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## CHILD EXPLOITATION IN TOURISM: INDIA'S DARK PARADOX OF PROGRESS

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**Vidya Selvamony\***

Babusahib Palya, Kalyan Nagar.

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**\*Corresponding Author: Vidya Selvamony**

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Email Id: [vidya.se@cmr.edu.in](mailto:vidya.se@cmr.edu.in)

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### INTRODUCTION

Tourism is often celebrated as a driver of economic growth, cultural exchange, and global connectivity. In India, it is no exception—tourism contributes significantly to the nation's GDP,[2] and employment landscape. However, what lies beneath the surface of exotic destinations and cultural showcases is a disturbing and under-acknowledged reality: the sexual and economic exploitation of children in the tourism sector. Despite constitutional protections, legal frameworks, and a growing international discourse on child rights, India remains a troubling hotspot for child exploitation linked to tourism.

### Tourism: A Boon and a Curse

India's tourism boom, particularly after the COVID-19 pandemic, has painted a picture of national pride. With over 6.4 million tourists visiting in 2022 alone, the country climbed to 54th place in the Global Travel and Tourism Development Index. Yet, this *rapid* expansion has brought with it a darker underbelly: increased vulnerability and exploitation of children, especially in destinations popular among domestic and international tourists.[3]

Children from economically distressed backgrounds are pulled into this industry, often under the illusion of employment, but in reality, they are subjected to labour, abuse, and exploitation in hotels, restaurants, street markets, and in more egregious instances, sexual servitude. These children become invisible workers and victims in a billion dollar industry that should have been a symbol of growth, not degradation.[4]

### The Hypocrisy of Legal Frameworks

India possesses an extensive legal framework for the protection of children: the Constitution, the Indian Penal Code now The Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023, the Protection of Children

from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, and international treaties such as the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child. Despite this, enforcement remains a chronic issue. The disconnect between the laws and their implementation creates a thriving environment for repeat offenders and trafficking networks. For every law on paper, there seems to be a loophole in practice.

Why does enforcement fail?[5] The reasons are multifaceted bureaucratic inertia, corruption, underreporting, and societal denial. Law enforcement agencies are often either ill-equipped or complicit, and a culture of victim-blaming—especially in cases involving girls—worsens the plight of these children. The state's apathy, coupled with institutional silos, fosters a climate where crimes against children flourish silently.

### **Understanding the Exploitation Mechanism**

The tourism industry presents several avenues for child exploitation:

- 1. Labour Exploitation:** Children work as hotel staff, porters, souvenir sellers, and cleaners. Many of these jobs are informal and hidden from public scrutiny.
- 2. Sexual Exploitation:** Known as "Child Sex Tourism" or more accurately "Sexual Exploitation of Children in Travel and Tourism (SECTT)," this form of abuse involves tourists engaging in sexual acts with children, often facilitated through a network of intermediaries including taxi drivers, hotel staff, and even family members.
- 3. Digital Exploitation:** With the rise of internet access, children are increasingly lured via social media platforms, often under the guise of modelling or employment opportunities.

These children often suffer from lifelong trauma—physical, psychological, and social. They are denied education, stripped of their dignity, and robbed of their childhood. The implications are generational, as exploited children often grow into adults incapable of providing stable environments for the next generation.

### **The Role of Globalization and Societal Norms**

The normalization of sexual violence and commodification of human bodies, especially in economically backward regions, is not incidental—it is systemic. Globalization has not only made travel easier but has also anonymized predators who exploit children in foreign lands under the illusion of impunity.

Societal attitudes exacerbate this issue. Poverty is often used to justify child labour. Cultural tolerance of child work, familial pressures, and normalization of foreign contact as aspirational all feed into the machinery of exploitation. In this regard, the industry and society act as silent enablers.

### **The Research Gaps and Policy Vacuum**

Despite its gravity, SECTT is under-researched in India. Available data lumps child abuse into general categories, making it difficult to isolate tourism-related exploitation. Studies disproportionately focus on foreign offenders, ignoring the growing trend of domestic tourists involved in such crimes.

There is little research on

- Domestic versus foreign tourist-related exploitation.
- The intersection of child labour, pornography, and trafficking within the tourism ecosystem.
- Institutional and inter-departmental responses.
- Gaps in redressal and rehabilitation mechanisms.

This vacuum of data and research is not just an academic problem—it's a policy problem. Without evidence, there is no pressure for legislative or administrative overhaul.[6]

### **Who Are the Offenders—and Who Are the Victims?**

Offenders span socio-economic classes. While the stereotypical image is that of a foreign middle-aged male, new trends show younger domestic tourists, businessmen, and even expatriates involved. There are two primary offender categories:

- **Preferential Offenders:** Those who specifically seek out children.
- **Situational Offenders:** Those who exploit an opportunity that presents itself while traveling.

Victims, on the other hand, are almost always vulnerable. Whether it is a child from a marginalized community, a runaway, an orphan, or someone trafficked under false pretences, the profile is disturbingly consistent—poor, powerless, and invisible.

### **The Industry's Complicity and Responsibility**

The travel and tourism industry cannot wash its hands of this problem. Hotels, travel agencies, transport companies, and even NGOs have roles to play—some enabling, some preventive. The hospitality industry in particular has been found complicit by offering logistical support to traffickers or turning a blind eye to suspicious activities.[7]

What the industry needs is not just regulation, but moral accountability. Codes of conduct, training for staff, real-time monitoring, and strict blacklisting mechanisms can go a long way in curbing this menace. But these cannot remain tokenistic—they must be enforced, reviewed, and updated regularly.

### **The Way Forward: Reforms, Not Rhetoric**

To address the exploitation of children in tourism, India must embrace a multi-stakeholder, rights-based approach. This involves:

- 1. Legal Reforms:** Updating laws to specifically address SECTT, ensuring extraterritorial jurisdiction for Indian offenders abroad and foreign offenders in India.
- 2. Enforcement and Training:** Specialized task forces, better training for law enforcement, and inter-agency cooperation are crucial.
- 3. Public Awareness:** Society must be sensitized. Campaigns targeting tourists and communities can help change attitudes and encourage reporting.
- 4. Corporate Accountability:** The tourism industry must adopt zero-tolerance policies and collaborate with NGOs and law enforcement.
- 5. Support Systems for Victims:** Rehabilitation must go beyond rescue—it should include education, psychological care, and reintegration.

### **Conclusion: The Moral Test of a Nation**

The treatment of its most vulnerable citizens, its children is the truest reflection of a nation's moral compass. India's image as a global tourist destination is hollow if it stands on the broken backs of exploited children. The exploitation of children in tourism is not merely a legal issue or a policy challenge it is a moral crisis. It is time we stop romanticizing tourism growth without interrogating its human costs. The exploitation of children is the ugliest paradox of progress, and it must end through courage, accountability, and reform.

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