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“IMPACT OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING ON GLOBAL ECONOMY”

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ABSTRACT

Because freedom of choice and financial gain are central to productivity, human trafficking impedes national and international economic growth. Within the next 10 years, crime experts expect human trafficking to surpass drug and arms trafficking in terms of prevalence, cost to human well-being, and criminal profit. Loss of function due to human trafficking and modern slavery is a consequence of human vulnerability. When people become vulnerable to exploitation and companies are constantly looking for the cheapest sources of labour, human trafficking generates profits and a market for human trafficking emerges. This article presents an economic model of human trafficking that includes all the known economic factors that influence human trafficking both across national borders and within national borders. We see human trafficking as a monopolistically competitive industry, where traffickers act as intermediaries between vulnerable individuals and employers, offering different products to employers. In the human trafficking market, consumers are employers of labour and products are people. Using a rational choice framework for human trafficking, we examine the social conditions that shape the placement and employment decisions of vulnerable populations that lead to trafficking, the motivations for becoming trafficked, and the decisions of employers of targeted individuals. human trafficking The purpose of this article is to provide a common ground on which policymakers and researchers can work together to reduce human trafficking.

INTRODUCTION

Narratives surrounding human trafficking, particularly the trafficking of women for sex work, use gendered and racialized tropes that result in the obfuscation of women's economic decision-making and a national conspiracy to favour work. The operation of these narratives to understand how they obscure the economics of human trafficking by sensationalizing its sexual and criminal aspects, which in turn allows the state to implement political projects under the guise of benevolent care for women who are victims of human trafficking and/or protection of their own citizens. It treats trafficked women as capable of making decisions about how and what they want to do for oneself. This article explores a more global approach to human

trafficking embodied in the concept of "migration management" - the International Organization for Migration (IOM) framework that now shapes immigration laws and policies affecting human trafficking in the countries. It also explores the inherent limitations of both national and global approaches as an opportunity to explore and migration management function as biopolitical forms of governance that lead to the creation of "species" as a vast governed population. than to start a more active discussion about what human trafficking is and how to fix it. The designation aims to raise awareness of human trafficking and educate the public about the crime's horrific impact on millions of people around the world. Like challenges elsewhere in the country, human trafficking deprives victims of their human rights and physical, emotional and social well-being. Given the criminal, entrepreneurial nature of human trafficking, there are also inherent economic costs to communities when exploitation prevents victims from living dignified and creative lives.

Human trafficking is the second largest illegal industry in the world and the fastest growing criminal enterprise in the world and tragically, the public is often unaware of its existence, allowing it to thrive and creep into our communities.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The main objectives of present research paper is

- To examine the causes and modes of human trafficking
- To analyse the crimes related to human trafficking now a days.
- What are the costs and consequences of human trafficking ?
- What is currently being done to combat this problem?
- To suggest Preventive measures regarding human trafficking.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This article is mostly based on secondary data from Census Handbook, Statistical Abstract State wise and National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB). Census and crime data were analysed for this work. A systematic approach was used in the analysis. Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used in data analysis.

WHAT IS HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

Human trafficking is defined as "transporting, procuring, recruiting, harboring, enticing, enticing, harboring, purchasing, sponsoring, purchasing or procuring another person for the purpose of exploiting another person. In 2019, more than one million cases of human trafficking were identified. Although these numbers seem large, they likely represent a fraction of the actual amount of traffic because data is consistently reported across states.

(A) sex trafficking, if the commercial sex act was obtained through violence, fraud or coercion, or if under 18 years of age were forced to do so; or.

(B) to hire, harbor, transport, offer or procure a person by force, fraud or coercion, such as peonage, indentured servitude or servitude.

The human trafficking industry has only grown with globalization. It targets vulnerable populations affected by poverty, social instability, military coups, environmental disasters, official corruption, and weak (or non-existent) civil rights/protections for women and ethnic minorities. For example, economic vulnerability contributes to millions of child marriages (considered a form of modern slavery) in the world today.

TYPES OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS

The International Criminal Police Organization (Interpol) lists several types of human trafficking/trafficking-

- **FORCED LABOUR**

Most victims of forced labor are from developing countries: they are "lured" into this trap by lies and false promises of real work, but they are forced into slavery and all their documents are confiscated so they cannot escape. Migrant workers are particularly vulnerable here, as many of them already have "secondary" status in the country, making them prime targets for people-trafficking.

- **SEX TRAFFICKING**

Trafficking of women for sexual exploitation constitutes a large part of human trafficking. Sex traffickers force women and children from poor countries to leave their homes in search of a better life, only to be imprisoned by foreign sex workers with no one to protect their human rights. Most often, this type of human trafficking is found in massage parlors. Both labor and sexual exploitation are common in the sex industry. In fact, they often go hand in hand: exotic dancers and adult film actors are often underpaid or not paid at all and experience more sexual abuse.

- **FORCED CRIMINAL ACTIVITIES**

Forced criminal activities trafficking involves victims getting trapped into doing the "dirty work" for criminal organizations, forced to carry out illegal activities such as theft, contraband and fake brand peddling, drug cultivation, forced begging, etc.

- **ORGAN TRAFFICKING**

With vital human organs in short supply for transplantation, criminals exploit the desperation of wealthy patients and poor donors, kidnap people for their organs, provide volunteer donors with inadequate (or no) health conditions and security, and evade all legal health regulations.

THE EFFECTS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING ON THE ECONOMY

Most of the money from human trafficking is untaxed, meaning it does not benefit the community. Fair competition can also be affected by smugglers who invest in legitimate businesses to launder money and hide crimes. Governments must spend resources and millions of dollars to prevent, treat and support victims of human trafficking. This includes, for example, costs related to developing strategies and increasing the empowerment of local leaders to combat and raise awareness of human trafficking. Costs are also borne by the police, who investigate and collect evidence of suspected human trafficking and the apprehension and prosecution of criminals. Then there are the costs of criminal court, prison, probation and other state services. Successfully prosecuting smugglers and confiscating their proceeds and assets can offset some of the costs, but is rarely enough.

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businesses to launder money and hide crimes. Governments must dedicate resources and millions of dollars to the prevention, treatment and support of victims of human trafficking. These include, for example, the costs of developing strategies and empowering local leaders to combat and raise awareness of human trafficking. Costs are also borne by the police, who investigate and collect evidence of suspected human trafficking and the arrest and prosecution of criminals. Then there are the costs of criminal court, prison, probation and other state services. Pursuing smugglers and confiscating their proceeds and assets can offset some of the costs, but it is rarely enough.

HIGH REWARD - LOW RISK DYNAMICS.

Human trafficking generates \$150 billion in illegal profits every year. Despite people's progress in civil rights, slavery is still a very profitable crime because:

- criminals are rarely caught and prosecuted (because unfortunately most people don't know the signs)
- current punishments are too light to fit the crime or deter future ones
- forced illegal labor and sexual exploitation worldwide are unenforceable
- like drugs and many other illegal goods, people can be resold multiple times, making them an "attractive investment" for black market consumers.

All these factors make human trafficking a "low risk/high return" business for organized crime and other underground groups, with net profit margins of more than 70 percent. Of the 150 billion profits, one third comes from forced labor, while the remaining two thirds comes from commercial sexual exploitation (usually of women and children). In addition to their unspeakably unethical and illegal activities, traffickers are robbing their country and the global economy by operating outside the established rules.

BLACK MARKET PROFITS ARE NOT TAXED

Profits from human trafficking cannot stimulate the economy because they flow between criminal organizations and terrorist groups, financing illegal drugs, arms deals and corrupt,

violent regimes. Underground markets of this nature weaken the economy and take currency away from legitimate transactions.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS NEED GOVERNMENT FUNDING HELP

Profits from human trafficking do not stimulate the economy, as they flow between criminal organizations and terrorist groups to finance illegal drugs, arms trade and corrupt violent regimes. Underground markets of this nature weaken the economy and take currency away from legitimate transactions.

In other words, trafficking survivors struggle to reintegrate into society and require taxpayer dollars to stay afloat. And they deserve that support for what they've been through! But the fact remains: these individuals could be fully functioning members of society and contribute to its economy if slavery had not destroyed their psyches and bodies. Preventing, investigating and prosecuting human trafficking, as well as victim support tools, require a significant budget, the most recent amount being \$87 million.

THE ROLE OF THE PRIVATE SECTOR IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING

The private sector is responsible for approximately 70 percent of illegal human exploitation. Industries most vulnerable/culpable for most labor trafficking.

1. Household Chores
2. Agriculture
3. Travel Sales
4. Restaurants And Catering
5. Health And Beauty Services

Sex trafficking is prevalent in the poorly regulated adult entertainment industry, while sex traffickers operate through legitimate sectors such as classified websites, matchmaking and dating services, and hospitality establishments.

THE PRIVATE SECTOR STOP HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Considering how much human trafficking takes place in the private sector, fighting this terrible social problem is not only a "power" but a "duty" both nationally and abroad.

A Businesses have a dual responsibility:

- To take care of their workers: to ensure that they are paid fairly, that they are aware of their human rights and work as they please, and that their suppliers and product lines (domestic and foreign) are not subjected to to forced labor absolutely free from
- Companies should develop a corporate culture that respects the human rights of employees. This is best achieved by adopting principles and best practices such as:
 - Not charging recruitment fees to employees
 - Regular monitoring and auditing of suppliers
 - Adherence to safety and health standards of foreign sources and partners.

Companies are liable for compensation under the Victims of Trafficking Act if it can be proven that they knowingly benefited from actions that they knew or should have recognized as human rights violations. Human trafficking is a despicable crime that has no place as a violation of human rights. in the 21st century and must be fought on all relevant fronts: law enforcement, labor law, corporate responsibility and education. Like all crimes, it is better to prevent them than to deal with their harmful, messy and costly consequences. In the case of human trafficking, this is particularly important because human lives are at risk. As a visible presence in the e-learning space, it participates in the fight against human trafficking by offering a new educational program that defines "human trafficking". in its many manifestations, and educates employees and management to take preventive measures, recognize surrounding "red flags" of human trafficking, and report their findings to the appropriate authorities.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IS PROFITABLE INDUSTRY

There are several reasons why human trafficking is such a lucrative crime and is becoming increasingly common. Criminal groups can often operate comfortably because there is:

- Global problem of not knowing the signs of human trafficking Low risk of punishment compared to very high profits.

- Global demand for illegal labor and prostitution. This means that smugglers can expect to make a lot of money without fear of legal consequences.
- It is shocking how few criminals are prosecuted and punished for their crimes. In addition, they have the ability to sell people multiple times, while products such as medicine can only be sold once. This is called the high-yield, low-risk dynamic.
- More than a third of the \$150 billion in profits from human trafficking each year comes from forced labor, with the remaining two-thirds from commercial sexual exploitation.
- Each sexually abused victim can earn an average of \$21,800.

ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN

- The following are some of the many actions that can be taken to combat the factors that contribute to human trafficking:
 - Learn about the warning signs of human trafficking.
 - If you think someone is a victim, call the 24-hour hotline.
 - Lobby for legislation that strengthens penalties for traffickers and protects victims.
 - To understand how shopping habits can increase the demand for forced labor.
 - Organize a fundraiser and donate the proceeds to an anti-trafficking organization.

CAUSES AND CONDITIONS OF TRAFFICKING IN INDIA

Human trafficking is influenced by several factors, especially trafficking in women and children. Trafficking in women and children can be divided into two categories: push and pull factors. The driving factors are: poor socio-economic conditions of many families, poverty with frequent almost annual natural disasters such as floods, which lead to real poverty for some, lack of education, skills and income opportunities for women (and their assets).). family members) in rural areas, ignorance of the activities of human traffickers, pressure to collect money for dowry, which leads to sending daughters to distant places, dysfunctional family life, domestic violence against women, low status of girls, etc. Case studies show that extreme poverty and other causes of deprivation not only force people to fall prey to traffickers, but also create an incentive to engage in trafficking. Often, prostitutes who have no way out of an exploitative environment gradually form close ties with traffickers and follow in their footsteps.

The pull factors are: lucrative job offers in big cities, easy money, promise of better pay and a comfortable life from traffickers and agents, demand for marriages of young girls in other places, demand for low wages and underage work, increasing demand for adoption of young children, increasing demand for women in the rapidly growing sex industry, the demand for young girls in areas of military concentration, such as recently in Indian Kashmir, the demand for young girls for sexual exploitation. the misconception that physical intimacy with young girls reduces men's chances of contracting HIV/AIDS, or the myth that sex with a virgin can cure HIV/AIDS and impotence. Rampant female feticide in the northern states of Haryana and Punjab has also fueled domestic human trafficking. With a shortage of women and a low female-to-male ratio, these states have become fertile ground for traffickers to operate. Traffickers procure girls from distant states like Assam and Orissa; trick their families into believing they are destined for marriage, but then drive them into prostitution.

India is also experiencing rapid changes in economic, political, demographic and employment trends as a result of globalization, increasing demand for cheap labor and strong population growth in the region is encouraging legal or illegal immigration. Migration of young girls and women from Bangladesh and Nepal to brothels in India is common. These women and girls continue to move to the Middle East and other destinations. In difficult times, it starts with illegal migration and ends with human trafficking. Such migration takes place against the background of demand and supply in the sending and receiving countries. The supply side refers to structural inequality, poverty, illiteracy and lack of livelihood opportunities, while the demand side comes from the destination's need for cheap labour. Usually, people from the poorest countries like Bangladesh and Nepal are at risk of exploitation and are transported to neighboring India. An Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) evaluation study on sexually exploited children and youth shows that certain young girls from rural areas of Bangladesh, India and Nepal are trafficked into marriage and then sold into prostitution in South Asia.

Also, the biggest problem for poor families in India is the limited ability of members to communicate outside their residence. Many of them are illiterate unable to read or write. So they depend on others to send letters or make phone calls to their relatives. Often, law enforcement agencies do not support victims. It has often been argued that the police harass

more victims than criminals. All these restrictions not only make socially and economically weaker sections of society vulnerable to human trafficking, but also explain why human trafficking is again so common in our society. In addition to the increased demand for cheap labor in the manufacturing sector, globalization has played a major role in the growth of the tourism and entertainment industry worldwide. As a result, sex-related professions such as sex tourism grew rapidly. At the same time, the increasing migration of men to urban areas and the stressful working conditions of workers in the business process outsourcing (BPO) sector have also increased the demand for commercial sex in cities. Our experience also shows that human trafficking is closely related to child marriage. Child marriage is one of the easiest ways traffickers use to send young girls from one place to another. Single women are stigmatized in the traditional village community. Failure to arrange a daughter's marriage brings shame and honor to the parents. In this situation, when traffickers approach poor families with marriage proposals (sometimes averaging 1,000 to 5,000 rupees in cash less dowry), parents find it difficult to refuse the offer. After marriage, the girls sold and continued to sell until they reached their final destination. In addition to child marriage, other forms of human trafficking include fake marriages, fake recruitment, kidnapping and abduction of children, transportation of children with the consent of a guardian, adoption of children, exploitation of poor families for jobs and better living conditions in cities.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS RELATED TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN INDIA

- A: Human or human trafficking is prohibited under Article 23(1) of the Constitution of India
- The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA) is paramount to prevent commercial sex trafficking and exploitation
- The Penal Code (Amendment) Act, 2013 came into force by replacing Section 370 of the Indian Penal Code with Sections 370 and 370A of the IPC, which contain comprehensive measures to combat the menace of human trafficking, including child trafficking, exploitation form, including physical abuse or any form of sexual abuse, slavery, servitude or forced removal of organs.
- The Protection of Children from Sexual Offenses Act (POCSO), 2012, which came into effect on 14 November 2012, is a special law that protects children from sexual abuse

and exploitation. It provides precise definitions of different forms of sexual abuse, including penetrating and non-penetrative sexual violence, sexual harassment.

- There are other specific laws related to trafficking in women and children. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, System of Forced Labor (Prohibition) Act, 1976, Child Labor (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, except certain sections of IPC, viz. Sections 372 and 372 with girls who sell and buy for prostitution. State governments have also made specific laws to address this problem. (eg Punjab Prevention of Trafficking in Persons Act, 2012).

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HAS TAKEN MEASURES TO PREVENT AND COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

To combat the menace of human trafficking, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Government of India have taken several measures such as:

1. Administrative Measures
2. Interventions

Anti-Trafficking Unit (ATC: Anti-Trafficking Unit Cell was established under the Ministry of Internal Affairs (SMS) (2006 . in UT department) to be a contact point for information on various decisions and monitoring of the anti-trafficking activities of the state governments In coordination meetings the nodal officers of the anti- smuggling machinery, the MHA has issued the following comprehensive advisory to all states/UTs:

- Advisory on human trafficking crimes 9/9/2009
- Advisory on crimes against children , 14 July 2010.
- Advice on missing children, dated 31 January 2012.
- Advice on preventing and combating cybercrime against children, 4 January 2012.
- Advice on human trafficking as an organized crime, dated 30- a of April 2012.
- Advice on prevention of human trafficking and how to combat it in India - meet foreigners, 1 May 2012.SOP deals with child labor trafficking on 12 August 2013.MHA Web Portal
- Advisory on Combating Human Trafficking, 5 May 2014.23.07.2015
- Advisory on Merger of SSB and BSF into Crime Commissions.

SOP is available on MHA's anti-trafficking web portal at www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in. Ministry of Home Affairs : The Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds to set up anti-smuggling units in 270 districts of the country under the comprehensive scheme 'Strengthening Anti-Smuggling Law Enforcement in India through Training and Capacity Building'. Capacity Building: Various Training of Trainers (TOT) workshops on “Combating Human Trafficking for Police and Prosecutors at the Regional Level” will be organized to build the capacity and awareness of law enforcement agencies. State and district level was held all over the country.

LEGAL COLLOQUIA

Legal colloquia on human trafficking are organized at the Supreme Court to train and educate judges in cases. The aim is to make judicial authorities aware of various problems related to human trafficking and to ensure the speed of judicial processes. So far 11 legal colloquia have been held in Chandigarh, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh, Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand and Odisha..

INDIA HAS IMPLEMENTED INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

A UNITED NATIONS CONVENTION

India has ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNCTOC), one of whose protocols is to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children. Various measures were implemented to implement the Convention, and according to the protocol, the "Criminal Law Amendment Act 2013" was issued, in which human trafficking is defined separately.

SAARC CONVENTION

India has ratified the SAARC Convention on Suppression of Trafficking in Women and Children and Combating Prostitution. A regional working group was formed to implement the SAARC Congress. Five regional working groups have been held so far. The fifth meeting was held in Paro, Bhutan on April 11-12, 2013. According to the proposal of the fifth meeting, a study tour was organized for SAARC member states on April 18-22. in November 2013, to learn from experience, anti-trafficking units (AHTU) were established in different regions of the country. Representatives from Sri Lanka, Bhutan and Afghanistan participated in the study tour.

BILATERAL MECHANISM

To address cross-border human trafficking and address various issues related to prevention of human trafficking, identification and repatriation of victims and to make the India-Bangladesh process expeditious and victim-friendly between India and Bangladesh. was founded So far there have been five working groups between India and Bangladesh. The fifth meeting took place 17-18 August 2015 in Dhaka, Bangladesh. A Memorandum of Understanding between India and Bangladesh on bilateral cooperation to prevent trafficking of women and children and to rescue, return, rehabilitate and reintegrate victims of trafficking was signed in June 2015.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICY

- Implementation of measures to increase the level of social protection and create job opportunities.
- Implementation of appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women in working life to ensure the right to equal pay for the same work and the right to equality in work opportunities based on gender equality.
- Develop programs that provide livelihood opportunities and include basic education, literacy, communication and other skills and reduce barriers to entrepreneurship.
- Promote gender sensitization and education on equal and respectful relations between the sexes, which prevent violence against women.
- Ensure policies that enable women to have equal access and control over economic and financial resources.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

Through the introduction or strengthening of legislation, appropriate enforcement measures, non-corrupt officials, educational, social, cultural or other measures and, if appropriate, criminal legislation, including through bilateral and multilateral cooperation, to curb demands that promote all forms of exploitation especially women and children and this leads to human trafficking.

CONCLUSION

Human trafficking for sexual exploitation is becoming an increasingly common problem worldwide. Human trafficking is a huge industry that has been recognized as the fastest growing crime in the world. This section highlights the international and Indian legal definitions of slave labour, child labor and sex trafficking used in the report. Cases involving many forms of modern slavery have been registered under criminal laws. Human trafficking can have several different parts, which can include sex trafficking, labor trafficking, and organ trafficking. Sex trafficking is human trafficking for the purpose of prostitution. Labor trafficking is when someone is taken into work that is not sexual. Traffickers are motivated by high profit and low risk due to weak law enforcement and few prosecutions. To combat human trafficking, it is necessary to continue to prosecute and punish criminals, as well as introduce legal measures to confiscate the assets and profits of traffickers. Human trafficking endangers the human dignity and security of trafficked persons and seriously violates their human rights. The Indian constitution guarantees equal rights for men and women, but in terms of practical implementation, this is often just rhetoric. In order to fight human trafficking and thereby protect the human rights of vulnerable people, the government has a strong political will to implement anti-trafficking mandates. So it can be said that any crime that can be used as a business at some point becomes a serious social evil like human trafficking. The problem is still in our hands and must be solved if we consciously take strong action and rigorously formulate and implement policies. If one does not act in time, it will be too late in a very short time, but too late.

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