

Research Paper

Beyond the Inclusive Possibility: Understanding Human Trafficking in the Unexplored Directions in the Indian Context

Surender Kumar¹, Manish Kumar Saini¹, Papori Sarmah¹

¹ HNBGU A Central University, India.

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*Corresponding Author:

Surender Kumar

Email:
dr.kumarsurender@gmail.com

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Abstract: The research objective is to study human trafficking and its typology, and various socio-cultural, political, economical triggers responsible for this sinister social reality, and also analyze gender and age-based victimization' also simultaneously examine the international and domestic laws to combat human trafficking and its implementable capacities. The proposed examination was an exploratory, qualitative sample-based survey study. The body of data analyzed was mustered up from multiple sources, primarily from the students of University level enrolled in various studies, including social workers, community activists through convenient and judgmental sampling spread over 6 months, and the contents were analyzed. Based on the result, various socio-cultural, political, and economic grounds were observed for human trafficking for its various heinous purposes. Gender-based victimization and age-based victimization in the version of child trafficking were the prominent findings. The loopholes and shortcomings in various laws to shackle human trafficking were discovered. It was also further examined that most of the laws and socio-cultural ambience are not victim-friendly and do not stop secondary victimization of the trafficked victims.

Keywords: Exploitation Child, Exploitation Women, Human Trafficking, Modern Slavery, Victimization.



1. Introduction

Human trafficking takes place in almost all social, political, cultural, economic, and legal contexts. In recent years, human trafficking has been identified as a form of modern slavery, as a threat to human security, and as one of the greatest human rights challenges of our time. In today's changing global scenario, "human trafficking" is the "new slave trade". This analogy implies that people who are trafficked live under conditions equal to those experienced by slaves in former times. Human trafficking has thus become an important issue of concern transcending borders and affecting countries all over the world. Human trafficking is considered to be the third-largest source of profit for organized crime.

The Government of India does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but is making significant efforts to do so. The government demonstrated overall increasing efforts compared to the previous reporting period, considering the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on its anti-trafficking capacity; therefore India remained on Tier 2. These efforts included identifying more victims and investigating and prosecuting more trafficking cases. In response to heightened vulnerabilities to trafficking as a result of the pandemic, the government allocated funding for the strengthening of existing and establishment of new Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) around the country, and media reported railway and transit police increased patrolling of transportation hubs to prevent and intercept perpetrators and victims of human trafficking. The government allocated funding to establish "women help desks" in 10,000 police stations across the country and facilitated services for victims of crime, including human trafficking. Indian courts expanded the use of video testimony for trafficking victims during the pandemic. Some states also made notable efforts to include issuing standard operating procedures (SOPs) for victim identification of bonded labor and granting the maximum amount of compensation outlined in policy to bonded labor victims. However, the government did not meet the minimum standards in several areas. Overall anti-trafficking efforts, especially against bonded labor, remained inadequate. The government achieved fewer convictions, and the acquittal rate for traffickers remained high at 73 percent. Official complicity in trafficking remained a concern; the government did not report any prosecutions or convictions. Although law enforcement increased victim identifications, they identified disproportionately few victims compared with the scope of the problem, with some organizations estimating eight million trafficking victims in India. Efforts to audit government-run or -funded shelters remained inadequate, and significant shortcomings in protections for victims, especially children, remain unaddressed. Many victims waited years to receive central-government mandated compensation, and often state and district legal offices did not proactively request the compensation or assist victims in filing applications. Some foreign trafficking victims remained in state-run shelters for years due to lengthy or non-existent repatriation processes [1].

Decreasing the incidence of human trafficking requires collaboration across professional fields to discover and handle limited agency. Examples of this include law enforcement that deals with coercion by traffickers during transportation, infractions of immigration law, and the use of exploited labor. Some criminal justice studies focus on prostitution and illegal immigration (some of which are trafficked). Sociological research makes the legislation more effective for different countries and situations as it increases the knowledge of cultural norms and responses [2].

Trafficking of women and children (and, more rarely, young men) for prostitution is a vile and heinous violation of human rights, but labor trafficking is probably more widespread. Trafficking is often migration gone terribly wrong. In addition to the push of poverty or political and social instability, trafficking is influenced by the expanded world views of the victims—the draw of bright lights and big cities. The lure of urban centers helps to account for why, in parts of Africa, girls from medium-sized towns are more vulnerable to trafficking than those in rural villages [3].

Human trafficking is multifaceted, and trafficking for exploitation purposes demonstrates variations in quantities, tactics, and socioeconomic circumstances [4]. Over the past 20 years, human trafficking has generated a tremendous amount of public attention throughout the world [5]. The problem has received growing coverage in the media; anti-trafficking activism has skyrocketed; and most countries have created new policies, laws, and enforcement mechanisms to tackle the problem. Yet much of the discourse, policymaking, and enforcement has lacked an evidence basis because so little high-quality research has been done on the topic [6].

The term "human trafficking" was rarely referred to in debates about migration policy. Today, however, it is one of the major concerns of both governments and organizations active in the

migration field and has become a priority for those working in many other policy areas such as human rights, health, gender, law enforcement, and social services [7].

Table 1. Human Trafficking Cases (IPC) - 2020

S. No.	State / UT	Cases Reported			Mid-Year Projected Population (In Lakhs)	Rate of Cognizable Crimes (IPC) ++	Charge Sheeting Rate
		2018	2019	2020			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
STATES:							
1	Andhra Pradesh	240	245	171	526.0	0.3	99.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	2	15.2	0.1	100.0
3	Assam	308	201	124	347.9	0.4	69.0
4	Bihar	127	106	75	1219.0	0.1	93.4
5	Chhattisgarh	51	50	38	292.4	0.1	77.4
6	Goa	55	38	17	15.5	1.1	95.2
7	Gujarat	13	11	13	691.7	0.0	90.9
8	Haryana	34	15	14	292.1	0.0	66.7
9	Himachal Pradesh	6	11	4	73.6	0.1	50.0
10	Jharkhand	140	177	140	381.2	0.4	59.8
11	Karnataka	27	32	13	665.0	0.0	95.2
12	Kerala	105	180	166	353.7	0.5	93.3
13	Madhya Pradesh	63	73	80	837.6	0.1	97.3
14	Maharashtra	311	282	184	1236.8	0.1	99.4
15	Manipur	3	9	6	31.4	0.2	-
16	Meghalaya	24	22	1	32.6	0.0	-
17	Mizoram	2	7	0	12.1	0.0	-
18	Nagaland	0	3	0	21.8	0.0	100.0
19	Odisha	75	147	103	454.7	0.2	85.3
20	Punjab	17	19	17	301.8	0.1	80.0
21	Rajasthan	86	141	128	786.1	0.2	98.3
22	Sikkim	1	0	1	6.7	0.1	-
23	Tamil Nadu	8	16	11	761.7	0.0	100.0
24	Telangana	242	137	184	375.4	0.5	98.4
25	Tripura	2	1	1	40.4	0.0	100.0
26	Uttar Pradesh	35	48	90	2289.3	0.0	100.0
27	Uttarakhand	29	20	9	113.1	0.1	86.7
28	West Bengal	172	120	59	977.2	0.1	57.4
TOTAL STATE(S)		2179	2111	1651	13152	0.1	85.8
UNION TERRITORIES							
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	4.0	0.0	100.0
30	Chandigarh	0	2	2	12.0	0.2	100.0
31	DNH and Daman & Diu@	0 ⁺	0 ⁺	2	10.4	0.2	100.0
32	Delhi UT	98	93	53	203.2	0.3	67.5
33	Jammu & Kashmir @	1*	0*	2	133.4	0.0	100.0
34	Ladakh @	-	-	0	3.0	-	-
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.7	0.0	-
36	Puducherry	0	2	4	15.5	0.3	-
TOTAL UT(S)		99	97	63	382.1	0.2	66.7
TOTAL (ALL INDIA)		2278	2208	1714	13533.9	0.1	85.2

2. Definitional Perspective

Definitional and epistemological interpretation of Trafficking in persons is the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of abuse of power or subtle inducements that take advantage of an individual's vulnerability or the use of force or violence for the purpose of exploitation like prostitution, servitude, forced labor or services including begging, trade-in organs, marriage, adoption and child soldiers.

For millions of children, women, and men in India it is their vulnerability' - who they are, where they live, and how they make a living - which is a major cause for their being 'trafficked. Vulnerability - to trafficking - starts with the inequality caused by sex, caste, discriminatory cultural practices/traditions, and poverty. Corruption, greed, and political indifference allow these vulnerabilities to endure. Sometimes law and State institutions also perpetuate and reproduce these inequalities.

2.1. Indian Constitutional Mechanism against Human Trafficking

Table 2 shows the Indian constitutional mechanism against human trafficking.

Table 2. Indian Constitutional Mechanism against Human Trafficking

Article – 14	Equality before the law and equal protection of the law
Article – 21	Protection of life and personal liberty
Article – 23	Prohibition of traffic in human beings and other similar forms of forced labor
Article – 24	Prohibition of employment of children in any factory, mine or any other hazardous work

2.2. Special Legal Scaffolding Mechanism against Human Trafficking in India

The special law in India dealing with trafficking is '**The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956' (ITPA)**. It punishes acts by third parties facilitating prostitution like brothel keeping; living on the earnings of somebody selling her body for sex; procuring, inducing, or taking a person for the purpose of prostitution; and detaining a person in premises where prostitution is carried on. Prostitution and trafficking are interlinked in Indian law to the extent that ITPA deals with trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation. ITPA provides punishment even for attempting to traffic a person. Therefore, even before a person is physically trafficked the law comes into operation. Section 5 of ITPA speaks of procuring, taking, and even inducing a person for the sake of prostitution. According to this section, even attempts to procure and attempts to take or cause a person to carry on prostitution amounts to trafficking.

The Goa Children's Act [10] is the only Indian statute, which covers all aspects of trafficking and is even child-specific. According to the said Act, 'Child trafficking means the procurement, recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, legally or illegally, within or across borders, by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of giving or receiving payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for monetary gain or otherwise.

The other major substantive law in India is the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC). The IPC contains several sections under which a person can be charged-sheeted for offenses committed by the trafficker. Though a pre-independence enactment, pertinent sections of IPC can be used against traffickers, pimps, and those involved in commercializing prostitution and living off the earnings of victims of prostitution or begging, etcetera. In addition, existing rape, assault, and abduction laws can also be used to address the abuse of women and girls in brothels. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection Children) Act, 2000, as amended by the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2006 is another Act that is being used to protect children in need of care and protection. Trafficking is the process and prostitution is one of its outcomes. Section 2 (f) of ITPA defines prostitution as the sexual exploitation or abuse of persons for commercial purposes, and the expression "prostitute" shall be construed accordingly. Thus, if a person is sexually exploited or

abused and a second person gains from the exploitation/abuse commercially, then the first person is considered prostituted.

2.3. Classical Typology of Human Trafficking

Table 3 shows the Classical Typology of Human Trafficking

Table 3. Classical Typology of Human Trafficking

1 -	Human trafficking for sexual exploitation
2 -	Human trafficking for labor exploitation
3 -	Human trafficking for medical exploitation
4 -	Human trafficking for entertainment and sports
5 -	Human trafficking for child soldiers

This classification is not exhaustive, as the types and forms of human trafficking have the capacity to reinvent themselves. Traffickers adapt quickly to the anti-trafficking measures taken against them, as well as to changing social, economic, or political situations, with new forms of human trafficking constantly emerging. As a result, it is important to keep this classification open.

2.4. The UN Perception

The United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime estimates that trafficking is now considered the third-largest source of profits for organized crime, Trafficking has a strong link with other illegal activities, such as money laundering, forging of documents, and smuggling.

In common parlance, trafficking is defined as a trade-in that should not be indulged into for various reasons - ethical, social, economic, or political. Hence we have terms like drug trafficking, arms trafficking, and human trafficking. The concept of human trafficking refers to the criminal practice of exploiting human beings by treating them as commodities for profit.

The UN Anti-Trafficking Protocol

The UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children is now the internationally agreed-upon definition of trafficking. India is a signatory to the Protocol. Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the removal of organs.

Exploitation is the centerpiece of this definition. The definition further explicitly states what constitutes exploitation under the legal mandate of the Protocol. It does not leave the definition of exploitation to differing perceptions. Table 4 shows the UN Anti-Trafficking Protocol

Table 4. UN Anti-Trafficking Protocol

Stage One	Stage Two
Recruitment	Exploitation
Transportation	Exploitation
Transfer	Exploitation
Harboring	Exploitation
Receipt	Exploitation

The UN Anti-Trafficking Protocol Elaborated

The UN Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children is now the internationally agreed-upon definition of trafficking. India is a signatory to the Protocol.

Article 3 of the Protocol states:

- a) "Trafficking in persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the removal of organs;
- b) The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) have been used; The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in persons" even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article; d) "Child" shall mean any person under eighteen years of age. In recognizing the wide and inclusive scope of the trafficking definition as well as the close relationship between prostitution and sex trafficking, the United Nations Special report on the Human Rights Aspects of the Victims of Trafficking in Person, Especially Women and Children has found that:

"Prostitution as practiced in the world usually satisfies the elements of trafficking. It is rare that one finds a case in which the path to prostitution and/or a person's experiences within prostitution does not involve, at the very least, an abuse of power and/or an abuse of vulnerability. Power and vulnerability in this context must be understood to include power disparities based on gender, race, ethnicity, and poverty. Put simply, the road to prostitution and the life within "the life" is rarely one marked by empowerment or adequate options.

The following 3 elements, one from each column - act, means, and purpose combine to form 'human trafficking' as defined in the UN Protocol. Table 5 shows the form 'human trafficking' as defined in the UN Protocol

Table 5. Form 'Human Trafficking' as Defined in the UN Protocol

Act	Means	Purpose / Exploitation, Entailing
Recruitment	Threat	Prostitution
Transportation	Use of force	Other forms of sexual exploitation
Transfer	Coercion	Forced labor or services
Harboring	Abduction	Slavery or practices similar to slavery
Receipt	Fraud	Servitude
	Deception	Removal of organs
	Abuse of power	
	Abuse of position of Vulnerability	
	Giving or receiving Payments	

The UN Protocol removes 'consent' as a determinant to trafficking. In this way, the Protocol does not distinguish between innocent and guilty, or deserving and undeserving victims of trafficking, thereby obliging States to 'provide care for all those identified as victims of trafficking. The definition also removes a major burden on the victim that of proving lack of consent, which is a formidable

hurdle in legal settings. The definition makes choice irrelevant in defining trafficking because it recognizes that the "choice" to succumb to exploitation is very often a Hobson's choice, i.e. not a real choice but a forced circumstance.

Important Elements in UN Protocol

Exploitation is the centerpiece of this definition. The definition further explicitly states what constitutes exploitation under the legal mandate of the Protocol. It does not leave the definition of exploitation to differing perceptions. Exploitation is the centerpiece of this definition. The definition further explicitly states what constitutes exploitation under the legal mandate of the Protocol. It does not leave the definition of exploitation to differing perceptions.

2.5. NHRC Constructs It as a Demand-Driven Industry

Human trafficking is a demand-driven industry when it comes to trafficking for sexual exploitation which accounts for more than half of human trafficking and is primarily for prostitution, pedophilia, and pornography. According to a study conducted by the National Human Rights Commission of India (NHRC) of India, 82.5% of traffickers stated that they supply women/children on demand. Complex interacting socio-economic-political structures, processes, and relationships, underscored by poverty, gender, caste, class, and other concerns lay the ground for trafficking. There are two sides to this: the Demand and Supply-side.

On the demand side, structural adjustments and changes in the relative shares of economic sectors fuelled by globalization have caused changes in the International Division of Labor and Labor Market Demand. This has occurred in a context of sharpening structural inequities between regions and countries. The greater demand for trafficked women and girls, relative to men and boys, has largely occurred in response to demand-driven reality.

On the supply side, gendered development processes marginalize women and girls from education and employment, thereby enhancing gender inequities and feminized poverty. While globalization has created social and economic opportunities for educated middle-class men and women, poor unskilled women workers have been among the first to suffer retrenchment and unemployment. They have, as a coping strategy, gravitated to and dominate the informal labor-intensive manufacturing and service sector at the lowest end of the economic hierarchy.

Furthermore, the withdrawal of state subsidies for public services like health, and their privatization, has transferred the socio-economic costs and burdens of providing these to women, as caregivers. In a male privileged society and culture, women and girls are more marginalized than men and boys from costly healthcare and education. More girls than boys are being withdrawn from school to assist in 'feminine' tasks of household management, family care, and sub-contracted homework alongside their mothers, to augment the family income.

This reduces their opportunities for better jobs and makes them more at risk of being trafficked than men. The supply factors which impact trafficking have created exploiters and intermediaries like recruiters, transporters, middle-men, brokers, pimps, agents, sub-agents, escorts, money-lenders, owners, managers, and organized crime networks who cater to this by preying on the vulnerabilities of the poor, low-caste women and girls, children, indigenous people, people affected by man-made and natural disasters and people with disabilities. Viewing trafficking in persons as a global market, victims constitute the supply.

2.6. Sexual Exploitation Oriented Industry

The main causes fuelling the demand for sexual exploitation are - prostitution, pedophilia, sex-tourism, pornography, child marriage) mail-order brides and entertainment events like lap-dancing. ." The demand for commercial sex is high in many countries in which men routinely visit brothels and other commercial sex venues. The high demand for sex creates extremely lucrative incentives for traffickers to recruit and entrap females, with the highest demand for young girls. Younger girls are known to command higher prices (and highest profits for traffickers for commercial sex activities often because it is believed the younger girls are not inflicted with HIV /AIDS or other sexually transmitted diseases.

It is common for prostitutes to service up to twenty men a day because the demand for sexual services is very high and the profit accrued to traffickers is exceedingly large as well. International trafficking of females today is also added by the internet. The usage of the internet, in fact, has created new demand sources, such as importing record-high numbers of women from Vietnam to Taiwan as

"mail order brides." Likewise, young women from Burma, North Korea, Russia, and Vietnam have been purportedly trafficked into densely populated regions of China and India, where there is an increasing imbalance in the ratio of men to women. The women are promised a "real husband!" Citizenship and, better life when they arrive in India or China. Tragically, many are reportedly trafficked as forced brides, concubines, and prostituted persons.

The term 'human trafficking' till 'the 1990s was defined in a very narrow way and used interchangeably with prostitution. The most commonly used definition was "the illicit and clandestine movement of persons across national and international borders, largely, from developing countries and some countries with economies in transition, with the end goal of forcing women and girl-children into sexually or economically oppressive and exploitative situations for the profit of 'recruiters, traffickers and crime syndicates as well as other legal activities related to trafficking, such as forced domestic labor false marriages, clandestine employment, and false adoption" [12]. This definition too was found to be narrow in its scope and it was felt by governments, civil society organizations and other stakeholders across the globe that there was a need to evolve a comprehensive definition of human trafficking not limited to women and girl children only but also included men and male children. Concerns about the perceived risk, of transnational organized crime and the plight of people living in slavery-like conditions, gave rise to the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children in 2000. The Protocol supplements the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, 2000. It was signed in Palermo, Italy; in December 2000. The Protocol obliges States to criminalize human trafficking. Besides, trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, it also refers to other types of trafficking. The Protocol stipulates that the consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation by the means set forth in the definition is irrelevant.

2.7. The Extent and Nature of Violation and Abuse of Human Trafficking If Exposed Directly or Have Heard Of It

Victims of human trafficking are generally women & children. These people perhaps financially migrants who are in search of political asylum, those who turned homeless and became jobless followed by natural disaster or civil clash, or individuals seeking a better life in the future. Victims of human trafficking have a couple of assets and regularly go unrecognized by implementation, social administrations delegates, and other specialist co-ops. Their concealed exploitation enables culprits to annoy under the radar of law authorization, making the essentialness of this wrongdoing more vital to get it.

Trafficking for sexual exploitation accounts for more than half of human trafficking and is primarily for prostitution, pedophilia, and pornography. It is a demand-driven industry. In fact, traffickers confide that they supply girls on demand which can range from that of a fair-skinned, young virgin and voluptuous girl, to meet the needs of prostitute users in Delhi and Mumbai to that of young boys with nimble fingers to work in the carpet industries of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh.

According to a study conducted by the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India, 82.5% of traffickers stated that they supply women/children on demand. In India prostitution in pilgrim towns/cities, exploitation through sex tourism, and child sexual abuse are some of the "alarming trends" that have emerged in recent years. Trafficking for sexual exploitation is closely linked to crime networks involving drugs and gunrunning, car thefts, burglaries, illegal hiring of illegal migrants, corruption, immigration criminality, visa, and passport counterfeiting and money laundering", Drug syndicates reportedly do not only traffic women for prostitution, but also push them into the drug business, using them as carriers and users.

2.8. A Quantitative Analysis on Violation and Abuse of Human Trafficking Incidence

Table 6 states that 90 (45 Percent) participants have heard directly or indirectly of women and girls being trafficked for sexual exploitation, 100 (50 percent) of the participants have heard and noticed humans being trafficked for cheap labor purposes and relates issues, 03 (1.5 percent) of the participants have known about incidences of people being trafficked for medical purposes and its related issues, 07 (3.5 percent) of the participants are studied to have awareness on human trafficking for other related issues.

From the quantitative analysis and figure, it is learned that the participants have directly and indirectly observed human trafficking by secondary sources for labor purposes, which emerges out as the major cause and purpose of trafficking 100 (50 percent). However, 90 (45 percent) of the

participants have directly and indirectly observed human trafficking by secondary sources for sexual exploitation purposes. These are alarming trends as mostly women; girls and children are the main victims of human trafficking.

Table 6. Quantitative Analysis on Violation and Abuse of Human Trafficking Incidence

Incidence	Frequency	Percentage
Sexual Purpose	90	45
Labor Purpose	100	50
Medical Purpose	03	1.5
Others	07	3.5
Total	200	100

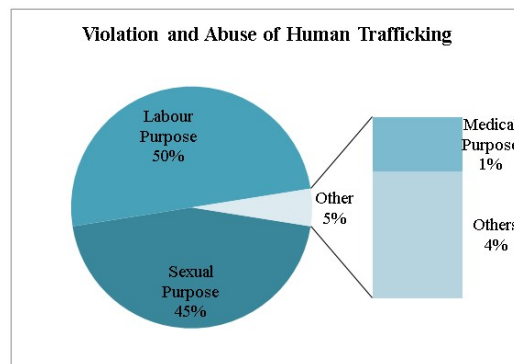


Figure 1. Chart for Quantitative Analysis on Violation and Abuse of Human Trafficking Incidence

Figure 1 shows that human trafficking for the cheap labor purpose is 50 percent which is the highest reason for the trafficking activities in the context. The second most reason for human trafficking the sexual exploitation which stands at 45 percent in the analyses data. However, the other category which includes sport, child soldering, and entertainment purpose is 4 percent. The medical purpose stands at only 1 percent in the examined data.

Table 7 shows the result of the ANOVA test on the qualitative data on human trafficking exploitation.

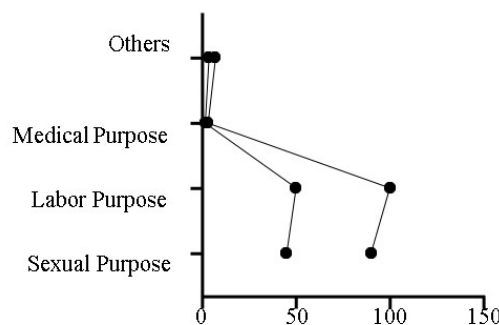


Figure 2. Chart for Col: One-way ANOVA

Table 7. Col: One-way ANOVA

Data sets analyzed	A-D				
ANOVA summary					
F					5.391
P value					0.0686
P value summary		ns			
Significant diff. among means (P < 0.05)?		No			
R squared					0.8017
Brown-Forsythe test					
F (DFn, DFd)		+infinity (3, 4)			
P value		<0.0001			
P value summary		****			
Are SDs significantly different (P < 0.05)?		Yes			
Bartlett's test					
Bartlett's statistic (corrected)					
P value					
P value summary					
Are SDs significantly different (P < 0.05)?					
ANOVA table					
	SS	DF	MS	F (DFn, DFd)	P value
Treatment (between columns)	9178	3	3059	F (3, 4) = 5.391	P=0.0686
Residual (within columns)	2270	4	567.4		
Total	11448	7			
Data summary					
Number of treatments (columns)		4			
Number of values (total)		8			

3. Data Sources

The quantitative and qualitative data applied is focused on "human trafficking and types of violations and abuses that occurred during the process of human trafficking in the state of Uttarakhand. Rather, data on human trafficking, different types of abuses, violations, the process of trafficking, environmental issues, and awareness on trafficking can be found in a plethora of studies, mostly in one or two categories. I used careful description evaluation and contrast to check the authenticity of a variety of quantitative and qualitative documents. Human trafficking extent analysis, typology of trafficking, and their socioeconomic repercussions are among the walking texts of these archival data, which combine huge qualitative, quantitative, and socioeconomic dimensions with specific time spans. The body of data was gathered from a variety of sources, including individual members of various groups, the state legal mechanism, local informal sources, NGOs, CBOs, community stakeholders, social workers, environmentalists, and a variety of other people who appeared to be involved in various social, economic, political, and environmental activities in order to promote betterment and development in society. The second set of facts and figures came from non-governmental groups, community-based organizations, government statistics, public-private partnership data, past studies, research publications, completed projects, and a variety of other secondary sources. In addition to the aforementioned sources, public authority records have survived in great quantities and in a wide possibility and diversity.

4. Methodology

The exploratory analysis method was employed in this paper. An exploratory examination is a qualitative research method that becomes useful in formulating hypotheses or testing hypotheses, simultaneously keeping the fact in mind that the research has a little knowledge on the subject under investigation, and various theories prevailing around. To begin, I mustered up certain ideas from prior research in the literature and establish a candid contextual interpretative definition on human

trafficking in the Indian context mainly, socio-economic repercussions, political trigger, and environmental factors, as well as their importance and effects on the overall occurrence of trafficking in the state. I additionally identify various triggers of human trafficking, development patterns, and environmental hazards in the overall incidence occurrence in the Indian scenario, using qualitative exploratory analysis. Following that, I discuss sexual, labor, medical, and other purposes which cause human trafficking in the Indian possibility, and for the rest of the communities. The elemental thrust of this particular research type is to conduct a categorical systematic study of human trafficking and its various aspects in the state, by also venturing into the dimension of social, political, economic, and environmental of the state, and thus arriving at both new and valid conclusions.

5. Result and Discussion

It is together common universal truth that human trafficking occurs in almost all social, political, cultural, economic, and legal contexts. Recent years have portrayed human trafficking as a modified version of modern slavery, as a challenge to human security, and as one of the greatest human rights challenges of our time. In today's changing global scenario, "human trafficking" is the "new slave trade". The Government of India does not fully meet the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking but is making significant efforts to do so.

The government demonstrated overall increasing efforts compared to the previous reporting period, considering the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on its anti-trafficking capacity. Increase investigations, prosecutions, and convictions of all forms of trafficking, including bonded labor. Vigorously investigating allegations of official complicity in human trafficking and sentencing perpetrators to significant prison terms should be encouraged and criminally investigate all reports of bonded labor. There should be candid provisions to develop and immediately implement regular monitoring mechanisms of shelters to ensure adequate care. Improve clarity on central and state government mandates for and implementation of protection programs and compensation schemes for trafficking victims, especially children, to ensure states provide release certificates, compensation, and non-cash benefits to all victims immediately. Continuity to disseminate and implement standard operating procedures for victim identification and referral, and train officials on their use should happen more. Amendment of the definition of trafficking in Section 370 of the Penal Code to include labor trafficking and ensure that force, fraud, or coercion are not required to prove a child sex trafficking crime should happen.

For millions of children, women and men in India it is their vulnerability' - who they are, where they live, and how they make a living - which is a major cause for their being 'trafficked. Vulnerability - to trafficking - starts with the inequality caused by sex, caste, discriminatory cultural practices/traditions, and poverty. Corruption, greed, and political indifference allow these vulnerabilities to endure. Sometimes law and State institutions also perpetuate and reproduce these inequalities. In addition to the push of poverty or political and social instability, trafficking is influenced by the expanded world views of the victims—the draw of bright lights and big cities. ITPA Indian law provides punishment even for attempting to traffic a person. Therefore, even before a person is physically trafficked the law comes into operation. Section 5 of ITPA speaks of procuring, taking, and even inducing a person for the sake of prostitution. According to this section, even attempts to procure and attempts to take or cause a person to carry on prostitution amounts to trafficking.

The problem of human trafficking has received growing coverage in the media; anti-trafficking activism has skyrocketed; and most countries have created new policies, laws, and enforcement mechanisms to tackle the problem. Yet much of the discourse, policymaking, and enforcement has lacked an evidence basis because so little high-quality research has been done on the topic. Sociological research makes the legislation more effective for different countries and situations as it increases the knowledge of cultural norms and responses. The concept of human trafficking refers to the criminal practice of exploiting human beings by treating them as commodities for profit. Exploitation is the center piece of the UN definition of human trafficking.

The definition further explicitly states what constitutes exploitation under the legal mandate of the Protocol. Human trafficking is a demand-driven industry when it comes to trafficking for sexual exploitation which accounts for more than half of human trafficking and is primarily for prostitution, pedophilia, and pornography. The greater demand for trafficked women and girls, relative to men and boys, has largely occurred in response to demand-driven reality. Victims of human trafficking are generally women & children. These people perhaps financially migrants who are in search of political

asylum, those who turned homeless and became jobless followed by natural disaster or civil clash, or individuals seeking a better life in the future.

It is clear that in his theory of the world Comte focused on intellectual factors. Indeed, he argued that intellectual disorder is the cause of the social disorder [11]. The disorder stemmed from earlier idea systems (theological and metaphysical) that continued to exist in the positivistic (scientific) age. Only when positivism gained total control would social upheavals cease. Because this was an evolutionary process, there was no need to foment social upheaval and revolution. Positivism would come, although perhaps not as quickly as some would like. Here Comte's social reformism and his sociology coincide. Sociology could expedite the arrival of positivism and hence bring order to the social world. Above all, Comte did not want to seem to be espousing revolution.

There was, in his view, enough disorder in the world. In any case, from Comte's point of view, it was an intellectual change that was needed, and so there was little reason for social and political revolution. Human trafficking is the result of social disorder, therefore, social order should be established and this will only happen when positivism is practiced in the society; "an intellectual way of looking at the problem of human trafficking" can be applied as a Comtian tool or method of eliminating this sinister social reality of human trafficking in the society through the instrument of positivism which is far above and beyond human sociality, polity, economy, and emotions.

Weberian tool "Ideal type" is a concept constructed by a social scientist, on the basis of his or her interests and theoretical orientation, to capture the essential features of some social phenomenon. The most important thing about ideal types is that they are heuristic devices; they are to be useful and helpful in doing empirical research and in understanding a specific aspect of the social world (or a "historical individual"). Ideal type too can be highly instrumental in capturing the very essentials of human trafficking in modern society, and because this tool is with heuristic possibilities, therefore it can be broadly used for various internal and external interpretations of human trafficking. The ideal type can be used as a "mental construct" to state a logical extreme of various dimensions of human trafficking and can also serve as a "theoretical tool" to understand the deep-rooted realities of human trafficking.

"Incarnated social facts" with distinctive characteristics, particular and precise manners of acting, behaving, thinking, and organizing social actions, manifestations with troubleshooting, rescue, and life maintaining and promising possibilities and capacities [8]. "Incarnated social facts" can further be extended as 'incarnated social actions', 'incarnated social behaviors', and "incarnated social possibilities and manifestations'. In a social crisis, pathology, emergency, and disaster an action, behavior, collectivity, and fortitude which can bring order and maintain human life and human society in a healthy way and functions as antithetical to social chaos, anarchy, and disorder can be called "incarnated social facts". Thus, they can contribute massively against this heinous practice of human trafficking in our society as they are immensely enriched and enhanced with chaos, anarchy, and troubleshooting mechanisms by various actions, behaviors, collectivity, and fortitude to combat and erase human trafficking from the human society.

Trading in human beings and their exploitation in varied forms by traffickers in human beings is one of the most despicable forms of violation of human rights [3]. Trafficking in its widest sense includes not just exploitation of the prostitution of others or forms of sexual exploitation, it also includes forced labor or services, slavery, or practices similar to slavery or trade in human beings for removal of organs. Trafficking clearly violates the fundamental right to a life with dignity. It also violates the right to health and health care, the right to liberty and security of person, right to freedom from torture, violence, cruelty, or degrading treatment.

It violates children who have been trafficked, or victims of child marriages their right to education, it violates the right to employment and the right to self-determination. Unfortunately, there is little awareness of the ramifications of trafficking as a transnational organized crime. The income generated by trafficking is comparable to the money generated through trafficking in arms and drugs. There is, in addition, a lack of adequate laws which should recognize that the trafficked person is a victim and not a criminal. Laws do not adequately target traffickers, pimps, procurers, brothel keepers, and the like; or provide adequate punishments. The laws do not address clients. It is also unfortunate that the infrastructure for rescue and rehabilitation is grossly inadequate. Both the law as well as administrative policies have not addressed these issues adequately and with imagination. As a result, many rescued victims are re-trafficked.

Trafficking in person is an abhorrent crime of which many of the victims are identified to be originated from developing and transitional nations and this crime has now become a global crime

that is considered to be “modern-day slavery” [4]. Human trafficking is closely related to prostitution, theoretically, the question of why prostitution should not be totally prohibited, or restricted more intensively than at present, could certainly be raised. Human trafficking is a heinous type of crime, and corruption can exist only if there is someone willing to corrupt and capable of corrupting, regrettably to say that both willingness and capacity to corrupt are found in large measures in the present modern society [15].

6. Conclusion

This paper examines the importance of awareness on human trafficking among University students, social and community activists, and how the law operates against human trafficking. The papers also discuss in good detail the relevance of knowledge among the members of the society to combat human trafficking, also, how trafficking happens to be gender-based and age-based for specific sinister exploitations. The examination also reveals that the present laws and socio-legal mechanisms are not victim-friendly and failed to punctuate secondary victimization of the trafficked victims at the hands of those who were to understand them and protect them.

Foremost, important questions include whether and to what extent people can take these critical understandings forward in challenging narrow stereotypes about human trafficking and slavery, both in their lives and in broader society. For people who go on to work in the anti-trafficking sector, institutional change, particularly within the NGO sector, may be difficult at best, especially where anti-trafficking work is intertwined with moral, religious, or nationalist agendas. Further, taking forward critical perspectives on the construction of trafficking victimhood gained through university education can unsettle dominant representations of slavery and trafficking in ways that present challenges to entrenched political positions. Sociological theoretical approaches were discussed to some extent to shackle the practice of human trafficking in society. Here I end this journey. Now it is all over to you.

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