

# A STUDY ON TRAFFICKING AND SLAVERY

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**Abstract-** This research paper aims to examine the prevalence of trafficking and slavery in society, along with the measures taken to prevent these practices. The study involves the collection of primary data by the researcher, supplemented by secondary data from various journals and online sources. Due to the large population, a simple random sampling method was employed to select 208 sample respondents of different genders. The data was gathered through an online questionnaire using random and convenient sampling methods. Both primary and secondary data were utilized in this study. The collected data was analyzed using SPSS Software, employing various statistical measurements such as frequency tables, cross-tabulation, chi-square tests, and ANOVA. Human trafficking refers to the illegal trade of humans involving forced labor, sexual slavery, or commercial sexual exploitation. It can also include forced marriages, organ or tissue extraction, and other exploitative practices. Trafficking in persons is a severe crime and a significant violation of human rights. Each year, numerous individuals, including men, women, and children, fall victim to traffickers.

**Keywords:** Harassment, Trafficking, conventions, slavery, globalization.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Slavery and human trafficking have become pervasive global issues in the present day. These abhorrent practices, including forced labor, sexual slavery, and debt bondage, persist in various countries worldwide. Despite the existence of laws and declarations condemning slavery, it continues to persist and has been largely overlooked. This thesis explores the role of neoliberalism and globalization as contributors to the modern-day prevalence of slavery and trafficking. Specific case studies from different nations are presented to provide a clearer understanding and establish a personal connection with the issue. The objective is to shed light on the problem and encourage action from governments, businesses, and the general public to combat these practices effectively.

The UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, which was adopted in 2000, incorporates the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons. This protocol is significant as it encompasses various forms of exploitation, such as labor exploitation and organ removal, in addition to sexual exploitation. The definition of trafficking in the protocol encompasses the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, or receipt of persons through threats, force, coercion, or other means for exploitation. Human trafficking has been identified as one of the fastest-growing areas of international organized criminal activity, and it is often associated with the downside of globalization. To address this pressing issue, numerous international organizations, national governments, and NGOs have initiated efforts to develop policies and programs aimed at combatting modern-day slavery and protecting its victims.

The aim of this paper is to raise awareness about the prevalence of trafficking and slavery in today's society and explore potential strategies for prevention and intervention. Recognizing that these practices are not relics of the past but ongoing challenges that demand immediate attention and action is crucial.

## 2. OBJECTIVES

- To know about Protection and rehabilitation.
- To know about the bills that have passed in relation to this.
- To promote the basic system and empowerment in society.

## 3. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The Politics of Slavery Laura Press (2018) *TRAFFICKING AND SLAVERY: A PLACE OF NO RETURN?* This article discusses the efforts of new abolitionists to define and combat modern slavery, which includes the recasting of trafficking as a form of modern slavery. The article focuses on how this discourse is based on specific conceptions of property. (Howard).

Contemporary Sociology, Vol. 39, No. 3 (May 2010) Human trafficking, which involves the enslavement of individuals, is unfortunately present and active in our own communities. This includes efforts by various entities such as governments, businesses, and the general public to combat this issue. It is time to uphold the claim that slavery is a thing of post-human trafficking (Brace).

Katharine Fischman Indiana Journal of Global Legal Studies, Vol. 24, No. 1 The issue of human trafficking is closely tied to its supply and demand. A number of factors contribute to the vulnerability of both children and adults, including but not limited to: a lack of protection, poverty, limited access to education and employment, discrimination against

marginalized groups, and cultural practices. Exploitative situations arise when traffickers use manipulation, deceit, or force to take advantage of these vulnerable individuals. (Brace, Healey).

Bristol University Press, Policy Press (2019) People who don't know their employment rights or can't protect themselves are more likely to be vulnerable to exploitation. Trafficking persists because it's a profitable crime with little risk involved. (Brace, Healey, Bales and Soodalter).

University of California Press (2009) Trafficking reduces human beings to commodities, bought and sold to service the demands of global consumers for cheap goods and services, from agricultural products to commercial sex. (Brace, Healey, Bales and Soodalter, Stoyanova).

University of California Press (2009) STATES OF CONFUSION While some consumers may be aware of the exploitation that can be involved in their transactions, many remain ignorant of the potential human suffering that may be behind the products and services they purchase. (Brace, Healey, Bales and Soodalter, Stoyanova, Masci and Congressional Quarterly, inc).

University of California Press (2009) It is very challenging to accurately determine the number of people who are trafficked globally since these activities typically occur in secret or behind closed doors. The fear of victims to report such incidents, the challenges faced by law enforcement in identifying victims accurately, and the differences in applying a consistent definition of trafficking make it impossible to provide reliable statistics. (Masci and Congressional Quarterly, inc).

Social Service Review, Vol. 84, No. 1 (March 2010), pp. 169-171. People smuggling is considered a crime against a state, while human trafficking is a crime against an individual and a grave violation of their human rights. Migrants who have been smuggled have given their consent to cross a border with the aid of a smuggler illegally. The interaction between the migrant and the smuggler is purely transactional and short-lived, concluding once the migrant successfully crosses the border. (Masci and Congressional Quarterly, inc, Carolan and Simmons).

University of California Press (2009) Individuals who are victims of trafficking have not given their consent to be exploited, regardless of whether it is legal in the country or not. The victim-trafficker relationship can often be long-term, with the person being exploited for an indefinite period for profit. (Masci and Congressional Quarterly, inc, Carolan and Simmons, Wood).

From: The Slave Next Door: Human Trafficking 78-116 People who are trafficked may be subjected to threats, force, and violence as a means of recruitment, control, and compliance. This is unlikely to occur in incidences of people smuggling, as these smuggled migrants have consented to be transported. (Masika, "Prelims - Gender, Trafficking, Slavery").

Smuggling occurs across international borders, while trafficking can occur both domestically and internationally. Though legally, there are slight differences in the technical definitions of terms such as "slavery," "human trafficking," "forced labor," "child labor," and "bonded labor," there is significant overlap between these concepts. (Wennerholm). Social Service Review, Vol. 84 Many of these terms are commonly used interchangeably, as ultimately, they all involve practices that exploit or abuse someone physically or psychologically for profit. The significance of the protocol is that it includes labor exploitation and the removal of organs in addition to sexual exploitation in its definition of trafficking; (Wennerholm, Enrile and Ferrer-Vaughn).

Countermeasures and Good Practices Hazardous or exploitative child Labour is work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity; work that exceeds a minimum number of hours; work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and work that interferes with their schooling. (Wennerholm, Enrile and Ferrer-Vaughn; Finckenauer).

Global Legal Studies, Vol. 24, Child Sex Trafficking occurs when children are exploited in the commercial sex trade, regardless of how they were 'recruited' into the industry. International agreements and protocols require criminalization of the commercial sexual exploitation of children. (Martin).

Trafficking and Slavery Involuntary domestic servitude occurs when a domestic worker becomes ensnared in an exploitative situation from which they are unable to escape. The exploitation can include inadequate wages and working conditions; however, it is also the real or perceived restriction of freedom (Masika, Gender, Trafficking, and Slavery).

Child soldiers are minors who are illegally enlisted, either by force, deception, or intimidation, to serve as combatants or to perform labor or sexual activities for armed groups. The significance of the protocol is that it includes labor exploitation and the removal of organs in addition to sexual exploitation in its definition of trafficking; (Masika, Gender, Trafficking, and Slavery, Patisso and Carbone).

According to Volume 56 of Union Law Prosecution, the perpetrators of these crimes can be government forces, paramilitary groups, or rebel organizations. Children are often forcefully taken or unlawfully made to work as porters, cooks, guards, servants, messengers, or spies. (Masika, Gender, Trafficking, and Slavery, Patisso and Carbone, Vijayarasa).

Child Prosecution vol 34.: Our goal is to ensure that victims receive justice and compensation, which includes holding the perpetrator accountable through meaningful prosecution. Achieving this requires the establishment of a robust national legal framework and extensive training for frontline law enforcement personnel. (Such et al.).

Child labor that is hazardous or exploitative deprives children of their childhood, potential, and dignity. This type of labor involves working for more than the minimum number of hours and being exposed to mental, physical, social, or moral dangers that are harmful to children. It also interferes with their education. (Such et al., Srivastava).

The University of Ahmedabad. vol 39; Prosecution In basic terms, some people are taken against the law – by using force, lies, or threats – to become soldiers or to be used for work or sexual purposes by groups with weapons. These groups could be from the government, paramilitary groups, or rebels. Sadly, many children are taken away forcefully. Others are unlawfully made to work as porters, cooks, guards, servants, messengers or spies. (Metcalf and Selous).

#### 4. METHODOLOGY

This study relies on both primary data collected by the researcher and secondary data obtained from journals and online sources. To address the large population, a simple random sampling method was employed to select 208 sample respondents of diverse genders. The data was collected through an online questionnaire using random and convenient sampling methods. Both primary and secondary data were utilized in this study. To analyze the collected data, SPSS Software was employed, enabling the use of statistical measurements such as frequency tables, cross-tabulation, chi-square tests, and Anova for thorough examination.

#### 5. RESULT

**Table-5.1 Rate of Trafficking Practices in India**

		Statistics				
		Timestamp	Age	Gender	Which trafficking is occurring more in India	Whether child trafficking practices high rate in India
N	Valid	208	208	208	208	208
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0

**Table-5.2 Percentage Rate of trafficking practices in India**

		Age			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-25	150	72.1	72.1	72.1
	18below	9	4.3	4.3	76.4
	25-50	37	17.8	17.8	94.2
	50above	12	5.8	5.8	100.0
	Total	208	100.0	100.0	

**Table-5.3 Types of trafficking in India**

		Gender			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	141	67.8	67.8	67.8
	Male	67	32.2	32.2	100.0
	Total	208	100.0	100.0	

**Table-5.4 Trafficking is occurring more in India**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Child trafficking	124	59.6	59.6	59.6
	Women trafficking	63	30.3	30.3	89.9
	Men trafficking	21	10.1	10.1	100.0
	Total	208	100.0	100.0	

**Table-5.5 Whether child trafficking practices high rate in India**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Agree	71	34.1	34.1	34.1
	Disagree	15	7.2	7.2	41.3
	Strongly agree	122	58.7	58.7	100.0
	Total	208	100.0	100.0	

**Table-5.6 Crosstab for trafficking is occurring more in India**

Count		Which trafficking is occurring more in India			Total
		Child trafficking	Men trafficking	Women trafficking	
Gender	Female	75	21	45	141
	Male	49	0	18	67
Total		124	21	63	208

**5.1 Legend**

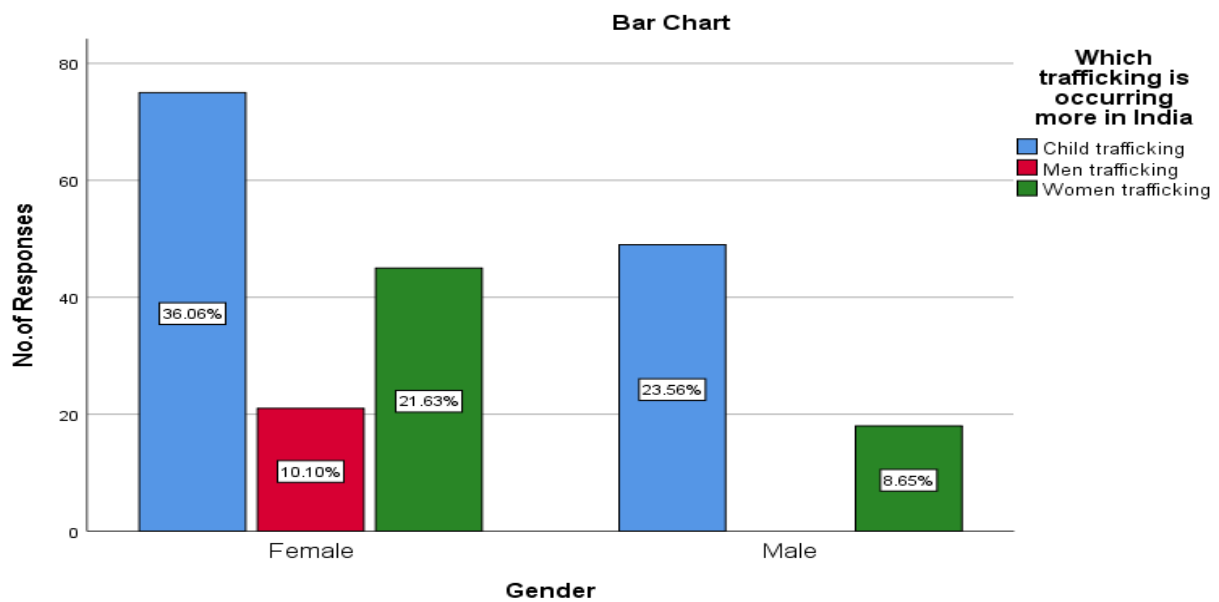
Totally 208 responses were collected from the general people for analysis. In this form the female answered were 75 Child trafficking, 21 Men trafficking, and 45 Women trafficking with totally 144. And males answered 49 Child trafficking, 0 Men trafficking, 18 Women trafficking 67 and totally with 208 Samples.

**Table-5.7 Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.391 <sup>a</sup>	2	.001
Likelihood Ratio	19.647	2	.000
N of Valid Cases	208		

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 6.76.

On the application of Pearson chi square formula, the expected count is less than 0.05 indicating the rejection of the null hypothesis and verification of alternative hypotheses.



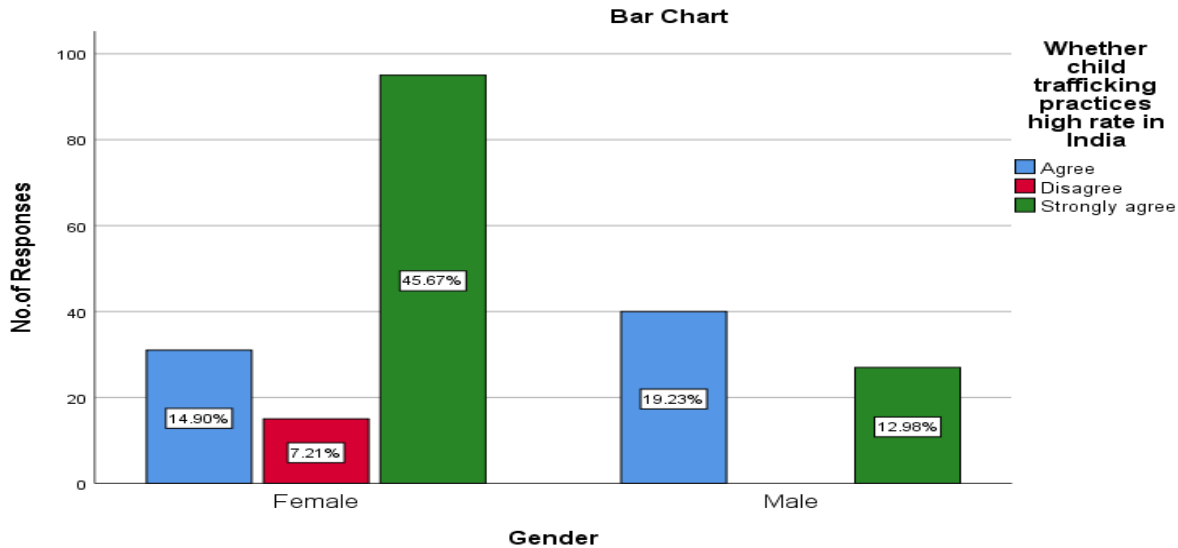
Gender \* Whether child trafficking practices high rate in India

**Fig. 5.1 Graphical Representation of Chi-Square Tests**

**Table-5.8 Crosstab for child trafficking practices**

Count		Whether child trafficking practices high rate in India			Total
		Agree	Disagree	Strongly agree	
Gender	Female	31	15	95	141
	Male	40	0	27	67
Total		71	15	122	208

Totally 208 responses were collected from the general people for analysis. In this form the female there were 31 agreed , disagree 15 ,and strongly agreed 95 with totally 141. And males agreed 40, disagreed 0, strongly agreed 122 and totally 67 and the total sample collected 208 Samples.



**Fig. 5.2 Graphical Representation of Crosstab for child trafficking practices**

On the application of pearson chi square formula, the expected count is less than 0.05 indicating the rejection of the null hypothesis and verification of alternative hypotheses.

### DISCUSSION

Human trafficking is a terrible process where people are trapped using violence, lies, or threats, and then used for someone else's gain. This can happen in different ways: girls being forced into sexual exploitation, men being tricked into dangerous jobs and kept as forced labor on construction sites, farms, or factories, and women being recruited for household work but then trapped, mistreated, and taken advantage of behind closed doors with no way out. It's important to know that trafficking doesn't always involve crossing borders between countries. It can happen within one country or even in a local community.

The ways people are exploited are many, including sexual abuse, being made to work without choice, begging, being forced into criminal activities like growing drugs or selling them, being made to serve in homes, being forced into marriages, or having organs taken without consent. The victims of trafficking are often people who want to escape poverty, unfair treatment, or tough situations. They take big risks and accept dangerous job offers to try and have better lives and support their families. They might even borrow money from the traffickers ahead of time. But when they reach where they're supposed to go, they find out the promised job isn't real or the conditions are nothing like what they were told. This leaves them stuck in a really scary situation with almost no way to escape.

### CONCLUSION

Indian children and women are sold every 5 minutes of the day. In India, trafficking is their top priority in stopping it. India's biggest issue is going viral. Their biggest issue is trafficking. Human trafficking is when a child or woman is being sold in order for them (owners of children and women) to use them as sex slaves. Human sex trafficking in India is very harmful. Women and children are used as sex slaves. In India, there are some violent gangs. Human trafficking is best known as a crime that often goes unreported due to its secret transportation. The government of India has addressed to India how "Disadvantaged girls until attitudes change toward women and children gain the skills they need to focus on their futures, trafficking and the damage it is going to continue." Human Trafficking in India is very abusive people. Human sex trafficking is known all over the world, and that is the 3rd most organized crime in the world, after the drugs and arms trade. In India, women and children are sold all over the world every 5 minutes of the day. In India, human trafficking is their top priority into stopping it.

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