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TOPIC: HUMAN RIGHTS

Human smuggling must engage Parliament's attention

Plight of Deported Indians

- Many Indians deported from foreign countries face inhumane treatment before being sent back.
- They are often shackled, handcuffed, and publicly humiliated during deportation.
- Some illegal migrants have been **abandoned in dangerous areas**, such as being forced to clear ammunition fields in Iraq.

Growing Problem of Irregular Migration

- Every year, thousands of Indians attempt illegal migration in search of better opportunities.
- Human smugglers actively operate in states such as Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, and Gujarat.
- The illegal migration industry, known as "kabootarbazi," thrives due to:
 - High profits and minimal risks.
 - Lack of strict legal enforcement.
 - No need for skills or investment, making it an easy criminal business.

Horror and Exploitation of Migrants

- Many migrants are **misled by human smugglers**, who promise them a better future abroad.
- Instead, they face extreme dangers and exploitation, including:
 - Suffocation deaths in overcrowded containers.
 - **Drowning** during dangerous sea crossings.
 - Forced labor under inhumane conditions.
- Survivors report **horrifying conditions**, such as:
 - Starvation and dehydration for long periods.



- Being crammed into unsanitary spaces without basic facilities.
- Human smugglers operate with no regard for human life, turning migration into a criminal money-making business.

Criminal Networks and Organized Human Smuggling

- Human smuggling has evolved into a **global criminal enterprise**, often run by **mafia networks**.
- Migrants are sent to conflict zones or illegal labor camps, where they are exploited and abused.
- Since the **profit margins** are high and the risks are low, criminals continue expanding these operations.

Need for Stronger Legal Frameworks

- The Emigration Act, 1983, which governs migration, does not define or criminalize human smuggling.
- Weak legal provisions allow smugglers to escape punishment easily.
- The proposed Emigration (Overseas Mobility Facilitation and Welfare) Bill aims to improve migration policies, but its implementation is uncertain.

Efforts by Punjab and Their Limitations

- Punjab enacted the Punjab Travel Professionals Regulation Act, 2012, to regulate travel agents.
- The law aims to:
 - Monitor travel agents and prevent fraudulent migration practices.
 - Criminalize human smuggling, defining it as the illegal transportation of people abroad in exchange for money.
 - Introduce licensing requirements and impose penalties for violations.
- However, weak enforcement and corruption have limited the law's effectiveness.

Need for a Strong Central Law

- Existing state and national laws are insufficient to curb human smuggling.
- A **comprehensive central law** is necessary to:
 - Strictly regulate migration and prevent human smuggling.



- Provide better enforcement mechanisms and severe penalties.
- Ensure the safety and protection of Indian citizens from exploitation.
- Parliament must **urgently introduce strong legal measures** to combat illegal migration and **safeguard vulnerable migrants**.

Conclusion

- Human smuggling is a **serious humanitarian crisis** that continues to exploit thousands of Indian migrants.
- Weak laws and poor enforcement allow this illegal industry to thrive, putting countless lives at risk.
- A strong and well-implemented national law is essential to curb human smuggling, punish offenders, and protect aspiring migrants.
- Addressing the root causes—lack of employment opportunities, awareness, and strict legal frameworks—is crucial to preventing illegal migration and ensuring safe overseas employment for Indian citizens.

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