate of Tonk is 49% . Of which male and female illiteracy is 35% and 64% respectively.

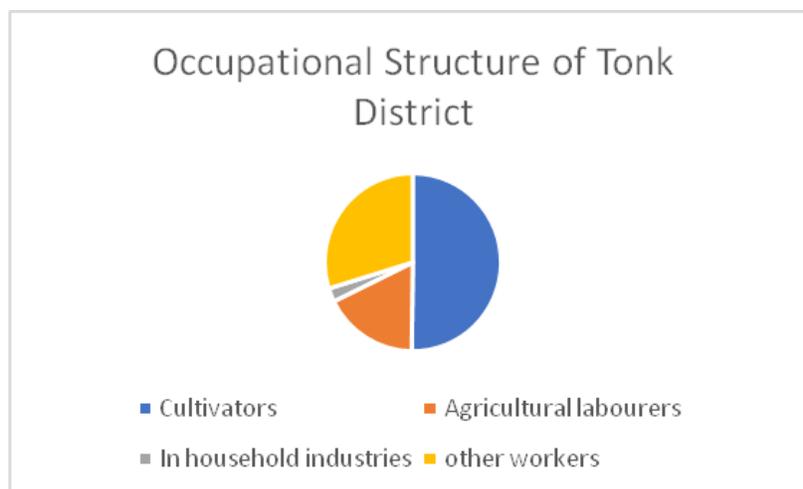


Figure 3: Occupational structure.(Census 2011)

Agriculture is the main source of the income in the region. It is the one of the districts which is receiving 'Backward Region Grant Fund' (BRGF). The GDDP or Gross District Domestic

Product during 2011-12 was Rs 7,61,075 lakh at Current Price and Rs 4,06,328 lakh at Constant (2004-05) Prices . The NDDP, or Net District Domestic Product during 2011-12 was Rs 6,96,336 lakh at Current Price and Rs 3,61,676 lakh at Constant (2004-05) Prices. The Per Capita Income or NDDP, at factor cost during 2011-12 was Rs.47,768 at Current Price and Rs 24,810 at Constant (2004-05) Prices. Work Participation Rate (WPR) of Tonk District has recorded 45.7% and gender gap in WPR is 11.1% points.

Results

In total, 42 interviews were observed. From those, 17 interviews were of women engaged in sex work at the time of data collection. The average age when participants were trafficked ranged from 13 to 19 years. The average education level ranged between illiterate and 8th grade. The age range of participants was 20–46years. In terms of religious affiliation, 86 percent followed Hinduism, and others said they did not believe in god and had no religious identity. Approximately 78 percent of participants reported belonging to schedule castes in their own state of origin. For participants, trafficking was a result of economic necessities that compelled their original families. Over 20 percent of respondents were HIV positive and getting government funded medicines. 12 Women who were doing household works were married women, and some of their husbands and relatives provided following data like 9 women belongs to Kanjar caste and 3 were Nat caste women.

Based on the data collected, trafficking practices exist in 75 present of the families. Various issues revealed through literature review and field work, were later cross-checked by ethnographic participant interviews. And by this several unknown facts related to stakeholders, migration pattern, education trend, economic structure, Chaari system, Bhaantu Panchayat and psychological tactics etc had been discovered.

Validity and reliability

The purpose of the study was to conduct a micro level ethnographic study of Nat and Kanjar groups, to understand the socio-economic and political dimensions of these communities. Furthermore, to study and highlight, the concealed nature of Human Trafficking networks developed within and between communities associated with these communities. Since, district level human trafficking data is not available from international organisations, the qualitative analysis was performed based on Indian and Rajasthan governments data sets. The primary data were qualitatively collected and observed by researchers to explore the depth of constructs that indicated community based organised human trafficking webs are present in Rajasthan. Content validity was maintained in the qualitative analysis and inter-rater reliability methods were practised while analysing the qualitative data. The results of this qualitative study explains

existing human trafficking circumstances of Tonk district of Rajasthan. The limitation of these data is that they are not generalizable.

Conclusion

In a South Asian context, it is difficult to separate prostitution from trafficking (Jani, 2009). Prostitution is a strong taboo in conservative cultures with women who are engaged in prostitution being controlled by someone else. From this perspective, it is nothing more than a form of trafficking.(Jani and falke). Indian central and state governments are working through various programmes and schemes like Ujjawala ,Navjeevan and Juvenile justice (care and protection) Act,2002 etc. so that rehabilitation and social reintegration of the victims could be possible. One thing that must be noted here that Families are the major players in community based sex and bride trafficking networks in these communities, and generalized strategies are not applicable in this case. Hence Community and Problem oriented strategies are the need of the hour. This paper is motivated by a task that is to sensitize the situation, to generate awareness about facts, victims and stakeholders, related to community based human trafficking networks. So that we could start talking about this issue and to develop ideas how we can do things better and stop this kind of behaviour.

References

- Abha Sharma (2016) 'Rajnat women move out of sex work towards a new identity' Available online at: <http://www.thecitizen.in/index.php/en/newsdetail/index/7/6746/rajnat-women-move-out-of-sex-work-towards-a-new-identity>
- Abha Sharma (2016) 'This woman sarpanch is bringing change in community, That sends it's Daughters into sex trade'. Available online at: <https://www.thebetterindia.com/58713/ranjana-kamdar-panchayar-rajahsthan/amp/>
- Agrawal, A. (2008) Chaste Wives and Prostitute Sisters – Patriarchy and Prostitution among the Bedias of India. New Delhi, India: Routledge. Agustín, L. (2003) 'Sex Gender and Migrations: Facing Up to Ambiguous Realities', Soundings 23: 84–98.
- Allison Brysk, Austin Choifoyz Patrick (2012) 'From human trafficking to Human rights: Reforming contemporary slavery'.
- Anderson, B. and J. Davidson (2004) 'Trafficking: A Demand Led Problem? Part I: A Review of Evidence and Debates', Available online at:

http://www.childtrafficking.com/Docs/anderson_o_connel_davidson_2004_trafficking_a_demand_led_p_1.pdf (accessed 12 December 2011).

Ashish Mehta (2013) 'Rajasthan dancers ready to return to Mumbai bars' Available online at: <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/jaipur/Rajasthan-dancers-ready-to-return-to-Mumbai-bars/articleshow/21176496.cms>

Asian Bar Dancers', Doctoral dissertation, Available online at: <https://uta-ir.tdl.org/uta-ir/handle/10106/2015Kannan>, R. (2002) 'Ethnographic Study for Awareness', The Hindu, 22 March. Available online at: <http://www.hinduonnet.com/thehindu/2002/03/23/stories/2002032305560100.htm> (accessed 12 December 2011).

Deb, N. (2013) 'A Study of Global Human Trafficking – A Menace in the Way of Woman Empowerment', International Journal of Social Science & Interdisciplinary Research 2(1): 7–12.

E. P. Abdul Azeez Renetta Toolsiram Aditi Mishra (2017) 'Rajats of Rajasthan and the Sex Work: An Ethnographic Study'.

Gayen, S., D. Chowdhury, N. Saha and R. Debnath (2004) 'Durbar's (DMSC) Position on Trafficking and the Formation of Self Regulatory Board'. 15th International Conference on AIDS, Bangkok, Thailand.

Jani, N. (2009) 'Exploring Vulnerability and Consent to Trafficking-Related Migration: A Study of South

Linda E Lucas (2007) 'Ethnic identity crisis,unpacking globalisationm :marketss, Gender and work' -page162.

Mandira dutta (2017) 'Natural disaster and vulnerability to Trafficking of women and girls in India'

Menon, M. (1998) 'Women in India's Trafficking Belt', Available online at: <http://www.hartford-hwp.com/archives/52a/062.html> (accessed 12 December 2011).

Mohajan012) 'Human Trafficking in Asia: A Heinous Crime against Humanities', International Journal of Cross-Cultural Studies 2(1): 29–41.

- Moussa, G. (2008) 'Gender Aspects of Human Security', *International Social Science Journal* 59(1): 81–100.
- Norohna, E. (2003) 'Globalisation: The Impact on Port and Dock Workers in India', *Indian Journal of Labour Economics* 46(4): 611–21.
- O'Connor, M. and G. Healy (2006) *The Links Between Prostitution and Sex Trafficking: A Briefing Handbook*. Stockholm: Joint CATW-EWL Publication.
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) (2012) 'Gender Equality in Education, Employment and Entrepreneurship', Report, Ministerial Council Meeting, Paris, May.
- Policy Research for Development Alternatives (PRDA) (1995) *Trafficking in Women and Children: The Case of Bangladesh*. Dhaka: Narigrantha Prabartana, pp. 7–46.
- Press trust of India (2016) 'A Tradition in Rajasthan pushes Daughters into prostitution' Available online at :<https://everylifecounts.ndtv.com/a-tradition-in-rajasthan-pushes-daughters-into-prostitution-7623?amp=1&akamai-rum=off>
- Rao, S. and C. Presenti (2012) 'An Empirical Analysis of the Determinants of Human Trafficking', *Feminist Economics* 18(2): 231–63.
- Razavi, S. (2002) *Shifting Burdens: Gender and Agrarian Change Under Neoliberalism*. Bloomfield, CT: Kumarian Press.
- R.K. Thukral (2018), *Rajasthan District Factbook: Tonk District*, edition: 1,2018.
- Roli srivastava (2016) 'The Hindu 'Dancing to fate's tune' Available online at : <http://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/mumbai/a-ban-that-has-pushed-them-to-the-margins/article8399983.ece>
- S U Sahel, S seshiah (2013)'Human trafficking and forces prostitution in India with special reference to scheduled caste women and girls'
- UNDP (2006) 'Not her real name, Reporting trafficking' A media Handbook.
- US Department of State (2007) 'Trafficking in Persons Report 2007', Report, United States Department of State, Washington, DC, June.

US Department of State (2009) 'Trafficking in Persons Report 2009', Report, United States Department of State, Washington, DC, June.

US Department of State (2011) 'Trafficking in Persons Report 2011', Report, United States Department of State, Washington, DC, June. December 2011).