

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Project submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the Degree of

BACHELOR OF TECHNOLOGY in COMPUTER SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

By

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DECLARATION STATEMENT

I hereby declare that the research work reported in the six month course is entitled "HUMAN TRAFFICKING" in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the award of Degree for Bachelor of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering at Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, Punjab is an authentic work carried out under supervision of my research supervisor Mr. Ravinder Singh. I have not submitted this work elsewhere for any degree or diploma.

I understand that the work presented herewith is in direct compliance with Lovely Professional University's Policy on plagiarism, intellectual property rights, and highest standards of moral and ethical conduct. Therefore, to the best of my knowledge, the content of this dissertation represents authentic and honest research effort conducted, in its entirety, by me. I am fully responsible for the contents of my project work.

Signature of Candidate

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SUPERVISOR'S CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the work reported in the Project entitled “**HUMAN TRAFFICKING**”, submitted by **Shaily Bajpai** at **Lovely Professional University, Phagwara, India** is a bonafide record of her original work carried out under my supervision. This work has not been submitted elsewhere for any other degree.

Signature of Supervisor

Ravinder Singh

Date:

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ABSTRACT

Human Trafficking is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon and requires multidisciplinary approach. Any analysis of the root causes of human trafficking must take into account factors that are specific to India, its socio-economic conditions and its Poverty levels Human trafficking is a violation of human rights and any strategy to eliminate trafficking should be framed within a human-rights perspective by placing the victim at the centre. A focus that is primarily directed to the prosecution of traffickers has the potential to ignore or minimize the human rights of those who have been trafficked by failing to adequately protect the trafficked women. The key feature of the present research lies in its study not only of the affected women but also of the courts, police stations and complaints/FIRs regarding related crimes. For easy translation of the recommendations, the concerns have been concretized into formulating policies and programmes. No other report has so extensively in such a comprehensive manner made recommendations for protection, prevention and prosecution simultaneously and also suggested amendments in the Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act 1956.

Human trafficking is a booming international trade, making billions of dollars at the expense of millions of victims, many of them are young girls and children, who are robbed of their dignity and freedom. Although most of us have never witnessed this crime, it happens every day all around the world. Criminals profit while satisfying consumer demand. Victims are coerced to do what others would never freely do and they are paid virtually nothing for their pains. In a perverse commercialization of humanity, they are used like products and then thrown away. Gender discrimination further aggravates human trafficking.

The objectives of this research paper is to understand the problem and perspective of Human Trafficking, and attempt to analyze It's Impact on Society, Preventive Measures, Legal Aspects for Human Trafficking in India, Role of Judiciary and also Awareness.

INTRODUCTION

According to the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), human trafficking is the act of gathering, moving, receiving, or keeping human beings by threat, force, coercion, or deception, for exploitative purposes. This includes “the exploitation of prostitution of other or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.” This definition has only been in place since 2000.

Human trafficking which is for the purposes of sexual exploitation is becoming an increasingly prevalent issue around the world. Trafficking is a huge industry which has been identified as the fastest growing criminal industry in the world. Statistics state that at least thirty million people are victims of slavery and human trafficking today. Every year thousands of men, woman, and children fall into the hands of traffickers. This can even happen even in their own country, considering every country in the world is affected by human trafficking.

Human trafficking can include several different components which can include sex trafficking, labor trafficking, and organ trafficking. Sex trafficking is human trafficking into prostitution. Labor trafficking is when someone is trafficked into work that is non-sexual. Examples can include a man trafficked into farm work, or a woman trafficked into a servant. Lastly, organ trafficking is when people are trafficked so their organs can be sold to be used into transplants. People can be forced into this trafficking by many means such as physical force being used upon them, or false promises made by traffickers. Examples of promises may include false job opportunities, or marriages in foreign countries. To prove that human trafficking is still happening around the world.

It's hard to imagine that a world which talks about love, peace and brotherhood amongst fellow human beings has a dark secret staring and mocking at its true reality. India is listed in the Tier II list of the UN which includes countries which have failed to combat human trafficking. The concept of trafficking denotes a trade in something that should not be traded in.

SCOPE OF STUDY

In 1956, India initiated the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, which persecutes the third parties involved in trafficking. These activities included running brothels, living on earnings from sex work, capturing and imprisoning people into prostitution, etc. It can be argued, however, that this Act failed to protect the women who may have been forced into prostitution. Many of the arrests that were made were for sex workers due to soliciting, and they ultimately lost everything. Furthermore, many were forced from brothels into more dangerous areas. Although this Act made an effort to control trafficking, it was clear that it needed to be reformed ("Sex"). In India, as far the types of commercial sexual exploitation is concerned, it includes forced prostitution, socially and religiously sanctioned forms of prostitution, sex tourism, pronography, paedophilia, massage parlours, bartending etc. The trafficking for labour activities is taken for the benefits in the industries when children are employed and exploited in number of trades, bonded labour, domestic work, agriculture labour, construction, carpet industry, garment industry, aquaculture etc. Moreover, trafficking for illegal activities have begging, human organ trade, drug peddling and smuggling, mock adoption, false marriage/ bride trafficking etc in the loop.

India is widely regarded as a destination country for trafficking in persons, yet the exact number of human trafficking victims within the India has remained largely undetermined since passage of the Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act 1956. Initial estimates cited in the ITA suggested that approximately 50,000 individuals are trafficked into India each year. The shifting figures call into question the reliability of estimates and have potential consequences for the availability of resources to prevent human trafficking, prosecute traffickers, and protect and serve victims of this crime.

Due to the covert nature of the crime, accurate statistics on the nature, prevalence, and geography of human trafficking are difficult to calculate. Trafficking victims are closely guarded by their captors, many victims lack accurate immigration documentation, trafficked domestic servants remain “invisible” in private homes, and private businesses often act as a “front” for a back-end trafficking operation, which make human trafficking a particularly difficult crime to identify and count. A method to obtain valid and reliable estimates of this inherently hidden problem is critical for planning and assessing national and international interdiction and prevention initiatives.

OBJECTIVES:

1. HISTORY OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING (ORIGIN)

- **The African Slave:**

Following the above definition, the earliest form of global human trafficking began with the African slave trade. Since the American and European continents were involved as buyers, and the different African groups were both items of trade and middlemen, it is the first known international flow of human trafficking.

- **White Slavery:**

After the cessation of the African slave trade, “white slavery” came into light. A general definition of white slavery would be the “procurement—by use of force, deceit, or drugs—of a white woman or girl against her will for prostitution.” The African slave trade was a fitting starting point for the case against white slavery.

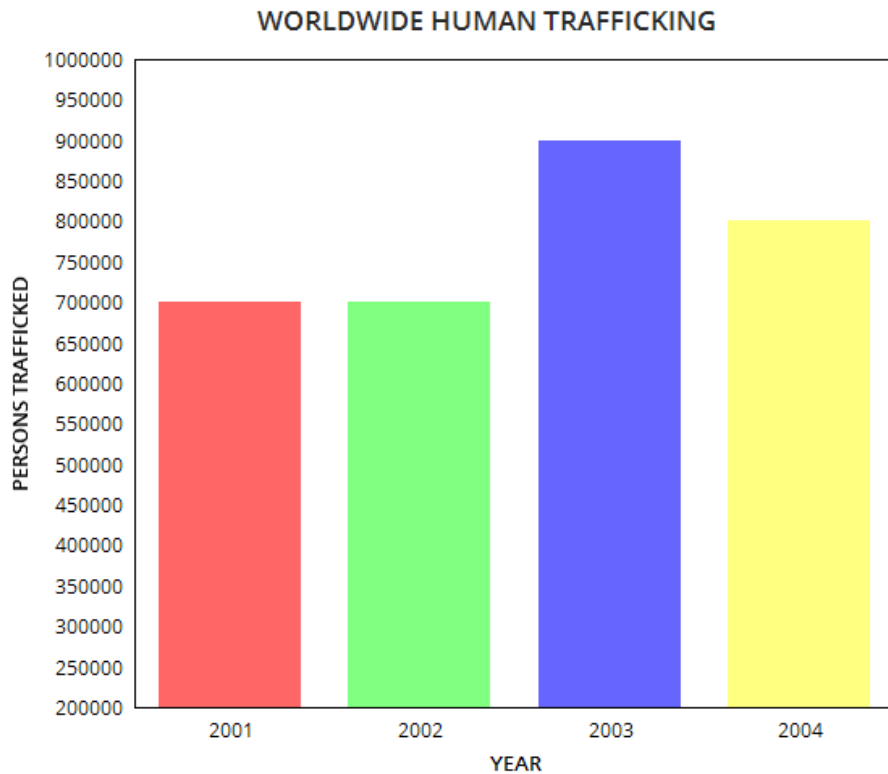
- **World War I And Trafficking Of Women And Children:**

The crisis of the First World War drew attention from the efforts against white slavery, as the war and the rebuilding of Europe played out. However, out of the First World War arose the first international organization of nations: the League of Nations. This was the first time that agreements could be made within a set organization, with more pressure to comply.

The mandates given to the various Allied Powers over nations in Africa and the Middle East brought attention to the international trafficking in all women, not simply white women; and additionally in children, both male and female.

- **Modern Human Trafficking:**

The history of human trafficking shows how long it took for its various forms to be recognized. At the moment, there are at the very least 510 known trafficking flows all over the world. In recent years, forced labor migration has been increasing, decreasing the share of trafficking for sexual exploitation. But it hasn't stopped the sexual purpose trafficking in an effective manner.



2. BRIEF DETAIL OF CAUSES

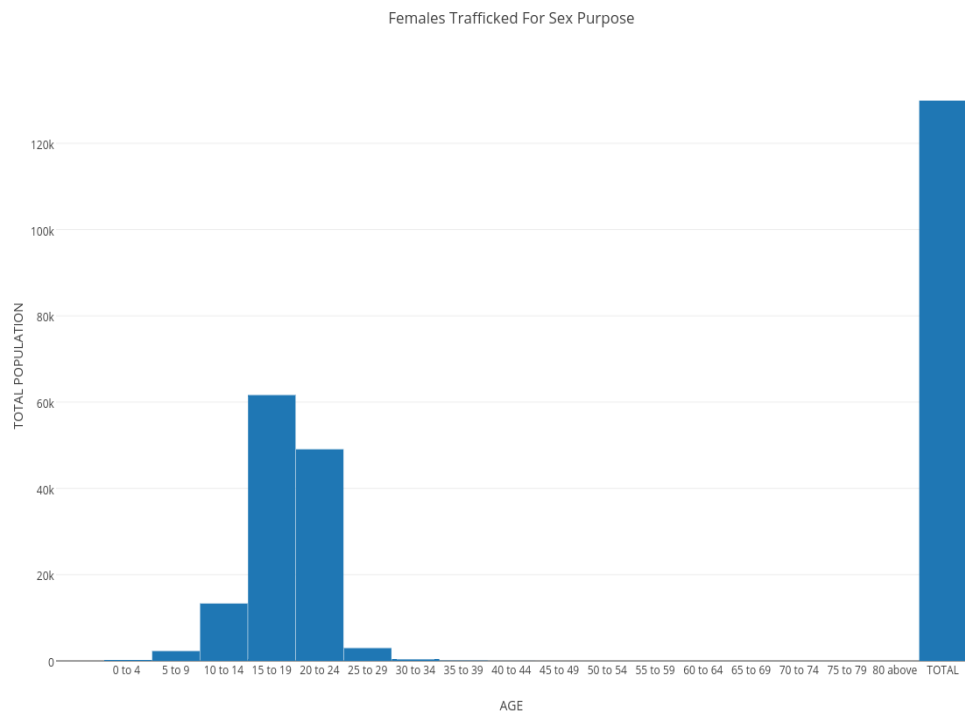
Traffickers prey on people with promises of higher incomes to improve economic situations, support parents and families in villages, and escape from war and conflict.

Women and children are the key target group because of their marginalization in many societies and their limited economic resources. Other key target groups include:

- people from impoverished and low income households
- ethnic minorities, indigenous people, hill tribes, refugees, and illegal migrants
- people with low levels of education
- young girls running away from home

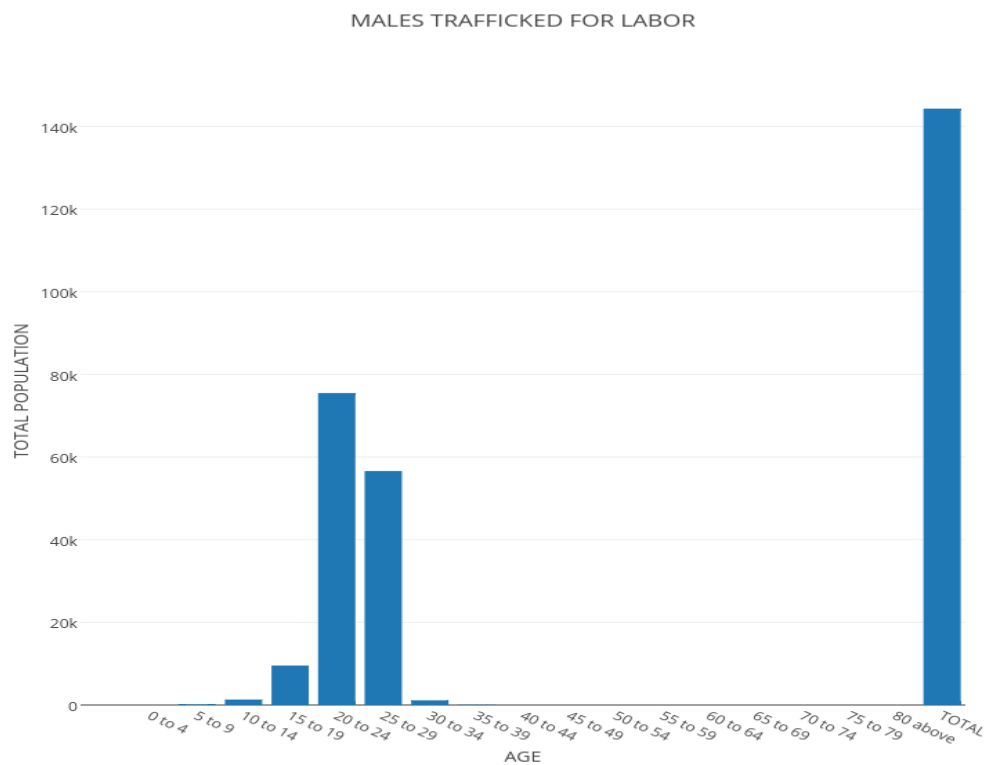
2.1. SOCIAL CAUSES:

- Gender inequality – feminization of poverty, unpaid care work, gender-based wage gaps
- Violence against women and girls – armed conflict, crisis and instability, natural disasters
- Denial of women's rights to – education, health, participation, credit, skills, land/property, and productive assets
- Multiple forms of discrimination – in public, economic; political, and private spheres, especially child marriage, caste systems, racism



2.2.ECONOMICAL CAUSES:

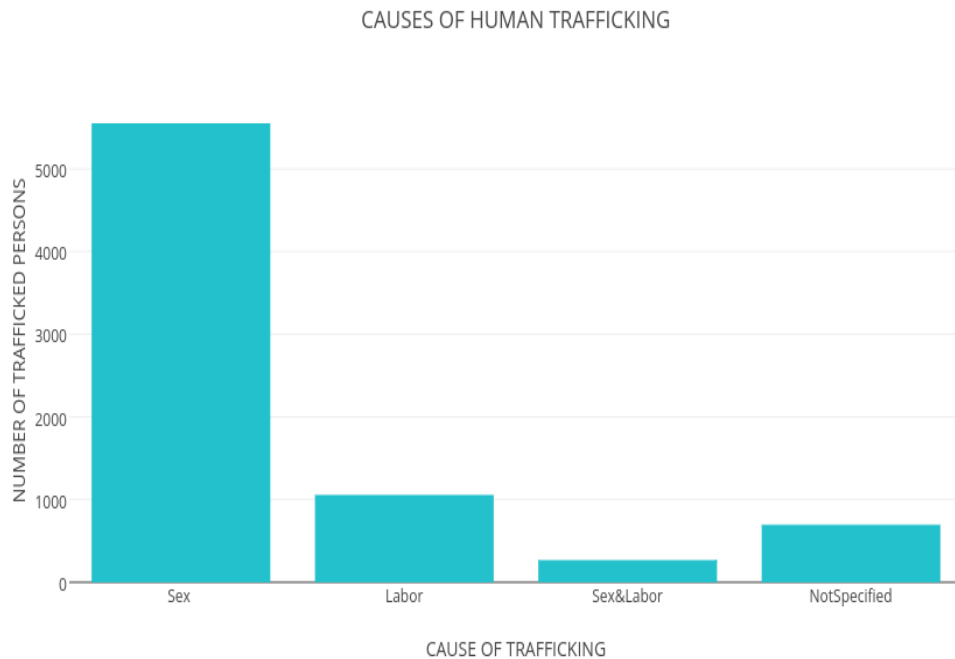
- Ready markets and demand for cheap goods
- Increasing demand for cheap and exploitable laborers in the construction, agricultural and industrial sectors and to produce consumer-demanded goods
- Expenses of providing required benefits to regularly employ workers



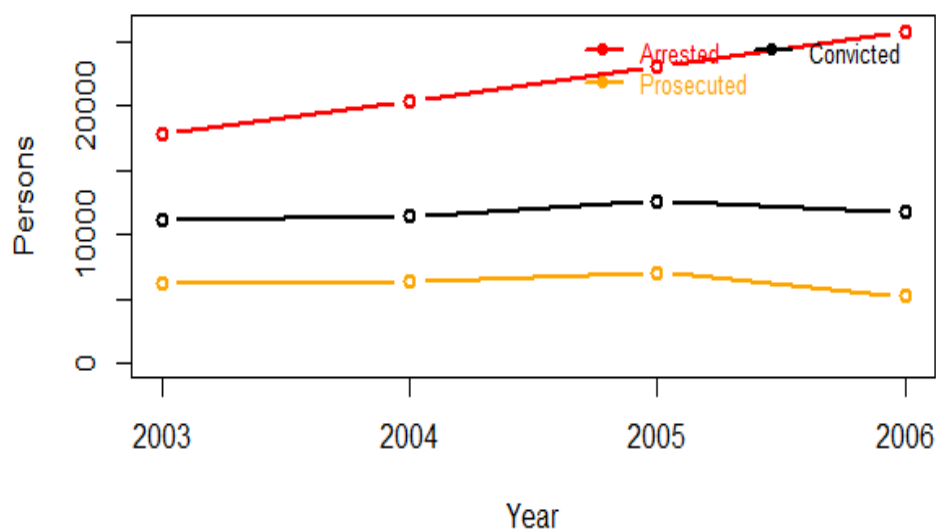
3.Categories of Human Trafficking Based on Age and Sex

There are majorly two categories for human trafficking:

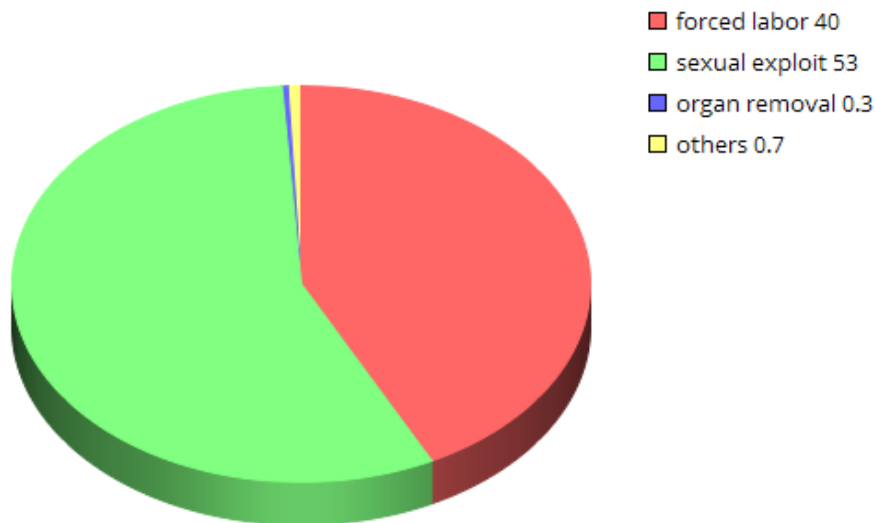
- 1.forced labor
- 2.prostitution



Arrest, Prosecution and conviction under ITPA 1956 (2003-2006)



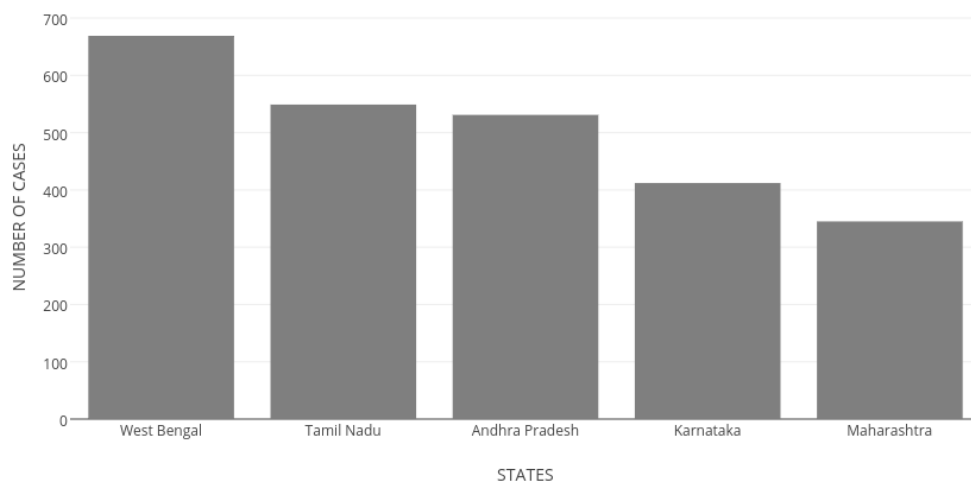
BASED ON CATEGORY OF EXPLOITATION



4.Geographical Analysis of Human Trafficking in Indian States

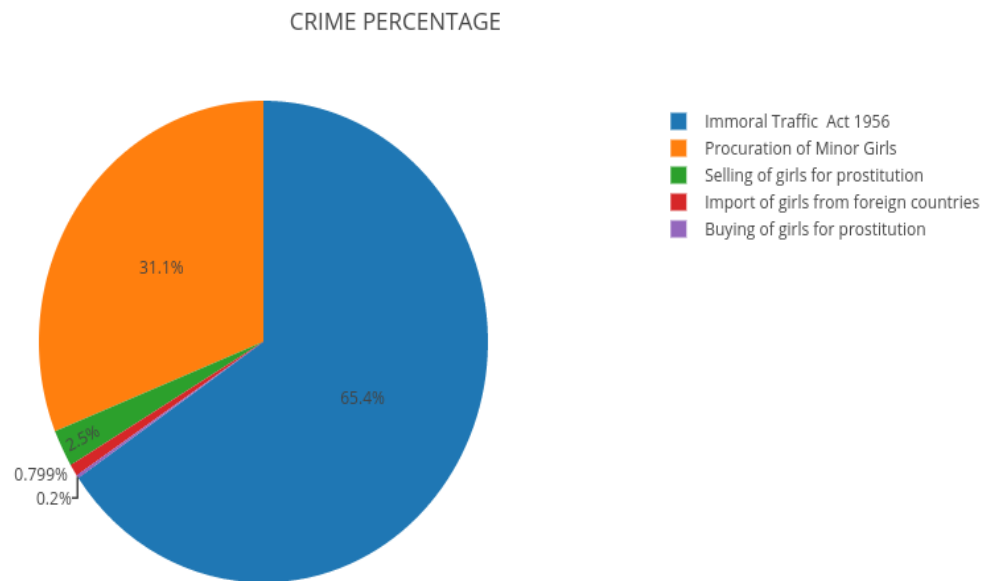
West Bengal is the hub of human trafficking in India. It had the maximum human trafficking cases (669) amongst all states in India in 2013, followed by Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra. Clearly, human trafficking is increasing enormously day by day. More worrying is the fact that minor girls are being trafficked increasingly. India needs to urgently strengthen its laws to protect its girls.

TOP 5 STATES OF INDIA FOR HUMAN TRAFFICKING

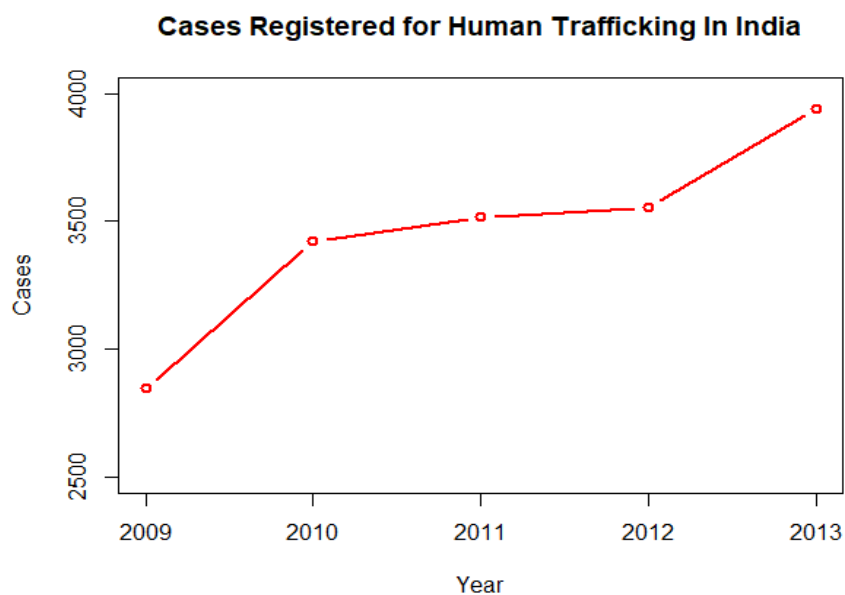


4.1. ANALYSIS BASED ON CAUSES AND CATEGORIES (Girls)

Looking at the crime trends over the past five years presents an extremely worrying picture. It discloses that the cases under Sec 366-A have surged dramatically by 416% over five years, from 237 in 2009 to 1224 in 2013, which means that minor girls are becoming increasingly vulnerable.



4.2. INCREASE/DECREASE IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN INDIA



5.RESULTANT ANALYSIS

5.1.NCRB Analysis:

As per data from National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the number of registered human trafficking cases has increased by 38.3% over five years from 2,848 in 2009 to 3,940 in 2013. The conviction rate for such cases has declined 45%, from 1,279 in 2009 to 702 in 2013.

The data further reveals that in 2013, maximum crimes (65.5%) were registered under the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1956 whereas Procurement of Minor Girls (Sec 366-A) accounted for 31.1% of the crimes.

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5.2.AWARENESS STEPS:

Strengthen prevention—warn vulnerable groups and alleviate the factors that make people Vulnerable to trafficking, such as poverty, underdevelopment and lack of opportunity

Enrich knowledge—Deepen understanding of the scope and nature of human trafficking through more data collection and analysis, joint research initiatives and the creation of an evidence-based report on global trafficking trends

Empowering women—improving maternal health, combating HIV/AIDS, eradicating poverty

Improving education and developing a global partnership for development

Knowing the facts about human trafficking

Raising awareness of human trafficking

Having knowledge regarding state laws

Having knowledge regarding health care professionals, social services professionals and law enforcement professionals

Keep learning about trafficking, its victims and its survivor.

RESEARCH OUTCOMES

Human trafficking is the illegal trade of human beings mainly for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and forced labor. Recently, human trafficking is especially popular for the purpose of extraction of organs. Trafficking is a lucrative industry. It is second only to drug trafficking as the most profitable illegal industry in the world. Thousands of people suffer from various forms of human trafficking and this problem needs effective solutions. The most popular form of human trafficking is for the purpose of sexual exploitation. Fake job offers are a common way to obtain women in India.

In general, sex trafficking victims are found in horrible circumstances and easily targeted by human traffickers. Individuals, circumstances, situations defenseless to traffickers comprise homeless persons, runaway teenagers, refugees, displaced homemakers, job seekers, kidnap victims, tourists, and drug/alcohol addicts. Such people are often extremely vulnerable and can not protect themselves. It is far more difficult to attract grown up men to the forced labor but traffickers manage to recruit men using various threats and forced debts.

CONCLUSION

Human Trafficking in India is a more widespread phenomenon than generally acknowledged and awareness must be raised in order to combat this crime and punish the perpetrators.

Women empowerment and reducing of female trafficking are impossible with the lack of proper health, education, nutrition and nourishment and security of the female in the society. Education is crucial in halting the flow of women, children and men into forced bondage. It is through education that we can elicit the most direct influence in the fight against human trafficking.

However, prevention through public awareness and education of professionals is not enough to Combat human trafficking. Interventions by competent social work practitioners need to include not only case management and advocacy skills, but also an understanding of the ecological Perspective in assessment and treatment techniques to work with the multidimensional and Comprehensive needs of the survivor.

FUTURE SCOPE

The problem of human trafficking is very urgent in the majority of the countries of the world, especially India is a bit less complicated, in order to attract the attention of the public and to protect children and teenagers from the threat of human trafficking.

An important aspect of prevention of Human Trafficking is education: making sure people are aware of the existence, as well as the nature of human trafficking. Education further helps empowerment of women by developing "Intrinsic Capacity, inner transformation of one's consciousness to overcome barriers, access resources and traditional ideologies". Education is crucial in halting the flow of women, children and men into forced bondage. It is through education that we can elicit the most direct influence in the fight against human trafficking.

Promotion of Technical Education also helps to reduce the problem of human trafficking. Technical education emphasizes on the acquisition of employable skills and therefore well placed to train the skilled and entrepreneurial workforce that developing countries needs to create wealth and emerge out of poverty. Technical education can be delivered at different levels of sophistication; can respond to the different training needs of learners from different social economic and academic backgrounds and prepare them for gainful employment and sustainable livelihood. The ultimate aim technical education is employment. This means it has to be linked with job market and therefore enhance its social economic relevance. Where there is employment, poverty level goes down, which therefore means the vulnerability to human trafficking will be reduced. Therefore, promotion of Technical Education among women is also necessary to reduce the serious problem of human trafficking.

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