

SCENARIO OF FEMALE TRAFFICKING IN NEPAL

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ABSTRACT

Nepal is poor country situated between two large countries. Emoloyment opportunity is highly challenging in Nepal. All the goods and commodities are brought from foreign land. Urbanization and privatization is slow in Nepal. In this context, the Nepali society is highly dependent. On the other hand foreign employment, urban stay, better life are main ambiguous of Nepali society. Illegal brokers trapped rural female by saying to manage all above things and fake documents. Female trafficking in Nepal due to their own relatives in periphery of Kathmandu. The main cause of female trafficking are poverty, unemployment, high ambiguous, better life, search of job opportunity, dwell in town. Copy other faction, unawareness, easily trust in other, family careless and weak state. The government does not initiate or lead efforts for rescue and rehabilitation. Nearly all of the interviewees said that people had a bad impression of them when they returned to society. Weak state means weak policy implementation. In Nepal, there is a lot of girl trafficking.

Keywords: Trafficking, Kothi, Prostitution, spanning, coercion, shoddy, catastrophe, nutshell, illegal broker.

1.0 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Female trafficking is not a new phenomenon. Kautilya highlighted on female safeguard laws in ancient time. Female trafficking become more prevalent worldwide in modern time. Female trafficking posing a significant threat to developing nations. The crime of trafficking female taking various forms. The trafficking of female for prostitution is a global problem. The issue is not limited to a single location. It takes place across Nepal, spanning over rural and urban regions. The term "trafficking" has been interpreted differently in recent times by several national and international bodies. However, no widely recognized definition has been established as of yet. The conventional definition of trafficking that organizations had accepted was prostitution as the primary goal. In the interim, Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) was founded to end human trafficking and the exploitation of girls for prostitution. In 1996, Global Alliance against Trafficking in Women (GAATW) declared that any activity involving the recruitment and/or transportation of an individual for employment or services both inside and outside of national borders through the use of force or threat of force, the abuse of power or a dominant position, debt bondage, deceit, or other forms of coercion, was considered human trafficking.

According to contemporary theory, child labor, abuse against girls, and breaches of human rights are all forms of female trafficking. It's commonly accepted that between 5,000 and 7,000 Nepali women and girls are sold to India annually. More than 20 percent of them are younger

than 16 years old. Due to lack of general knowledge, lack of female empowerment, bad culture and shoddy policy execution, Nepal is experiencing a serious global catastrophe in the form of female trafficking.

The precise number of female transferred to foreign brothels is difficult to ascertain, although estimates range from 40,000 to 172,000, with 20% or less being under the age of eighteen. An estimated 100,000 Nepali sex workers live in Mumbai. The majority, the Tamang, are among Nepal's original ethnic groups, with the remaining castes being Gurung, Mager, and Sherpa. The districts of Kavre, Sindhupalchock, Nuwakot, and Makwanpur are the primary hubs for female trafficking. "Trafficking in persons" refers to the enlistment, transferring, and transferring of individuals under duress or coercion in order to exploit them sexually. In a nutshell, trafficking is the act of sending girls to be sold as flesh in another nation in exchange for prostitution adoption and financial gain under duress, fear, and violence.

Numerous factors exist, including social, economic, moral, ethical, and religious issues, as well as issues with migration, employment, and covert organized crime. Numerous characteristics, such as social setup, ethnicity, kinfolk, religion, illiteracy, etc., are connected to these situations and the effects of female trafficking. Poverty and unemployment are main economic factors. Urbanization, industrialization, media, especially photography and film, inflation, a complex lifestyle, and the strong desire to get various amenities all entice individuals to accept bribes and promote immoral behavior are development factors. Lack of Political will, governmental and regulatory actions, emotional and psychological aspects are other factors for female trafficking. Not only does trafficking go from developing to developed nations, but it also happens from less developed to developed nations too.

Female trafficking is a topic of discussion due to the lack of a universally and widely accepted definition. But, the act of threatening, inciting, and selling female for prostitution is known as trafficking. There are several universally acknowledged fundamental components of human trafficking, including force, coercion, aggression, deceit, denial of freedom of movement, misuse of power, debt, bondage, forced labor, slavery-like activities, and other types of exploitation or use of force (Maiti Nepal, 2000).

In modern time, the term "female trafficking" has been defined in a variety of ways by various national and international bodies. However, no widely recognized definition has been established. The conventional definition of trafficking that organizations had accepted was prostitution as the primary goal.

2.0 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The factors that influence to female trafficking are intrinsic and multifaceted. On a personal level, it is believed that gender discrimination and unequal power dynamics that favor men, together with lower levels of education for women, poverty, and limited economic possibilities, all contribute to human trafficking.

Young female trafficking has been identified as a specific issue in Nepal, Nepal is considered as one of the "sending" nations in the Asian trafficking network, with India and Pakistan serving as common "transit" countries. It was believed to be widespread starting in the 15th century under the Malla and continuing through the Rana dynasties to till now, it has expanded

to a number of districts, including Udaypur, Jhapa, Sunsari, Morang, Nuwakot, Makwanpur, and Kathmandu. In Nepal, the issue of females being trafficked for sexual exploitation. It needs to be seen from the perspectives of society, gender, politics, education, and ethno-culture. Poverty is undoubtedly the primary culprit, among several causes for female trafficking. The main issues of this study are as follows:

- Which age group female are victimized due to trafficking?
- What are the factors enforcing female trafficking?

3.0 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

There are various factors for female trafficking. This study's primary goal is to identify the factors that contribute to the trafficking of females. The primary and secondary facts used in this study were created or gathered from many agencies and through the interview schedule. This study is fundamental, fact finding and data are gathered from Kathmandu metropolitan city (KMC). The main objective of this study are as follows:-

- a) To find out the age group of female trafficked
- b) To explore the cause of female trafficking in Nepal.

4.0 LITERATURE REVIEW

In this study literatures are reviewed on the book and journal relating to girls trafficking; its cause, process, and government effort which are describe below as:-

a. Cause of Female Trafficking

The poor social and cultural standing of teenage girls and women are trapped in trafficking. Girls from impoverished backgrounds are drawn to metropolitan lifestyles that offer better economic and employment prospects, as well as the ease with which they might become unwitting victims of female trafficking. Both "soft" and "hard" forms of trafficking are frequently seen in rural communities in Nepal's southern Tarai area. When a young girl travels to India under the pretext of arranging a marriage or seeking work, this is known as "soft" trafficking. When a girl's parents willingly sell their daughter to a trafficker in order to profit, that is considered "hard" trafficking. This is well-known in the Kathmandu Valley and in Dhading, NuwaKot (Maiti Nepal, 2003). In the infamous "This Is Hard" trafficking, which occurs in Dhading, Nuwakot and the Kathmandu Valley. The primary method of female trafficking is cheating (via agent, own relatives and direct contact). Other method of female trafficking are:

I) Fake Marriage

In Nepal's rural areas, the majority of female lack literacy. To get the girl's parents to marry a nice man, they used a variety of voices. in order for them to get the females to their destination in the simplest manner as possible. Because criminals had dramatic conduct, they also employed phony love and affiliation with girls in several factories.

II) Good job in Foreign Land

The majority of the communities are owned by brokers for high income and better livelihood. They simply convince the victims to make more money if they are willing to accompany them by presenting other strategies for earning a big wage. Fake documents are displayed by illegal agents to females. Nepal's atmosphere is extremely perilous; unemployment is pervasive everywhere, and female are increasingly unclear and dependent. For the sake of good job overseas, thousands of Nepali female are suffering and trapped. Who cares about these matters? The country is in a political and economic crisis. Nepali brokers, politicians, investors and all people want to become wealthy quickly. Female are ambitious, like abstract ideas, starving for good jobs. Therefore they easily trapped by illegal brokers.

III) Pretending to Meet her Relatives

Nepal's new liberal policy includes international hiring. Thus, the girl's family lives abroad, in places like the Gulf, America, Japan, India, and Europe. The broker acts as though their family had phoned, asking them to assist her if they are ready to go. However, given of how expressive, coping, and transient Nepali culture is, you may also make money like your family. As a result, it is easy to persuade and traffic innocent, uneducated females.

IV) Pretending to Work in Circus

The broker tells the female that you are very attractive and stunning, which allows you to work and perform well in circuses where you may make a lot of money. A girl with ability and beauty in the circus may have the opportunity to be a heroine in a movie. By using such fictitious language, agents can apprehend naive girls and women.

V) Use of Medicine

The 21st century is a highly evolved civilization. Particularly regarding drugs, consciousness, and IT. Therefore, the majority of illicit brokers employ drugs like sleeping pills and other medications to make things seem absurd.

b. Legal Provisions against Girls Trafficking

The 2020BS Civil Code has legal provisions designed to prevent the trafficking of females. In 1910 BS, Rana Prime Minister Jung Bahadur Rana passed the civil code, which contained a criminal law against the female trafficking. However, prostitution was referenced rather than trafficking specifically. Following the abolition of the slavery system under the leadership of Rana Prime Minister Chandra Shamsar, Article No. 17 was implemented, which imposed a seven-year jail sentence on the offender. The Shrawan 2020 BS was changed, and the subsequent amendments were implemented in 2033 BS (Adikari, 2002). The following are the provisions in the civil code that prohibit the female trafficking:

i. Nobody has the authority to remove the man from Nepal for trafficking. Anybody who tries to traffic will be poisoned for ten years, and if caught, they would face a 20-year prison sentence. The buyer will face the same penalties whether or not they are within the nation.

- Before trafficking the culprit gets 10 years imprisonment.
- If already trafficked across the border culprits be sentenced to 20 years imprisonment.

- If buyer is inside the country boarder. She/he will be punished equally to the traffickers.
- ii. Without the consent of the legal guardian from their guardianship, no one is legally allowed to remove mentally ill men of any age or children under the age of sixteen from their parents. Should they attempt to split, they risk a punishment of Rs. 500, three years in jail, or both.
- iii. No one is allowed to hold slaves, bondages, mortgages, or forced labor for another person. The punishment might range from three to ten years in jail, and the court could return the slave's goods, as well as impose bondage, debt, and forced labor on a family member.
- iv. Those who intentionally help commit crimes listed in numbers 1, 2, and 3 will only receive half the sentence due to the offender.
- v. In accordance with the terms of the aforementioned numbers 1 and 3, both the trafficker and the buyer will forfeit the buyer's funds, and the trafficker will also be required to pay a fine in addition to the penalties listed in numbers 1 and 3. The charge against the guilty party may be filed at any moment.

5.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Methodology is the main guideline for the study. There are various methodologies i.e. design for the study. in social science all the methods are mixed so sometimes we say mixed methodology (Creswell, 2016).

a. Research Design

Research design is the plan, structure, and strategy of investigation conceived to obtain answers to research questions and to control variance (Kerlinger2016; cited in Shahi, 2023). Thus planning, organization, and strategy of a study are known as research design The plan is the research's general framework or schedule. The mixed technique of study design is useful in social science. This study uses a hybrid approach that incorporates both qualitative and quantitative research techniques.

No signal method is used in social science. Actually social science research are conducted by applying series of methods. But mainly this study is based on descriptive research design or descriptive methods. This method requires simple statistical tools such as mean, median, mode, standard deviation, percentage and frequency. In this study data are tabulated and described in percent.

b. Nature and Sources of Data

In this study, primary and secondary data are used. During fieldwork, primary data are gathered with the aid of an interview schedule. Secondary data are gathered from many websites, books, publications, research reports, news items, NGOs, and INGOs, among other sources.

c. Population and Sample

Population is total element under discussion and sample is part of it. Sample is subset of population (Panta, 2016 cited in Shahi, 2023). Because of societal dread, there is no precise

statistics on the number of girls and women who are trafficked. Up to 2023 more than 42000 females are rescued by maiti Nepal. The family of the victims either do not report the incidents or are reluctant to provide specifics about every girl who is trafficked. It is therefore challenging to define the population. 150 female were purposefully chosen by the researcher for this study, and with the assistance of maiti Nepal and a social worker, they were able to identify. Key informants were chosen from Maiti Nepal staff members. The current study's sample selection process is solely based on judgment. Therefore, the sampling process is judgmental sampling.

6.0 DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

Data are summarized, tabulate and presented in the table. Thus, obtained data are described in percentage and described; which are describe below as:-

a. Caste and Ethnicity Composition

Originally Nepal is divided into four cast and 36 sub cast. In modern time Nepal consist of more than 123 sub cast. Cast ethnicity should not be discrimination but different cast have their own entity. The composition of sampled 150 female respondents are summarized and tabulated below as:

Table 4.1: Caste and Ethnicity

Caste/ Ethnicity	Number	Percentage
Chhetri	18	12
Brahman	6	4
Madhesi	30	20
Janagati(Tamang Kami, gurung, magar, rai)	96	64
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024.

Above table showed that 64 percent of the female are Janagati and 4 percent are Brahman. This showed that more percentage of female trafficking are Janagati.

b. Age of Trafficked Female

Naturally female are seen young after 15 years so, female are trafficked in this age. Young female are highly demanded in the prostitution market. The age of sampled 150 female respondents are summarized and tabulated below as:-

Table 4.2: Age of Trafficked Female

Age group	number	Percentage
15-20	90	60
20-25	48	32
25+	12	8
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024.

Above table showed that 60 percent female are trafficked in the age of 15 -20 years old. Only 8 percent female are trafficked above 25 years old.

c. Religion of the Respondent

Nepal is multi- cultured, multi-language, multi-religion democratic country. There are seven province in Nepal. The main religion of Nepal are Hindu. Other religion of Nepali people are Buddhism, Muslim and Christian. The composition of sampled 150 female respondents are summarized and tabulated below as:

Table 4.3: Age of the Respondents

Religion	Number	Percentage
Hinduism	48	32
Buddhism	90	60
Christian	12	8
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024.

Above table showed that 60 percent of the female respondent consist of Buddhism in the study. only 8 percent of the female respondent are consist of Christian. This study showed that Buddhist female are more trafficked in Nepal enough though most of the Nepali are Hindu.

d. Marital Status of the Respondents

Unmarried female are highly demanded in this trafficking area. But Nepali female have tradition of child marriage so, brokers do not categorized married and unmarried female easily. Brokers care about the age of the female. The composition of sampled 150 female respondents are summarized and tabulated below as:

Table 4.4: Marital Status

Marital status	Number	Percentage
Unmarried	60	40.33
Married	20	13.33
Divorced	50	33.33
Single Female	20	13.33
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024.

The above table showed that 40.33 percent of the female respondent are trafficking who are unmarried. Nepali women are dependent on income of her husband. So divorced female are easily trapped by the illegal broker which are 33.33 percent. Married and single female are less trafficked which are 13.33 percent.

e. Economic Status

The economic status of hill female is poor, as we know economic status of hill people is too low in Nepal. Nepali society is suffered by unemployment, poverty, lack of opportunity and so on. Unemployment is ramped in Nepal. Poor female are easily attracted by the illegal broker showing better life style and job opportunity. The composition of sampled 150 female respondents are summarized and tabulated below as:

Table 4.5: Economic Status

Economic Status	Number	Percentage
Land less	30	20
job Less	108	72
small farmer	12	8
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024.

Above table showed that 72 percent of the female respondent are job jess and they are easily trafficked. Only 8 percent of the female respondent are trafficked from family of small farmer.

f. Occupation Status

For the majority of people in Nepal, agriculture is their main source of income. It is not just their job; it is their way of life. Even though the majority of people work in agriculture to make ends meet, many of them are unable to produce enough to live comfortably due to a lack of irrigation systems, genetically modified crops, and artificial fertilizers. The composition of sampled 150 female respondents are summarized and tabulated below as:

Table 4.6: Household's Occupation

Occupation	Number	Percentage
Agriculture	90	60
Small Business	12	8
Study	18	12
Labor	30	20
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024.

Above table showed that 60 percent of the female respondent are consist of agriculture family. Only 8 percent of the female respondents are consist of small business family.

g. Income Status of Respondents

In Nepalese society, men are seen as superior and women as inferior. This is a patriarchal system. In our culture, prejudice based on gender is pervasive. Due to the family division of labor, which mostly assigns domestic duties to women, women earn much less than men. The income of sampled 150 female respondents are summarized and tabulated below as:

Table 4.7: Household's Income

Income per year	No. of Respondent	Percentage
Below 5000	90	60
5000-10000	30	20
10000-15000	12	8
15000-20000	12	8
Above 20000	6	4
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024.

Above table showed that 60 percent of the female respondent consist of family which earn below 5000 per year. Only 4 percent of the female respondent consist of the family which earn above 20000 per year.

h. Educational Status

The literacy rate of Nepal is more than 65 percent. But female literacy rate is less than male. The literacy rate of rural part of Nepal is lower than urban area. Especially rural women are still illiterate. Literate female are also do not know the cheating behavior of illegal broker. They are lured about better life style by the illegal broker. The education status of 150 female who are trapped in trafficking are summarized and tabulated below as:-

Table 4.8: Educational Status

Educational status	Number	Percentage
Illiterate	60	40
Literate	90	60
professional	0	0
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Above table showed that 60 percent of the female respondent are literate and they are trafficked by illegal broker. This showed that little knowledge is dangerous.

i. Respondent's Knowledge

In this modern period of time many female knows are known about trafficking. But unemployment, poverty, divorce, and economic crisis is highly prevail in rural female in one side. On the other side relatives, illegal broker, temporary friends cheat and fake document make attracted to the poor female on the other side. Rural female became happy when they saw urban female and their life style so illegal broker easily trapped them. The response of 150 trafficked female are tabulate and summarized below as:-

Table 4.9: Educational Status

Knowledge on trafficking	Number	Percentage
yes	90	60
no	60	40
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Above table showed that 60 percent of the female respondent knows about female trafficking. But they are trapped by the illegal broker.

j. Reason of Female Trafficking

The majority of the ladies and girls were from lower class families that struggled to make ends meet. The majority of girls and women were trafficked in quest of good job, other contributing factors were their inclination to reside in cities, their lack of understanding, and their poor financial situation. The reason describe by 150 trafficked female are tabulate and summarized below as:-

Table 4.10: Reason of Female Trafficking

Reason	Number	Percentage
In search of job opportunity	90	60
Ambitious for staying in urban area	30	20
Love marriage	30	20
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Above table showed that 60 percent of the female respondent trafficked due to search of job opportunity. Similarly 20 percent of female respondents told that they were trafficked due to illegal broker as his fake love marriage and stay in town.

k. Medium of Trafficking

The majority of the females and girls were from lower class families who were being trafficked by their own relatives, neighbor and friends. Because of their lack of knowledge, poor financial situation, and desire to live in cities, the majority of the females were trafficked in quest of job opportunity. The primary means of trafficking is cheating. The medium describe by 150 trafficked female are tabulate and summarized below as:-

Table 4.11: Medium of trafficking

Traffickers	Number	Percentage
Neighbor	30	20
Friends	30	20
Relatives	60	40
Others	30	20
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Above table showed that 40 percent of the female respondent trafficked by own relatives. Around the Kathmandu valley district Sindhupalchok, Nuwakot and Dhading are the district where Tamang community stay. This community has long trend to go to Indian city for prostitution at Indian Kothi. These female mainly trafficked their relatives.

L. Place of Trafficking

Numerous research works have identified socioeconomic reasons as primary drivers of human trafficking in Nepal. Some of the main socioeconomic factors that encourage girls to be trafficked are poverty, a lack of work opportunities in rural areas, a lack of education for women, ignorance, and a lack of awareness of social injustice, open borders, a lack of political commitment, unemployment, patriarchal values, and gender discrimination in our society. Such a flaw is being studied by illegal agents. They are in the vicinity of us. The place of trafficking describe by 150 trafficked female are tabulate and summarized below as:-

Table 4.12: Places of Traffickers

Places	Number	Percentage
Own Village	60	40
Own House	30	20
Garment Factory and other	60	40
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Above table showed that maximum female are trafficked in their own village and garment factory which is 80 percent. This showed that female are trafficked easily in our society. Similarly female are trafficked in their own house which is 20 percent. This showed that not only government failure but also society and we our self also failure in this area.

m. Violence at Hotel

The respondents asserted that they would not receive meals if they disobeyed the kothi owner's instructions. They must make customers happy in order to make money; if they are unable to do so, they must deal with the previously listed physical issues. The responder exhibits really poor behavior at the hotel. And if they attempted to leave, they would face the same penalty again for a month. The main violence place for the girl before and after trafficking is hotel and kothi. The violence at hotel of trafficking describe by 150 trafficked female are tabulate and summarized below as:-

Table 4.13: Violence at Hotel

Physical Problem	Number	Percentage
Unwanted Sexual Activities	60	40
Electric Shock	30	20
Do not provide food	30	20
Beating	30	20
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Above table showed that 40 percent female respondent told that they put torture at hotel on unwanted sexual activities at first. If female deny for sexual activities illegal broker and kothi owner or hotel owner start do not provide food, put electric shock and beating.

n. Duration of Stay in Kothi

Numerous research have stated that human trafficking entails more than just incarceration. Some of the main reasons of trafficking are poverty, a lack of job possibilities in rural regions, a lack of education for women, ignorance, and a lack of awareness of social injustice, open borders, a lack of political commitment, unemployment, patriarchal norms, and gender discrimination in our culture in Nepali society. Once female is trafficked she trapped for long time. Kothi owner torture her if she start to scape from the Kothi. Kothi owner mainly used trafficked female for earning money. The duration of stay Kothi of 150 trafficked female are summarized and tabulate below as:-

Table 4.14: Duration of Stay in Kothi

Duration	Number	Percent
Below 1 year	90	60
1-3 year	18	12
3-5 year	12	8
5-7 year	12	8
7+ year	18	12
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Above table showed that 60 percent of female stay Kothi below one year. Most of the female are trafficked as they will provide good job dwell in city, love marriage and so on. but illegal broker reach them to the kothi for prostitution so female became surprised and struggle to scape from kothi. But some of female became helpless and they agree this prostitution due to their poor situation for long time. This study showed that 8 percent of the female stay in kothi more than seven years. If the trafficked female became old she has two option: one is she has to leave kothi and other option she became illegal broker.

o. Current Living Place

Trafficked female faces so many problem when she return to Nepal. Parent, family member and society do not accept the trafficked female easily. But it is special to say that rural Tamang

community easily accept the trafficked female if she became success to earn money. Most of the female who are trafficked stay in own house, maiti Nepal and relatives which are summarized and tabulated below as:-

Table4. 15: Current Living Place

Living place	Numbers	Percent
Own House	48	32
Maiti Nepal	72	48
Relative	30	20
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Above table showed that 48 percent of the trafficked female respondent living in maiti Nepal. Only 20 percent of the trafficked female living in the relative house. This showed that how much difficulties are facing by trafficked female.

p. Present Work of Respondent

According to the research, the majority of respondents worked in some capacity, although only a small percentage engaged in activities that generated revenue. As it is already known that trafficked female are from poor family and rural areas they are less educated so after returning to Nepal it is also difficult to survive in the society. The government have to bring special program for them, which is missing in Nepal. In this study, trafficked 150 female are asked their current job situation and summarized their response in the table below as:-

Table 4.17: Present Work of Respondent

Present work	Number	Percentage
Private job	30	20
Study	30	20
Skill development Program	30	20
House hold work	60	40
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Above table showed that 40 percent of the trafficked female respondent engaged in house hold activities. Other are engaged in private job, study and skill development program.

r. Health Problem

The primary issue facing girls and women who have returned from kothi and hotel are sexual and communicable disease, mental and psychological problem, HIV aids and so on. Kothi owner always force to stay at kothi by developing and motivating healthy female. But when

female became ill, weak and old kothi owner return trafficked female. The health problem associated to the 150 returned female are summarized and tabulated below as:-

Table 4.18: Health Problem

Health problem	Number	Percent
Sexual and communicable diseases	93	60
Psychological	36	24
Other diseases	24	16
Total	150	100

Source: Field Survey, 2024

Above table showed that 60 percent of the trafficked female respondent face health problem related to sexual and communicable diseases. Due to unwanted and undesired sexual activities 24 percent of female are facing psychological problem.

7.0 FINDINGS

Poverty covers vicious circle in Nepal. Poverty is highly prevail in Nepal. Political instability is main problem of Nepal. Nepal is situated between two large countries. So industrialization, privatization is difficult in Nepal. Especially rural part of Nepal is highly suffered by lack of job opportunity. Female trafficking becoming main issue in Nepali society. The main cause of trafficking of female are Due to lack of education , Poor economy, larger dependency on agriculture and farming , Because most educated individuals live in big, concentrated groups in urban areas, there is still a low degree of social consciousness. The main finding of the study are given below:-

- This study showed that 64 percent of the female are Janagati and 4 percent are Brahman.
- This study showed that 60 percent female are trafficked in the age of 15 -20 years old. Only 8 percent female are trafficked above 25 years old.
- This study showed that 60 percent of the female respondent consist of Buddhism.
- This study showed that 8 percent of the female respondent are consist of Christian.
- This study showed that 40.33 percent of the female respondent are trafficking who are unmarried.
- Nepali women are dependent on income of her husband. So divorced female are easily trapped by the illegal broker which are 33.33 percent.
- Married and single female are less trafficked which are 13.33 percent.
- This study showed that 72 percent of the female respondent are jobless.
- This study showed that 8 percent of the female respondent are trafficked from family of small farmer.
- This study showed that 60 percent of the female respondent are consist of agriculture family.
- This study showed that 8 percent of the female respondents are consist of small business family.
- This study showed that 60 percent of the female respondent consist of family which earn below 5000 per year.

- This study showed that 4 percent of the female respondent consist of the family which earn above 20000 per year.
- This study showed that 60 percent of the female respondent are literate and they are trafficked by illegal broker.
- This study showed that 60 percent of the female respondent knows about female trafficking. But they are trapped by the illegal broker.
- This study showed that 60 percent of the female respondent trafficked due to search of job opportunity.
- This study showed that 20 percent of female respondents told that they were trafficked due to illegal broker as his fake love marriage and stay in town.
- This study showed that 40 percent of the female respondent trafficked by own relatives.
- This study showed that maximum female are trafficked in their own village and garment factory which is 80 percent.
- This study showed that female are trafficked in their own house which is 20 percent.
- This study showed that 40 percent female respondent told that they put torture at hotel on unwanted sexual activities.
- If female deny for sexual activities illegal broker and kothi owner or hotel owner start do not provide food, put electric shock and beating.
- This study showed that 60 percent of female stay Kothi below one year.
- Most of the female are trafficked as they will provide good job dwell incity, love marriage and so on.
- This study showed that 8 percent of the female stay in kothi more than seven years.
- This study showed that 48 percent of the trafficked female respondent living in maiti Nepal.
- This study showed that 20 percent of the trafficked female living in the relative house.
- This study showed that 40 percent of the trafficked female respondent engaged in house hold activities.
- This study showed that 60 percent of the trafficked female respondent face health problem related to sexual and communicable diseases.
- Due to unwanted and undesired sexual activities 24 percent of female are facing psychological problem.

8.0 CONCLUDING REMARKS

Nepal is developing country lies between two large country China and India. Nepal's industrial development, business and urbanization depend upon these two countries. Nepal is suffering from political instability, poverty, unemployment and so on. Mainly this situation effect on children, senior citizen and female. The possibility of Nepal's tourism is not functioning well. So, the main source of income for Nepali people is foreign employment. Specially, female of rural part are less aware about the National situation. They are searching for the job. In this concern illegal broker trapped the innocent female. In the other hand, around the Kathmandu valley most of own relatives trapped females. Therefore, trafficking of female is main issues in Nepal. Government of Nepal cannot protect female from trafficking in one hand. On the other hand, government is not providing any job opportunity who are returned from the trafficking.

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