Impact of Social Networking Sites in Women Trafficking

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Abstract:
Women trafficking have been the one of the reasons for threat towards women. Women been trafficked for several reasons like prostitution, organ sale, labor and so many other reasons. Women who are seeking jobs, or help are the one who are targeted easily by this kind of chains. It's important to find out the role of social media networking sites in this action. Even though social media networking sites are blamed blindly for the destruction of women, it is necessary to find out the fact through research. This study attempts to figure out the role of social media sites in women trafficking, through this, study will be able to reach a certain conclusion on the play by social media sites in women trafficking. The snowball sampling and in-depth interview is well suited for this study, which helps to reach out to larger participant and gather the information. In-depth interview would help to get the detailed viewpoints of the participants based on which the study will be able to reach to a desired conclusion.

Keywords: Women trafficking, social media networking sites, facebook, snowball sampling, in-depth interview

1. Introduction

1.1. Internet

"Sit in the Corner of the room and see the world": This is what internet does. Internet is a universal system of interconnected computer networks that basically uses the Internet Protocol Suit to link several billion devices worldwide. It is also called as network of networks. It gave a tremendous achievement to the world of IT sector. Chats, mails, presentation (worldwide), bookings, information to the core, etc., can be achieved through different websites.

With the increase in the technology, n-number of crime is happening around. The world of internet today has become a parallel form of life and living. Public are now capable of doing things which were not imaginable few years ago. The Internet is fast becoming a way of life for millions of people and also a way of living because of growing dependence and reliance of the mankind on these machines. Internet has enabled the use of website communication, email and a lot of anytime anywhere IT solutions for the betterment of human kind ("Kamini Dashora, 2011").

1.2. Social Networking Sites

Social networking sites: such as Myspace, Facebook, Twitter has given a new way to socialize and interact with public. Users of these sites are able to add wide and discrete information to pages, to connect with others. It makes user to communicate among existing groups of people.

People use social networking sites for meeting new friends, finding old friends, or locating people who have the same problems or interests they have, called niche networking. More and more relationships and friendships are being formed online and then carried to an offline setting. Psychologist and University of Hamburg professor Erich H. Witte says that, relationships which start online are much more likely to succeed. Witte has said that in less than 10 years, online dating will be the predominant way for people to start a relationship. One online dating site claims that 2% of all marriages begin at its site, the equivalent of 236 marriages a day. Other sites claim one in five relationships begin online. ("Wikipedia")

Users do not necessarily share with others the content which is of most interest to them, but rather that which projects a good impression of themselves. While everyone agrees that social networking has had a significant impact on social interaction, there remains a substantial disagreement as to whether the nature of this impact is completely positive.

A number of scholars have done research on the negative effects of internet communication as well. These researchers have contended that this form of communication is an impoverished version of conventional face-to-face social interactions, and therefore produce negative outcomes such as loneliness and depression for users who rely on social networking entirely. By engaging solely in online communication, interactions between communities, families,

There are many advantages and disadvantages but people knowing the pros and consequences end up sticking to such websites to get relief from their

1.3. Women Trafficking
Throughout history women have assumed various social roles. Crime against women has been the vital issue on which government and other statutory bodies are worried about. Cases such as violence against women, both physically and mentally are very common to be seen and read in news. Trafficking women is one such crime against women.

Trafficking was not precisely defined by the international law despite its inclusion in a number of international legal agreements. The recent attempts by the international community to develop a consensus, definition revealed major difference of opinion concerning and ultimate and result of trafficking its constitutive acts and their relative significations. (Prof. Nirmala H.P).

Traffickers use a variety of methods to create a vulnerable condition for the victims so that the victims do not have any other choice but obey the traffickers. One of the common methods used by traffickers is debt-bondage in which the traffickers tell their victims that they owe money relating to their travel and living expenses and that they will not be released until the debt has been repaid.

Traffickers also use other methods including starvation, imprisonment, physical abuse (beatings and rape), verbal abuse, removal of victims 'identification documents (e.g. passport), threats of violence to the victims and the victims' families, and forced drug use.

"Women trafficking are the process of supplying women into different or within the country for trade, money, marriage or forced sex work."

2. Literature Review
Prof. Nirmala et.al. (2014) in the journal Women trafficking: A challenge to women's right in India has given a glimpse about human trafficking which includes women and children trafficking. The author discusses what the importance of women from the Vedic period was. She says that in Vedic period women were given all sort of freedom of learning anything and played an important role in palace ceremonies. They had all the opportunities to pursue education including studies of Vedas and were even eligible for upanayana. Even during Kautilya's time women lived with dignity.

In the later i.e., post Vedic period, women were treated as bonded labourers like slave. Many restrictions were imposed on them and they were deprived of many basic human rights. After ages of suffering, suppression and enslavement, the new hope dawned in the lives of women with the introduction of British period in India. They even spoke about the reasons and objectives behind the trafficking of women.

They came to the conclusion that all the major complex factors such as poverty illiteracy, circumstantial press exploitation lack of rick awareness, unjustified adventure craze for settling in developed culture weekend value system, negative impact of the media falling sex ratio with in economical advanced status are the factors that leads to women trafficking.

Kumari Apeksha. (2014) in the American International Journal of Research in Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences: Role of Non-Government Organizations in Confronting Trafficking in India says that there are very less chances or miracle happening once the person is trapped in trafficking. She says that NGO's all over India have put great effort in achieving policy and implementation of program run by the government to combat trafficking of children and women into all intolerable forms of business.

She also spoke about the scope of the NGO's and the prevention of trafficking in children. She comes to the conclusion that the protection of children should be covered by the government. Most often complains regarding children are neglected and not registered. So she says that government must put more effort in children related issues.

Maxine M. Major in his journal Technology and Human Trafficking focuses on the role of technology in the advancement and prevention of human trafficking. This paper examines the ways that traffickers are using modern technology to advance their trafficking operations, technologies that are either in use or in development to track trafficking operations, and complications and security issues that arise from the use of modern technology in locating and preventing trafficking.

He has mentioned that the dangers of social media are leading to higher rate of victimization. Recruiters scout for and attempt to befriend their victims online. They "groom" them for a friendship, arrange a meeting, and when the opportunity arises, the victim will be trafficked (Latonero, 2011) (FBI, 2012, September).

In Indonesia, for example, internet usage has become widespread, but privacy settings are rarely used. Since many trafficking cases are not reported due to social stigmas and the shame of being victimized, the danger has not become public knowledge, thus perpetuating the problem (Mason).

She has also stated that the Indian Cyber security and privacy laws protecting human rights are outdated and offer minimal protection to civilians. At the end she says that due to the fact that technological advancements are clearly aiding the business of trafficking humans for both labor and sexual services, technologies must also be developed to discover and prevent cases of human trafficking.

Sarthak Pattnaik (2014) in his journal on "an overview: The Legal Facets of Women Trafficking in India" by points out the anti-trafficking laws in India. He say that The core problem is that human trafficking, being a highly private and concealed trade, remains mostly under-reported and unguided in spite of the fact that numerous international initiatives have been taken to drive governments into action.

He also states that to save girl child and women the social workers and police can lead us to some light. Awareness among the general public and alertness among the family members can only save the girl child from the well-organized flesh traders of the society.

Dor1 & Saks2 (2013) in the journal Children's Facebook Usage: Parental Awareness, Attitudes and Behavior the author talks about the parental behavior and the teens using social sites-facebook. It's a quantitative research and the result states that parents have inadequate knowledge regarding the usage of facebook by the teens.

Participants were 195 parents – 119 (61%) mothers and 76 (39%) fathers. Measures included demographic questions referring to the participants, such as the participants' gender, ethnicity, age, their children's age, socioeconomic status, and education. Mothers showed higher levels of monitoring, co-using, and need for guidance than fathers, as well as less positive attitudes and less familiarity with Facebook than fathers.

Because of the lesser knowledge regarding the social networking sites parents tend to neglect the children activity on facebook and also the reason could be that they had problems accessing the internet. Further, due to the advance versions of new media parents find it difficult to update them to the technology.

Jessica Vitak (2012) Privacy in Interaction: Exploring Disclosure and Social Capital in Facebook by explore the relationship between Facebook users' privacy concerns, relationship maintenance strategies and social capital outcomes. It's a quantitative research which studies people who use social network sites like Facebook and how they have the opportunity to access resources such as emotional support and novel information. However, people also have concerns about privacy that may limit how much they are willing to disclose to their Facebook networks.

By surveying Facebook members about their attitudes towards and use of the site, the author has shown that those who engage in activity with their friends feel they have more access to resources. The author even says that privacy concerns on their own may not affect people's perceptions of access to bridging and bonding social capital; however, privacy does have a relationship with one's willingness to disclose information, which both positively and negatively affects social capital perceptions. This journal is more focused on privacy setting of the individual and I agree to the author because here he brought persons perception on how he/she wants his/her privacy settings.

AnahBijik Hassan (2012) in the journal Cybercrime in Nigeria: Causes, Effects and the Way Out the author talks about For Nigeria to serve as a fertile ground for economic break through, it must be built on a crime free society. But an ideal economy is virtually not possible, because as technology increases so also crime rate. Cyber criminals will always keep in pace with any technological advancement.

Tanaya & Akancha (2014) Indian Women at Risk in the Cyber Space: A Conceptual Model of Reasons of Victimization explores the power of technology has influenced relationships on the ground of gender and has also leaded to the persecution of women. Such abuse of the power of technology and other reasons behind online victimization of women has been delineated in this article. The author also did a wide research on different angles of cybercrime that leads to social harassment and globalization Women's' Identity Crises and Emotional Exploitation: Psychological reasons.

The sex-offenders look for their victims on social network websites, and also on job or marriage websites where people post their personal information for better prospect. The revealing of personal information has made women more a casualty of cyber-crime. It is evident that victimization of women is leading to cyber-crime and vice versa. Hence in this entire article there are solid points on what happens to the women in the world of cyber.

Sally Stoecker (2011) The Rise in Human Trafficking and the Role of Organized Crime explore the rise in human Trafficking and what to be done to control the crime plus how the organization runs when it undergoes such problems in Russia. There are points which say that advertisements for positions as waitresses, babysitters, office clerks, and dancers in Europe, Asia, and the Middle East are the most commonly reported. The author focuses more on children trafficking and women trafficking. Were the women are mostly from other countries. In the name of job and money women are been sold.

2.1. Problem Statement

Prof. Nirmala et.al. (2014) in the journal Women trafficking: A challenge to women's right in India has given a glimpse about human trafficking which includes women and children trafficking. She states the status of women from Vedic to post Vedic and comes to the conclusion that it's because of illiteracy and lack of awareness and economics women are sold to different places. Kumari Apeksha. (2014) in the American International Journal of Research in Humanities, Arts and Social Sciences: Role of Non-Government Organizations in Confronting Trafficking in India said that once the trafficking is done it is difficult to get back that women or child. She says NGO's and Police department should pay more attention on children trafficking and there should be awareness to the common public and families about such issues. She mentioned the role of government and NGO's how it works with other departments for children trafficking. Maxine M. Major in his journal Technology and Human Trafficking focuses on the role of technology in the advancement and prevention of human trafficking and preventing trafficking. Sarthak Pattnaik (2014) in his journal on "an overview: The Legal Facets of Women Trafficking in India" by points out the anti-trafficking laws in India. He say that The core problem is that human trafficking, being a highly private and concealed trade, remains mostly under-reported and unguided in spite of the fact that numerous international initiatives have been taken to drive governments into action. Dor1 & Saks2 (2013) in the journal Children's Facebook Usage: Parental Awareness, Attitudes and Behavior the author talks about the parental behavior and the teens using social sites-facebook. It's a quantitative research and the result states that parents have inadequate knowledge regarding the usage of facebook by the teens. Jessica Vitak (2012) Privacy in Interaction: Exploring Disclosure and Social Capital in Facebook by explore the relationship between Facebook users' privacy concerns, relationship maintenance strategies and social capital outcomes. AnahBijik Hassan (2012) in the journal Cybercrime in Nigeria: Causes, Effects and the Way Out the author talks about For Nigeria to serve as a fertile ground for economic break through, it must be built on a crime free society. Tanaya & Akancha (2014)

Indian Women at Risk in the Cyber Space: A Conceptual Model of Reasons of Victimization explores the power of technology has influenced relationships on the ground of gender and has also lead to the persecution of women. Sally Stoecker (2011) The Rise in Human Trafficking and the Role of Organized Crime explore the rise in human Trafficking and what to be done to control the crime plus how the organization runs when it undergoes such problems in Russia.

The analyzed literature proves the need of the study on role of social networking sites in women trafficking. This study titled: "Impact of Social Networking Sites in Women Trafficking", helps to find out to how much extent social sites contributing to women trafficking. This study enables scholars and critics to refer and learn the role of social sites in women trafficking.

3. Methodology

3.1. Rationale
This paper, Impact of Social Networking Sites in Women Trafficking is basically taken up to know what the roles of social sites in women trafficking are.

People talk about social sites and link it to incidents happened in past and present. But do they really know how trafficking is done or does social sites matter in this. So to find out what is the truth, the researcher has taken this topic. From the statistics we find that approximately 56,000 women have been victimized in the southern Karnataka. Social networking sites are somewhere held responsible for the crime.

3.2. Objectives
The objectives of this research study are as follows:
- To find out the role of Social networking sites in women trafficking.
- To analyze and interpret the effects of social media networking sites in women trafficking.

2.3. Methodology
Methodology is a series choice: about what information and data to gather, how to analyze the information and data that you gather etc., it is the method you intend to use to collect data. The methods should be described in enough detail for study to be replicated, or at least repeated in a similar way in another situation. (Wikipedia)

Methodology can be broadly divided into Qualitative and Quantitative analysis.

The research methodology intended for this study is Qualitative Analysis.

"Qualitative Research is the systematic study of individuals, groups, phenomena and so on, in an attempt to determine the nature of that which is being studied. Often used to develop insights and develop hypotheses, also called subjective research". (Jensen, 2005)

"Qualitative Research is the means by which human symbolic actions are studied through various contexts in its performance. (Lindlof & Taylor, 2011)

"Quantitative Research is the systematic study of individuals, groups, and phenomenon and so on, in an attempt to determine the compositions and propositions of which is being studied, also called objective research." (Jensen, 2005)

"In depth interview is defined as a fundamental tool for generating empirical knowledge through asking people to talk about certain themes. It looks at the main approaches that have made use of qualitative interviews, observing that they have been preferred, especially where the researcher is aiming to make a detailed description. Attention is paid to the process and interest taken in the interpretations interviewees give of the process itself". (Della Porta, 2014)

"In-depth interviewing is a qualitative research technique that involves conducting intensive individual interviews with a small number of respondents to explore their perspectives on a particular idea, program, or situation. For example, we might ask participants, staff, and other associated with a program about their experiences and expectations related to the program, the thoughts they have concerning program operations, processes, and outcomes, and about any changes they perceive in themselves as a result of their involvement in the program". (Carolyn Boyce, 2004).

"Snowball sampling is a method typically used with unknown or rare populations. Members of these populations have not all been previously identified and are more difficult to locate or contact than known populations. It is more directed and purposeful than many other non-random sampling techniques, such as convenience sampling which focuses only on the most easily identified and reachable members of a population. When carefully conducted, snowball sampling can provide comprehensive (though not generalizable) characterizations of unknown populations". (Spreen, 1992)

"Snowball sampling may be defined as a technique for gathering research through the identification of an initial subject who is used to provide the names of other actors. These actors may themselves open possibilities for an expanding web of contact and inquiry. The strategy has been utilized primarily as a response to overcome the problems associated with understanding and sampling concealed populations such as the deviant and the socially isolated". (Faugier & Sargeant,1997).

The purpose of this research is to go in depth about the role of social networking sites in women trafficking. This research will talk about how the social networking sites actually play a role in trafficking women.

By reviewing the literature review and following the methodology it is possible to carry out this research and arrive at a desired conclusion. This research will help to analyze on how and what means the social networks take part in trading women all over Karnataka.

Results come from the kind of methodology used will give a brief idea about the role of social networking sites in women trafficking which would help the scholars as a reference point. The finding of this research will give justice to researcher's effort.

3.4. Operational Methodology
The various methods used to collect the data and analyze is explained briefly by giving importance to the objectives of this study. This section will also explain the key concepts and the ways in which the researcher went about finding an answer to the research question. RQ 1: Does Social media networking sites plays an important role in women trafficking?
Research can be carried about in two ways: Quantitative Analysis and Qualitative Analysis. Both these methods are extensively used to collect and analyze data for one's research. Potter (1996) defines quantitative research as a method that uses numbers to represent and summarize data while Qualitative research is a method which relies on the interpretation of the researcher, an interpretation that is much closer to the actual communication event.
For the research project, the researcher made use of qualitative research method. The reason is that the research questions called for a deeper analysis of the perception of various individuals of various communities and there can be different ways of analyzing the topic.

3.4.1. Data Collection Method
Qualitative interviewing is one of the main methods for generating data. There are various types of interviews that are made use of for the purpose of data collection. The method used is called as In-Depth Interview.
This type of interview refers to a one on one question and answer session with the research participant. Here the researcher has to find a suitable sample of people who can provide him the data required to answer his/her research questions. This method is considered to highly advantageous to the researcher as it gives the participant the platform to share even some detailed information which he/she would not share in the presence of others, provided they are comfortable with the researcher.
Since the project involved understanding the role of social media networking sites in women trafficking, the researcher would go for in-depth interview so as to get appropriate data and facts for the research. The purpose of the research is to find various ways to track down the culprits involved in women trafficking and the role of social media networking sites in it.

3.4.2. Sampling Method
To do an in-depth interview for the data, the researcher had to select a sample population. To select the sample the use of snowball sampling method was made. This research uses snowball sampling because it uses recommendation to find people with the specific range of skills that has been determined as being useful. This sampling is useful for increasing the number of participants.
The reason to use this technique is that the study involves interviewing 10 people from different places. While doing so, researcher needed to ensure that the 10 research participants represented different aspects like position in the organization, religion, educational qualification etc. which would then reduce the scope for bias in the analysis.
The sample group has been carefully selected and finalized based their cultural and sociological background. The participants include from all the religions, different age group, and various educational and professional qualification.

4. Results
The analysis of the data obtained from various participants from different background who have come across the issues of trafficking. The data has been collected from 10 interviews both men and women and from different religion and background so that there is no bias in the data. All the participants indulged in the interview method are from dignified field. Out of which 2 are journalist (men and women each), 2 are social activist (men and women), 2 doctors (men and women), 2 from NGO (women), 2 from civil rights (men).
Few where phone-in interviews as they were far from the place and found that it is very difficult to connect them to the point as they have lots of data to talk about, it even happened that they jumped from one topic to another. Questions where the same to all the participants but according to their conversation few twisted questions were included as they were not ready to come up with the facts.
According to one participant "Women are meant to be at home and not on the field". He says that women trafficking are the major issue found in different parts of India, mainly in the metropolitan cities where girls spend much of the time in club, parties and deeply influenced by the western culture". As a contrary to the previous comment few participants said that western culture is influenced in al over India that doesn't mean that girls are supposed to sit at home and not get exposed to the changes happening in and around the world, women are leading in every sector.
One Interviewee opinioned by directly blaming women that, "Small skirts, jeans, tight fits are the reason for women trafficking. Girls upload their pictures and accept unknown friend request get into the trap and they are highly influenced by the outer look of the person and that person can be anyone among normal human who are indulged in trading". Arguing to this other participants says that there are almost 23,000 girls, women with no age bars are missing. Investigation was done and found the details on the victims which clarify, almost 46.9 % of the women are married, 20% are new born girl babies, and 30% are youngsters. With this statistics it is clear that age has nothing to do with the crimes happening against women. Thus age has not connected to women trafficking.
Yearly there are thousands of girls who go missing and do not return back. Different NGO's come together to trace the missing, but there are no clues. In spite of having so many technologies it is hard to find the women who went missing. To this statement one of the participants argues that, "earlier women used to sit at home and look after the family and now there is time where family have to go in search of women".

One participant says that, "due to the fast increase in the technology internet has crossed to such an extent that it is 'no more connecting people' but misguiding people, and it is part of crime. Networking sites like facebook has been a platform where people could connect from different place. But now it's more like a give and take business. Most of the girls upload their picture without using privacy setting. By sending photos to unfamiliar people they get into a trap. People just for the sake of money, get in touch with the women, and blackmail her using her photos and then she has no other option left than listening to the person. The women are then sold to different chains".

According to another participant women are trafficked not only for prostitution but also for the organs purposes. In India, there is a report which says that almost 70% of the women are sold for prostitution and 30% are killed for organs. Violence against women is not only found in the external world but in the internal life. The domestic violence is another threat towards women. There are many cases of violence at home where women are beaten up for pleasure. Few women die out of this act, because their body goes so weak that they cannot cooperate with any kind of medication.

According to the participant trading of the women are done within the country. Like the girl from economically backward class is given an offer of good job and taken to the other part of the state for prostitution. Such cases can be found in most of all the states in India. Women are picked from lower classes.

Another participant says that, women go missing irrespective of their social classes and prestige. Even girls from well to do family also go missing. Most of the girls who have left the country for the purpose of education have not returned their home land, 10% of such issues have been registered. Women aged 16 - 28 in the past four years who went on missing was supposed to be 33,000 within Karnataka.

Even though few fortunate women who somehow reach their home, they won't be in a very good condition. Families and societies don't accept them due to which they will be kept in Women health centers. Due to the advanced technology traffickers within the country have been traced down. But the women who were already sold to different countries were hard to find. Even when it comes to social networking sites not only facebook that can be blamed but other sites with the fake job offers could be the hidden reason behind it. Mails offering jobs in foreign companies can easily collect all the information regarding a woman and there are high chances of frauds.

With the hope of earning much more than in India, innocent women tend to accept the job offers from such anonymous and fake companies. Once a woman finds out the fact she will be caught in the hook. Such women are forced to join prostitution by injecting drugs into their bodies.

Such cases can not only be found in internet but other media sources can also be blamed, like newspapers. There can be fake companies who offer jobs and mention only female receptionist required or female accountant required. Traffickers need not to be from far countries, they are inter-connected with the groups in India. They work like a chain within India and Abroad.

A missing girl can come back either as dead body or as terrible condition of not recognizing her own family. Such women are forcefully left for begging, sold to people leaving in different parts of the world or she might go under slavery if she is teen or kept for prostitution. Participant is in a viewpoint that when talking about Women trafficking religion also comes into the picture. A participant says that, "As observed in Southern Karnataka mostly Muslim community is being blamed for trading of Hindu women. Almost 50% Hindu girls elopes with the other religion boys, and when they realize the main reason they reject to convert themselves into Muslim religion. Those women were drugged and taken to Hyderabad, Mumbai or Delhi and sold for huge amount".

Most of the participants said, it is not that social networking sites are to be blamed, because trafficking can be done through contacts as well as through unknown and anonymous people. The example was given by one of the participants is that "two girls of middle age 24 and 20 were pulled while they were walking on the ground way to their home and forcefully lifted and dragged inside the car and taken away. The family went for filing complaint but the police in-charge refuses to take the complaint and tell them to wait for two or three days as girls might come back". In this case the law plays a negligence role in finding the missing girls.

Instead of inquiring about the lost person they ignore the case. There are many such cases were the complaints were not registered ultimately girls were not found forever.

Other participants say that, "dignity and status might also be the reason parents to avoid a police complaint. People in fear of their respect don't come to complain. They might keep quit and mourn for the loss of their girls".

One of the participants, a social activist said that "there is always a quick action against problems of politicians, celebrities and films starts media people. There are actions taken against men for robbery and all the poor jobs they do but when it comes to women India is very slow in providing justice to women. She even compared India with Arab countries where women are treated as diamonds. Even a single man looks or tries to tease her he will be sentenced to death and in India women are always been taught to adjust and compromise. If a woman is raped she has to sit quit or leave the place because of society. If she stands up for herself and complain she will be asked n-number of questions that forces her to kill herself".

She continuous that, "female are sensitive minded, so it is easy to be trap them down. Women from backward classes like Scheduled Cast and Scheduled Tribes are more found missing because they need money and work. Those women, who realize their condition of helplessness, compromise and indulge in such activities for the sake of money".

One participant says that "networking sites are the major reasons for the crimes happening in the world. Technologies such as mobiles and computers have misleading the present generation. Even though there are positive effects because of the technologies, the negative effects are higher and dangerous one. Social sites have become the centre of attention. The real challenge is the identifying the fake and real accounts in social networking sites. The virtual identity could be different from real life identity. People commit crimes with

the fake accounts can be harmful to the society. It is very difficult to trace such accounts with fake information. But at the same time there are few people who have found their soul mates through these sites.

By being neutral to the argument another participant says, "facebook has privacy settings. It is difficult to blame on networking sites because it depends on the person using it. Uploading, accepting request everything depends on the person as far as the password and username is kept private".

Commenting on the legal part of the trafficking all the 10 participants had the opinion that, there has to be harsh and tough law against trafficking. There should be effective laws monitoring the trafficking and other women related crimes especially in the virtual world. Chasing and catching crimes in virtual worlds is not easy as in the physical world. But it is not impossible though. With the advanced technology and software, hacking and tracing criminals has become easy and effective. But the real challenge is the monitoring and controlling of all those laws meant for Cyber and women.

5. Discussion

As mentioned earlier 10 interviews have been taken from different background. In this section a thorough analysis on the data will be shown and arguments will be placed accordingly.

5.1. Internet as Positive or Negative Invention to Society

Internet is taken as positive approach as in day to day life. It has made the human life even simpler than before. Due to this speed in the technology people are gradually getting addicted to the sources which show the growth in the IT sector.

Another participant says that, "it's a gift to the current generation, where people are more advanced in technologies and developing fast in development". Earlier there were no internet and the man labor was more for sending messages and information and it took much of the time. So it's a positive aspect to the change in society.

Some said that due to internet facility there are things getting easier at the same time it's getting worse. For example one participant mentioned that her own kid is addicted so much to internet that he will keep on downloading games and refuses to go out and play which indeed gives health issues at lower age.

Another participant says that internet has made things easy to access but for each and everything we Google instead of using brains. For example puzzles. You have answers in internet and get the answer ready. At the same time spending lots of time in front of internet surfing and playing games may lead to brain damage and harm the fingers.

Internet has brought a drastic change in IT sector. I agree to all the points mentioned but it's very clear that it depends on the parents how they handle their kid. Learning new technology is part of society when it comes to bringing change in oneself. Internet has positive and negative factors but that doesn't really mean that people entirely blame on the technology.

It's the generation were people are having crave for new technologies and gadgets which make their life even simpler and exiting. Due to the demand in the society technologies keep coming up and one of the fastest and growing fields is internet where there are billions of people connecting to each other.

There is lose if it is miss used and it is achievement because it has made an effort to connect people and give a new chance to the people of the society to be part of the development.

5.2. Social Networking Sites as Weapon

Social networking sites like Facebook, Gmail, Yahoo, etc. have a tremendous impact on human nature. One of the interviewee say that "Aj kal ke Baccho ke liye Facebook hi Dusra ghar hai. Jaha dost banathe hai, baathien karthe hai aur faltu ka time waste karthe hai."

Basically he is trying to say that Facebook has become second home for youngsters where they make friends and interact and waste half of the time there. There is no physical interaction or face to face negotiation.

Making friend in social networking sites is a great deal for girls and boys says another participant. Reports have proved that more than 20% of the women get emotionally attached to opposite sex and end up falling in trap. There are women who have committed suicide and most of the cases are young girls who get dumped in fake love.

"Girls are more attracted to publicity of their beauty. They are concerned about how many likes they get no matter who the person is they will accept the request. One sentence: "wow! You are so beautiful" makes few girls feel so special. This is the way conversation starts. Slowly they ask the detail, get close and get number from the person itself. It's very easy to woo a teenage girl", said participant, female doctor.

Social sites have been a place where people can easily find out the location and make friends as mentioned earlier by one participant. Going in depth to it girl aged from 16-22 have become victim to various crime. Targeted girls are either from backward class or from upper middle class and they put into illegal activities.

Social sites have also taken in positive way to spread messages. People use their Facebook account and go through the notifications and the posts. The post related to emergency of blood or the donation of relief funds are posted and tagged to friends so that anyone who is interested get involved and help the one who is in need.

The role of networking sites can majorly be seen in conveying message such as pleading for justice. People add positive or negative comments and share the important post. This actually creates awareness among the people. Most of the NGO's and social media including other media also have their pages on Facebook so that people can go through their work and post. Videos are added of necessary like curfew in some place etc.

Social Networking sites are strong weapon to bring awareness among the people about particular event or getting in touch with their loved one. I totally disagree with one of the participant who says uploading and chatting leads women in trouble. Constitution has given right to each and every citizen freedom of speech and expression. Accordingly, people have the right to chat and upload photos. Every girl in the universe loves to hear something good about her beauty that doesn't mean that Facebook is the only medium through which a girl can be exposed. Particular person has her own account and own privacy setting, She may or may not chat, that decision is entirely left to her.

5.3. Decrease in the Female Population and Issues Related to It
Due to the growth of social sites there is increase in the crime as well. Women trafficking are a complete web based system. Mails offering jobs with good salary are the earlier way of getting detailed address of a woman. Now that the technologies are advanced any person can be tracked down easily and quickly.
Basically these people have smaller groups in every part of the city. It is reported that sometimes women are the reason for trafficking another women. These people are inter-connected and as they get to know that a woman is in need of job they inform the others situated in other parts of the state. The female gets a call for job and hence she is fallen in the trap.
What happen is women from places like Orissa, Haryana are sent to Rajasthan and other states basically dominated states. Either they are forced to marriage or sent to prostitution. Women are taken from one place to another and the population of the existing place comes down.
Women trafficking is purely business because they sell the women and get money in return. They shift the women in different part of the state so that they are not caught.
One of the participant states that as a doctor he had no such clear idea on how the trafficking is done but the demand of prostitution is more in states like Andhra Pradesh were right from the teen to all the age group of women are found. Normal citizen demands for such things like they want teenage girl or middle age women etc., once this is stopped women trafficking can be stopped completely.
It is very difficult to zero down the reason that causes women trafficking. It is a huge cob web. When the investigation goes on there are so many story angles of one minute part of the trafficking that is unbelievable and shocking on how the system works. Over all female population is affected because once they get into prostitution there are very less chance of coming back, even if they come back society will not accept them.
Over all if you see there is decrease in the population at a particular place where the person is taken from. There are chances of women forcefully marring to other man but the chance of getting into prostitution is more. According to the 2011 report women who are put into prostitution is 60.8%.

5.4. Religion in Controversy
Majority of the participants said that religion do play role in women trafficking. Almost all over India, even in Karnataka, there is an existence of different religious groups which come together with NGO's to find the women who are missing and in the last few years its noted that mainly Hindu girls are missing and are not yet back. It is said that Muslims attract Hindu girls by the way they talk and getting into false promises that they will marry and once the girl agrees she is taken to some different place and inject drug into her body and sell her for the sake of money.
Few said its purely business, Hindu girls are easy to get and they are tracked down faster because of the way they dress and entertain themselves. Hindus are more forward than rest of the girls. They are more attracted to western culture and main reason is when they watch a love angle based movies they think that real life is a movie.
Religion is just taken as a source; once they come to know that it's a Hindu girl who is missing, automatically they think that this is the work of Muslim boy. It's not true. Trafficking of women is not based on the cast, culture and race. It's were women herself is indulged in getting other women in this field, were women is sold for illegal activities. Tracking them down is very difficult because they migrate from one state to another.
Dress cannot be the reason for women trafficking because there are women of different age groups, married, bachelor, widow, even senior citizen who fall in such trap. Religion really does matter. It's a business that is taking place.

5.5. Ineffective Laws
Earlier crimes used to exist but people used to hide it because they are more worried about their personal self-respect and dignity. All most all the participants agreed to same point saying that law has to be changed. Once the crime is done there must be proper punishment for it. No matter what the crime is. Women trafficking are still increasing in all the part of the country.
Moral policing are more connected with politicians and higher authority people who bribe them and the case of missing women is not being filed. There are so many cases that can be seen where the family comes to take the help of these people and instead of searching them they either ask for money or are already bribed from the higher authority.

6. Conclusion
The analysis of the data obtained from various participants from different background who have come across the issues of trafficking. The data has been collected from 10 interviews both men and women and from different religion and background so that there is no bias in the data. All the participants indulged in the interview method are from dignified field. Out of which 2 are journalist (men and women each), 2 are social activist (men and women), 2 doctors (men and women), 2 from NGO (women), 2 from civil rights (men).

After the detailed analysis the researcher has come to conclusion that there is a bit of role of social networking sites in women trafficking. As on the growth of the technology they can be caught easily if they use the networking sites. There is little chances of women go missing because of networking sites but maximum chances are there when they are connected. People have eye on you all the time. These people will in search women. Once they find the weakness automatically the person is stuck in the web. There is no chance of coming out from that place once the victim has entered.

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