

Theme: International migration

## **The forms of human trafficking on international migration context: Evidence from Sri Lanka**

### **Research paper**

#### **Introduction**

Human trafficking is defined by the Council of Europe Convention on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings in the following terms: Definition should come in the intro

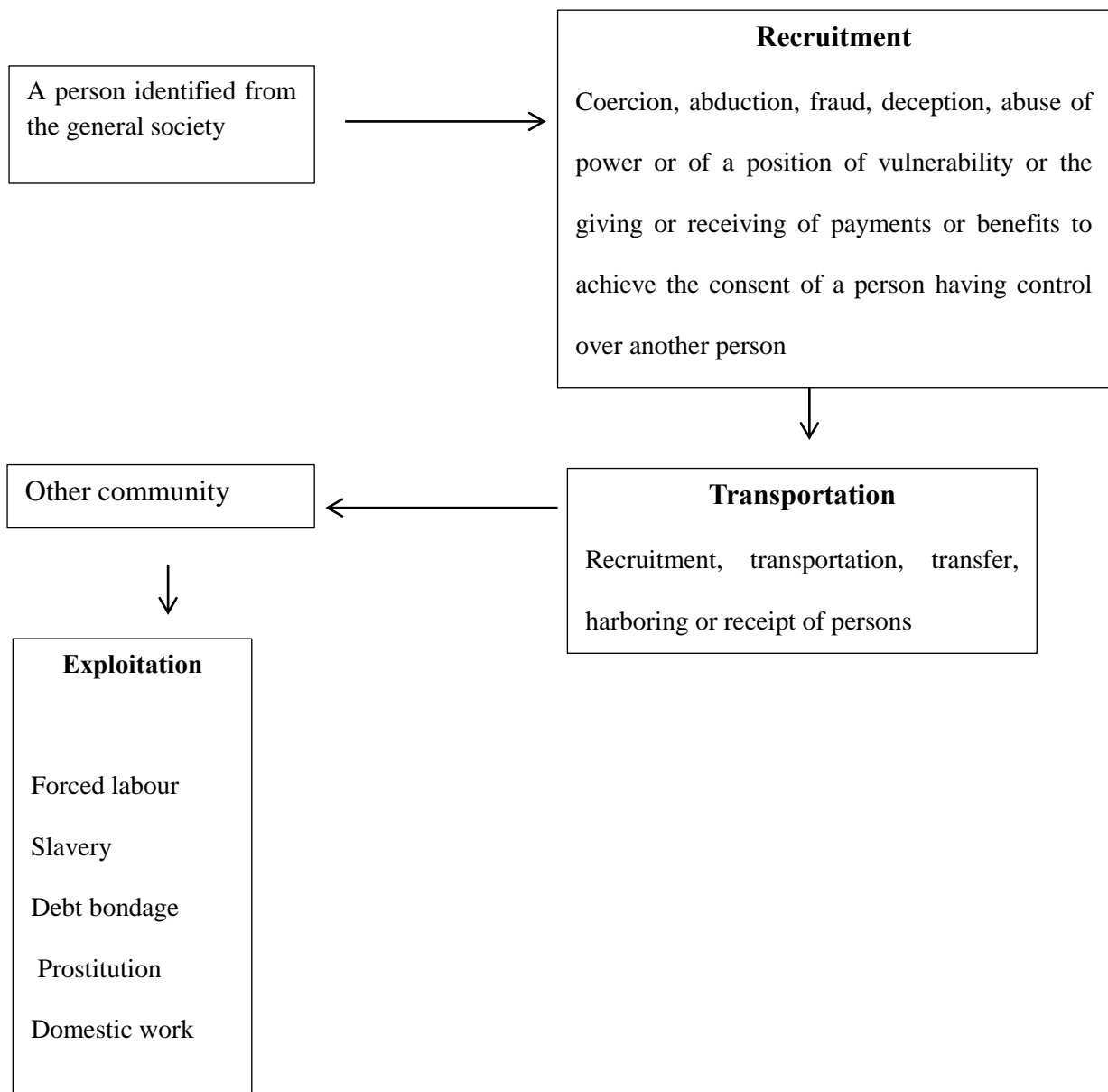
*"Trafficking in human beings shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation"* (United Nation: protocol prevent, 2000).

Today human trafficking has become a global issue. Every year approximately 900,000 persons, originating from different countries, are trafficked around the world. Between 2010 and 2012, trafficked persons having citizenship in 152 countries were identified in 124 countries of the world.

Human trafficking is a process rather than a single offence. There are three stages in the trafficking process:

i) Recruitment stage; ii) Transportation stage and; iii) Exploitation stage. At all three stages the trafficked can face a number of difficulties.

**Figure 1: Process of human trafficking**



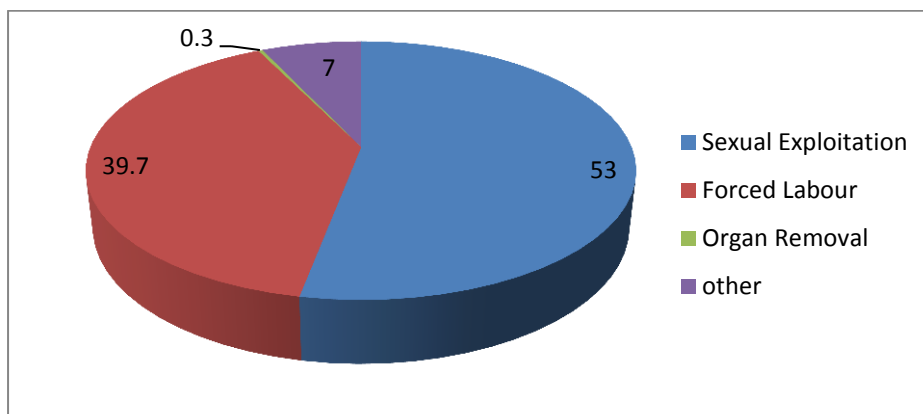
*Source: (USAID, 2003 as cited in ILO 2005).*

During these three stages, the offenders usually commit a number of offences that fall under different categories such as assault; physical assault; forced abortion; forced pregnancy; cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment; torture; kidnapping; abduction; extortion; debt bondage; wrongful confinement; rape; and sexual assault (The US Department of State, 2015 as cited in IOM, n.d.).

At present, human trafficking problem has become more critical since more people are migrating as labour migrants (ILO, 2005). With the changes to migrating and mobility becoming more complicated,

trafficking became a main part, and it became a scandal. When considering the forms of the trafficking according to the trafficking process, they can be discussed in terms of forms of difficulties during recruitment before migration and forms of difficulties through exploitation after migration. Exploitation can be mainly divided in to two parts as labour exploitation<sup>1</sup> and sexual exploitation. According to the 2011, there are four types exploitation among detected international trafficking victims (Figure 2).

**Figure 2: Percentage distribution of forms of exploitation among detected international trafficking victims, 2011**



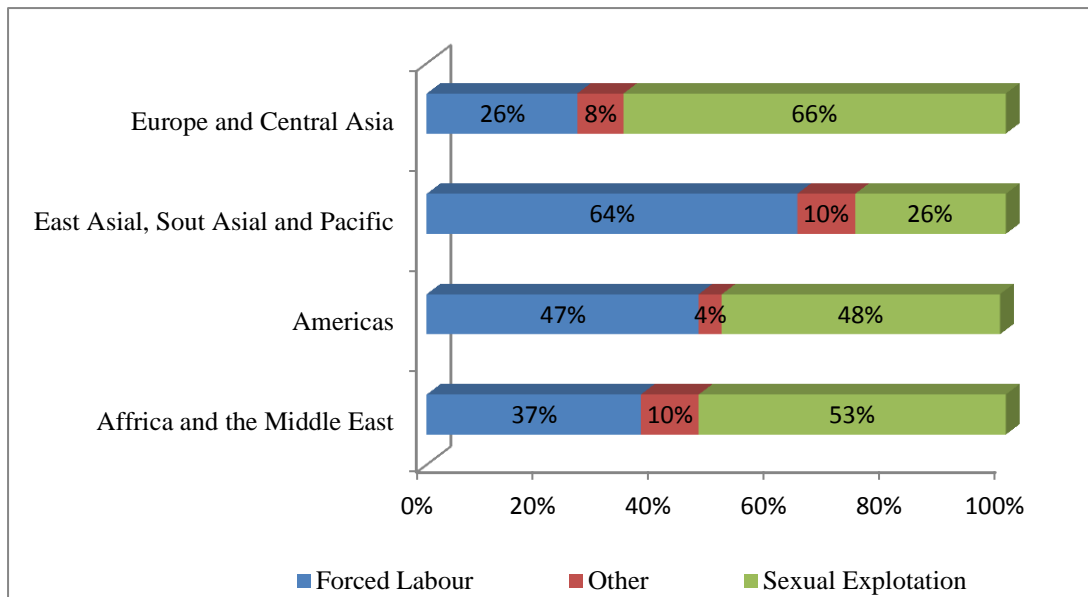
*Source: UNODC, 2014*

Forced prostitution and forced labour were seen to be the most common forms of trafficking in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. According to figure 02 the majority of (53 percent) trafficking victims have suffered from sexual exploitation as well as forced labor (39.7 percent). When considering the forms of exploitation among detected trafficking victims, by region, it is shown that forced labour was the major reason for (64 percent) trafficking in the East Asia, South Asia and in the Pacific regions. In addition, 26 percent

<sup>1</sup> The ILO describes “forced labour” according to the following indicators: (i) threats or actual physical harm to the worker; (ii) restriction of movement and confinement to the workplace or to a limited area; (iii) debt bondage (where the worker works to pay off a debt or loan, and is not paid for his or her services (the employer may provide food and accommodation at inflated prices so that the worker cannot escape the debt); (iv) withholding of wages or excessive wage reductions that violate previously made agreements; (v) retention of passports and identity documents so that the worker cannot leave or prove his/her identity and status; (vi) threat of denunciation to the authorities, where the worker is in an irregular immigration status (ILO, 2005).

account for sexual exploitation and 4 percent for other forms of exploitation such as street begging, forced military service, and organ harvesting.

**Figure 3: Forms of exploitation among detected trafficking victims, by region of detection, 2010-2012**



Source: UNODC, 2011

According to figure 03, the majority of human traffickers were recorded in forced labour in South Asia and Pacific regions. When considering Sri Lanka, it can be regarded as one of the most significant emigration nations in the world today (Hugo, 2013; Hugo and Dissanayake, 2014). Literature show that Sri Lankan labour migrants suffer labour exploitation as a result of migration through non-payment of agreed wages, excess work load, not being sent back after completing employment contract, and not getting basic needs in the work place. Furthermore, sexual exploitation occurs through the physical and sexual harassment of migrants (Jayathilaka, 2008). Siddhisena and Ranasinghe (2016) state that labour migration is a major cause of trafficking in Sri Lanka, and show that women in Sri Lanka are trafficked to the Gulf State. Further, women and men who migrate willingly to Kuwait, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Lebanon, the UAE, Oman, Bahrain and Singapore to work as construction workers, domestic servants, or garment factory workers become trafficked in several forms: exploitation of labour,

violation of human rights and fundamental freedom, forced labour, violence and discrimination against women, sexual exploitation, and force prostitution (Amirthalingam, 2013; Siddhisena and Ranasinghe, 2016). Accordingly, the paper explores and interprets form of trafficking under the three stages mentioned above through qualitative and quantitative analyses.

### **Objectives of the study**

The main objective of the study is to examine the forms of human trafficking on an international migration context ad evident in Sri Lanka. To fulfill this objective, the study focuses on forms of human trafficking in the recruitment stage and exploitation stage.

### **Research Methodology**

The study is mainly based on primary data collected from persons coming to the ‘Repatriation Division’ of the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Sri Lanka, to lodge complaints on trafficking (here after Study on trafficking, 2016). Both quantitative and qualitative data were collected. Quantitative data was collected using a questionnaire survey and qualitative data through in-depth interviews. One hundred and fifteen (115) persons who lodged complaints related to trafficking issues at the MEA during the period 05.09.2016 to 21.11.2016 were selected as the study population using purposive sampling method, provided they consented to participate in the survey. These 115 were family members of the persons who were trafficked. The 115 selected for the questionnaire survey were asked if they were willing to participate in a detailed discussion, and 65 consented to do so. They were selected for the in-depth interviews. During the five week period when the study was conducted no complaints from Killinochchi, Mannar, Mullaithivu and Vavuniya districts were received. Hence, this study covers only 21 districts out of the 25 districts in Sri Lanka. Secondary data was also used, and they are from the Department of Census and Statistics, Human Trafficking Division of the SLBFE,

MEA, and the IOM. The quantitative data was analyzed with SPSS<sup>2</sup>, and the study uses uni-variate and bivariate analyses. Qualitative data<sup>3</sup> was analyzed using content analysis focusing on the main themes that were in the in-depth interview guidelines that derived from the objectives of the study.

## **Results and discussion**

This paper gives an overview of the forms of trafficking discovered, according to the process of trafficking. Present study has revealed that in the recruitment, transportation and exploitation stages the trafficked face different form of difficulties and this condition interpreted with migration stages – at origin, while travelling and at the destination, respectively (stages one and two (recruitment and transportation) will be discussed together and stages three (exploitation) discussed separately in the study). Therefore, when discussing forms of trafficking, it is important to connect them to the relevant stage.

### **I. Forms of trafficking on Recruitment and Transportation stages**

A trafficked person can be recruited through several methods such as (i) document forgery (ii) fraudulent promises and (iii) kidnapping etc. (Department of State, 2015 as cited in IOM, n.d). Trafficking in person report of 2015 mentions that in most of countries policy makers confuse between migration and trafficking and assume them to be the same thing. Therefore, the policy makers attempt to prevent trafficking through implementing strict rules for migration, and in this instance, by fixating on third parties who prepare illegal migration documents required for the migration process. In addition, fraudulent promises are used by these third parties (brokers) to trafficked people, especially those suffering from the economic hardship, domestic violence, and unemployment. The present study reveals that economic hardship in the families (91.3 per cent) and unemployment (42.6 per cent) are the main push factors for migration.

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<sup>2</sup> Statistical Package for the Social Sciences.

<sup>3</sup> Pseudonyms will be used for all in-depth interviews.

**Table 01: Reasons for international migration**

Reasons	Responses	
	Number	Percentage
Economic hardships in the family	105	91.3
Unemployment	49	42.6
To escape domestic violence	9	7.8
Stimulation from society	40	34.8
Marriage and permanent residency	2	1.7
<b>Total sample</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>*4</b>

Source: Study on trafficking, 2016

Trafficking in Persons Report (2015) has noted that gender is a clear problem marker in trafficking in that women suffering from poverty and/or are victims of domestic violence face a higher possibility of being trafficked. In that context feminization of poverty and domestic violence are major factors for human trafficking. Rathnayaka (1999) shows that for increased female migration affected the two factors, as poor economic conditions of the families and unemployment, in the present study Amarapala<sup>5</sup>, provided the example regards to the economic hardships how affected as push factor to migration and how it open the door for the third parties to recruit the persons to the trafficking context by giving cheap promises.

“My wife migrated to Kuwait to build a new house and gaining the future of their children. But at the destination, she faced physical harassment and she did not get the salary that the agency persons promised before migration. Afterwards, she left that house and went to the embassy. But this embassy is like the underworld. She faced severe harassment - more than what she

<sup>4</sup> Multiple responses

<sup>5</sup> All names used are pseudonyms

faced at her place of employment - with no food, no sleep, and with just one dirty dress to wear”.

When concerned about the context of migration noted that majority of trafficked (91.3 per cent) migrated due to cheap promises on other one. Table number 02 expresses the idea about decisions based on types of sources for the migration.

**Table 02: Decisions based on types of sources for the migration**

Decisions based on types of sources	Responses	
	Number	Percentage
Coercion of someone	05	4.3
Intimidation of someone	05	4.3
Deception of someone	105	91.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Study on human trafficking, 2016

According to table number 02, in the recruitment stage, not only deception, but also coercion and intimidation were factors influencing the decision to migrate. According to Kasun’s incident given below, people are being trafficked as a result of intimidation by third parties. Kasun married a Japanese girl and he was trafficked in Japan. His father complained the matter regarding come then backs his child.

“He is my only son. He married a Japanese girl and they migrated to Japan in 2012. After two weeks he came back to Sri Lanka without his wife. But his behavior at the time was unusual. He did not say with us. And after three days he went back to Japan. But my son or his wife did not communicate with us since then. A friend of my son said that my son’s wife has threatened my son that he will be killed if he doesn’t come back to Japan. Now his phone is turned off. We don’t know if my son is live or dead.



Through the studies in some cases are recorded that people are being traffic as a results of correction of the another persons. Chathura is the son of a trafficked woman. His complaint states that his mother went on a shopping trip, and has been trafficked at the destination.

“My mother went to Dubai with my aunt and cousin to buy cosmetics for her saloon. They left on visit visa. The woman who gave the visa is harboring my mother and the other two women in her house. They are being forced to work in Oman. If they can’t do it, she said she wants women to replace my family or 12 lakhs.”

The persons who supplied the information to the migration are very important in the trafficking process. Coomaraswamy (2000) mentions that recruiters tell half-truths to women who are then forced to do work which they have not agreed to before, but refuse. Therefore, the most important factor that mentioned about the persons who supply the information for migration. In the present study, respondents stated that the trafficked got information regarding migration from five sources.

**Table 03: Types of persons involved to the trafficking process as third party**

Types of persons	Responses	
	Number	Percentage
Relations	7	6.1
Friend	20	17.4
Villagers	7	6.1
Agency person	77	67
Family member	4	3.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Study on human trafficking, 2016

According to the present study, many times as getting help for migration from the agency persons, migrants have to become trafficking. This is addressed in Lydmila Yerokhina’s chapter on “Russia’s

far East”, which finds that law enforcement attitudes vary towards human trafficking largely based on the pervasiveness of corruption in those agencies (Jackson, 2006: 127). Also Hettige et. al ( 2012) mentions that some labor migrants do not have the basic knowledge required to migrate, even though the sufficient age or qualifications for migration has been fulfilled. In this context, the agency persons reached to them and supply wrong information and deception persons becoming trafficked.

Before migration, trafficking brokers not only supply information but also come forward with money and material resources for the house of the trafficked. Therefore, the trafficked lose the ability to back out from the risk of trafficking. Concerned about the present study also noted that 67 per cent of trafficked got the information from the agency persons and among them 40 per cent of migrants got the money from agency persons to migration and after they became big trafficking issues not only the destination countries but also the origin countries. Pavithra speaks of her experience as follows:

“My sister migrated under the objection of the family. Domestic violence and economic hardships of the family were push factors for her decision to migrate. The agency person threatened my sister, as he had already spent 2 lacks for her travel, and said that if she can’t abraded she must pay 6 lakhs. So my sister got scared and eloped with the agency person to Colombo. In 2015, she migrated through a visit visa. But she hasn’t been in touch with us for 6 months.”

Also trafficked migrate supporting with above key persons through the illegally, with low cost. But the trafficked lacked knowledge of the legality of their migration status. In the present study, 93 present of trafficked migrated illegally using forged documents. If migrants attempt to emigrate as labour migrants, they have to meet certain conditions, including: being of an age that allows for labour migration, medical clearance, and for women - not having children under the age of five. However, according to the present study, Sri Lankan people emigrated as labor outside the regulatory conditions due to several social and economic conditions, and are exploited in different ways at the destination.

## **II. Forms of trafficking in the exploitation stages**

In a recruitment stage for bring some people with coercion, of 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, exploited has been happened at the destinations. It can be happened to the force labor and sexual exploitation: physical and mental harassment, violence, face offense and contravention the human rights. When the summarized and after categorized exploitation can be divided as (i) labour exploitation (ii) sexual exploitation. Also according to the present study it has been noted that trafficked were exploited under the labour exploitation and sexual exploitation at the work place in the destinations.

Traffickers are giving the cheap promises whitewashed luxury life in the poor people, from offered the job may be crated the trafficking issue. Although in the real situation these jobs are “3 D” jobs (Dirty, Dangerous and Difficult). Tyurukhanovan examined about female labour migration and he showed that women migrants tend to be employed in the most unregulated and corrupt sectors of migrant employment (Jackson, 2006: 127). Also Siddhisena and Ranasinghe (2016) stated that considerable proportion of employed trafficked women were in the informal sector with poor basic conditions. But trafficking brokers whitewashed the good job. As trafficking brokers crate the publicity in the national level focused on the remote areas of Sri Lanka, trafficking is creating a big issue in Sri Lanka now.

In the trafficking context migrants were brought another country without the country that trafficking brokers promised before migration, migrants happen to another jobs, another working place excluded the promised condition. Also migrants have to work in additional years and hours that they agreed before migration. As well as migrants happened to work under the lower salary that brokers agreed to the before migration. Due to these conditions trafficked exploited at the destination under the several types.

**Table 04: Types of difficulties that trafficked persons suffered in the exploitation stage**

Reasons	Responses	
	Number	Percentage
Lack of communication	79	68.6
Physical harassment	74	64.3
Mental harassment	76	66.0
Abuse	23	13.2
Not sent back after completion of contract	41	35.6
Sickness	6	5.2
Nonpayment of agreed wage	81	70.4
Breach of employment contract	22	19.1
Not get basic needs	82	71.3
Work load	76	66.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>*6</b>

Source: Study on human trafficking, 2016

When concerned about the types of exploitation more than 70 % suffered nonpayment of agreed wage and not get basic needs. Through this factor has been revealed that majority of trafficked exploited based on do not get sufficient money for their dedicated. Siddisena and Ranasinghe (2016) also mentioned that recruitment agencies gave money for trafficked promising to send overseas a distinct employment and a genuine Salary. But such jobs aspirants actually realized that they have been trafficked only when they move to destination. Also the present study found that 71.3 per cent of trafficked not get basic needs. Also Siddisena and Ranasinghe (2016) cited that trafficked women faced various types of harassment at work place and also they faced other difficulties without inadequate food and other facilities. Also the present study stated that more than 65 per cent suffered by lack of communication, mental harassment, and work load.

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<sup>6</sup> Multiple responses

According to the trafficking issues, got the ineptly information from the 65 of respondents regards to their trafficked. In that context Asna and Priyanwada shared them experiences regards to the several harassment at the work place.

**Asna**, a 59 year-old Muslim, who is the mother of trafficked. Her daughter migrated to Saudi Arabia in 2015 as domestic worker through the illegal document. After two months her daughter migrated, call with Asna. In The situation she said that the owner of this house often hit and burn her. One day while her daughter was calling with Asna the owner broken her mobile phone. After one day again daughter call with crying with Asna however she come then back. That day was 3.6.2016. After she never call with Asna.

**Priyanwada** is a 21 year-old Sinhala woman living in a remote area in the rural sector. Her mother works in Dubai and other Sinhala servant who works this house always blame my mother and put several medicines to food of my mother and asperse to the owner adversely my mother. There for the owner immure my mother in a dark room without any food or water.

*Source: In-depth interviews, Study on human trafficking, 2016*

Jayathilaka (2008) stated that similar to internal trafficked women international Si Lankan trafficked women faced several harassments; they were hit, burned, pushed and pulled by the hair by employers. Also Kara (2010) have mentioned that trafficked faced verbal abuse, sexual abuse, threatened or actual physical violence in the work place. And also some literature mentioned that human trafficking is a multi-dimensional threat: it is a global health risk, profoundly harming individual victims and facilitating the transmission of disease including HIV/AIDS and fuels the growth of organized crime while weakening law enforcement entities (Miller, 2006; p.70).

The present study suggests that certain among the abused people hundred per cent are women. Sumathipala described his experience:

“My wife migrated to Saudi Arabia in 2014. First house that she found after migration is a underworld. After three months the owner of the family transferred her to other house with the salary. First six month she got salary from the second house, but now although the contract time period is finished she did not get salary for 18 months. As she request to her salary saying she wants to come then back to Sri Lanka the owner her immured a dark room within three days. The owner of the family forced to her to sexual behavior. If she avoids the request the owner threatened to her saying kill her. So she said me immediately if I can't come the back her, she will suicide”.

Caritas (2009) revealed that majority of women migrant lodged the several complains regards to the trafficking issues and the most of complains about the abusive the work place. Also the finding so the present study it confirmed furthermore.

The study has been noted that majority of women (71.3. per cent) not get basic need in working place. Although trafficked did not get basic needs that should they want to own as a human beings, own the work load under the lower salary or without salary. Also before migration trafficked expected Rs. 30, 000- 150, 000 salary per month. And majority of migrants (32.2 per cent) expected Rs.45, 000. But after migration unfortunately 58.7 per cent of trafficked earn Rs 20,000 and below 20,000 per month. And majority of trafficked earn Rs. 20, 000 per month and 37.6 per cent earn 20,000-50,000 and 4 per cent earn 50,001- 25,000 per month.

And also some of trafficked were worked another country without the country that trafficking brokers promised before migration, When considered about the country that trafficked expected before migration have changed after migration (Table number 5). The number of trafficked who expected to

migrate to Saudi Arabia (Riyadh), it was not changed after the migration. Also the situation of Oman, Dubai, Malaysia, Japan and South Africa were same before and after migration. But the number of migrants who expected to migrate to Kuwait was reduced after than before. But the situation of Saudi Arabia (Jeddah) is varied. Because the number of migrants who expected to migrate to Saudi Arabia (Jeddah) was increased after migration than before migration. Nobody migrated to Australia although they expected before. And also nobody expected to migrate Turkey and West Africa before migration but in the real situation they happen to stay in these destinations unfortunately.

**Table 05: Countries before and after migration**

Country	Before		After	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Saudi Arabia (Jeddah)	13	11.3	14	12.2
Saudi Arabia(Riyadh)	49	42.7	49	42.6
Kuwait	15	13	14	12.2
Oman	2	1.7	2	1.7
Dubai	28	24.3	28	24.3
Australia	1	0.9	0	0
Italy	3	2.6	2	1.7
Malaysia	2	1.7	2	1.7
Japan	1	0.9	1	0.9
South Africa	1	0.9	1	0.9
Turkey	0	0	1	0.9
West Africa	0	0	1	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Study on human trafficking, 2016

According to the present study has been shown that so many migrants trafficked in Saudi Arabia, Dubai and Kuwait. Also the study of Jayathilaka (2008) stated that women are mainly trafficked in Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, The United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Qatar. Also Jayathilaka (2008) stated that the types of trafficking issues are varied by the region of destinations.

As well as through the study it revealed that migrants happen to do other jobs, other working place excluded the promised condition. Because there are several trafficking features are directly related to the job of trafficked. Any time physical and mental harassment are happened in the working places. Literature has been mention that trafficked do 3 D job at the destination like domestic servants, labor and prostitutes etc. Among them furthestmost of trafficked were domestic servants (Siddhisena and Ranasighe, 2016). This condition is same in the present study. Because majority of trafficked are recorded as domestic workers. When considered about the employments that migrants expected before migration and after they done, the number of labour are same before and after. But other every occupation is varied before and after migration. However, trafficked persons are mostly exploited.

**Table 06: Occupations before and after migration**

<b>Job</b>	<b>Before</b>		<b>After</b>	
	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Domestic Service	87	78.4	83	77.6
Cleaning	4	3.6	5	4.7
Sales	7	6.3	2	1.9
Driving	6	5.4	4	3.7
Hotel servant	4	3.6	3	2.8
Labour	3	2.7	3	2.8
Prostitute	0	0	6	5.6
Part times	0	0	1	0.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Study on human trafficking, 2016

Perera (2004) carried out the research based on international labour migration and economic impacts. The study revealed that although all the labour migrants do not face serious situation at the destination, there are so many incidences are recorded base on exploitations such as do not get wage or get low wage, long time work hours, other work in additions to the working agreement, breach the employment



contract by employer, have not holidays, un employment at the destination. Also Coomaraswamy (2000) mentioned that women completely dumped and coerced hear the women do not know where they are going or what types of jobs they have to do at the destinations. According to the present study although noted that the majority of trafficked are domestic workers, Jayathilaka, (2008) mentioned that domestic workers is the term used and this could be translated into any type of work. In this context the present study has been specifically identified the six real prostitutions as do sex workers in the destinations. But before migration they expected to work as domestic workers and salesman. But after unfortunately it was changed affecting not only trafficked but also their family members.

Vindya is a 34 year-old unmarried woman and her sister migrated to Dubai as a domestic worker. But now her sister trafficked as a sex worker at the destination. As Vindya says:

“My sister migrated due to economic hardships in the family. As she couldn’t to tolerate domestic violence she migrated through the preparing illegal documents because she has a two children age 5 and age 3. Although she migrated to work as a housemaid she happened to the work month by month in several homes. She was rented as a sex worker. After she migrated the owner of the family abuse her and he sold her to his friends”.

Now Vindhya happened to look after children of her sister and she never think about marriage and enjoyable life. Because she has a huge responsibilities to do for parents and children of her sister.

Also it is more important factor that mentioned is breaching the employment contact through trafficked happen to stay at the work place more than the years that they promised before migration. Among the trafficked 95.5 per cent migrated to 2 years agreement and 3.6 per cent migrated to 3 years agreement. But after migration this agreement did not continue correctly because some trafficked worked till 17 years in addition to the working contract that they agreed. Although all of the migrants agreed to 2 or 3 years worked in the destination. But before completed one year 50.9 per cent of family members of trafficked complain the repatriation in the ministry of external affairs as bring their migrants to Sri

Lanka. When concerned about the reasons for migrants did not come then back after completed her / his employment contract, noted that not only the owner keeping the passport and migrants are kept in the jails through the false complains.

Also discuss about the trafficking issues recorded that among the trafficked 66 per cent of trafficked suffered by work lord at the destination. As this condition migrants happen to work long hours continues per day. The present study stated that among the trafficked majority (73 per cent) expected to work 10 hours, 24.3 per cent expected to work 12 hours and 2.7 per cent expected to worked 8 hours before migration. This range that regards to the working hours is from 8 hours to 12 hours. But after migration this agreement did not continue correctly because some trafficked worked till 22 hours for day in addition to the working contract that they agreed. And majority of migrants (29.2 per cent) worked 20 hours and anyone worked in 8 or 10 hours. Among the trafficked only 14.1 per cent of trafficked worked less than 15 hours. It is important to mention that the difficulties that trafficked suffered after the migration regard to the working number of hours. Because it mainly affected to the physical, mental illnesses and disabilities of trafficked. Human being always expected to protection, love, accept, attention from other. But in the circle of the trafficking trafficked persons been trafficked under the several forms, even breaching their fundamental human rights.

### **Conclusion and policy implications**

Human trafficking is a main form of abuses /violation of human rights and is rampant in Sri Lanka. (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, 2014). And through forms of trafficking according to the process of trafficking: Recruitment, Transportation and Exploitation it can be identified that how far it is same to modern day slavery. During the recruitment stage traffickers use base for their trafficking process several methods such as false promises, providing loans and the forced detainment. At the place of destination migrants are exploited through breach of their employment contract through labour and sexual exploitation.

Through the study also it is visible that most of the trafficked suffer by economic difficulties and they are low income families, therefore majority of the females who migrate as domestic workers become the victims of the trafficking, there should be create more job opportunities for the individuals. In addition to, as a results of domestic violence people attempt to migration. Therefore there should be necessary measures taken in provincial and regional level to prevent domestic violence through the interventions of the police and regional administrative officials. As well as there should be programmes conducted to public awareness programme on the trafficking through communication media such as television and there should also be strict laws and regulations against the middlemen who create the background for trafficking. There should also be proper standards implemented for agencies which find employment opportunities for women.

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