

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION

Human trafficking or known as human trafficking is a new form of transnational crime that is increasingly prevalent but difficult to detect. Crime in this form is common in developing countries with large populations with disparate differences in the population of women and men. In addition, the biggest thing behind the occurrence of crime in this form is the economic gap with many demands for cheap labor needs that usually come from abroad.

In South Asia, India is a country of origin and destination of human trafficking activities. But of the total number of human trafficking cases occurring in India 90% is an internal case where trafficking victims are exploited in their home country of India and the rest are victims of exploitation from other countries of Nepal and Bangladesh. In each year the number of cases of trafficking in India has increased even in the last 10 years the profit gained reaches 9 billion US dollars.

India is the country with the highest level of human trafficking, and is categorized as the country of origin and destination of human trafficking. This is caused by the economic condition and also the wrong culture so there is a sex slave for religious officials. Human trafficking in India is recruited through fake contracts that promise good work. Of all the victims, the most are women and children and the majority are employed as slaves with undeserved wages as well as sexual slaves.

In addition, India is also a country with a fairly high population level in South Asia. India's population growth is increasing every year and has synchronized with India's economic growth every year. But this does not become an Indian society is a society full of welfare, but India is with the poor also high. this level of poverty causes the Indian community to earn a living by justifying all the way through human trafficking. Women and children are willingly trafficked even for sex slaves as well as unskilled laborers.

In dealing with this, the India's Government has done a great deal of effort and effort through enhancing cooperation with States directly adjacent to India, tightening the boundaries of India, increasing the role of the Council for the Empowerment of Women and Children and even making many shelters for victims. However, the effort is not reducing the number of human trafficking due to internal problems, namely the corrupt government and even a mafia in this case. It also encouraged India to ratify the protocol signed in 2002, but ratified in 2011.

In addition to the weakness of law enforcement in India on human trafficking cases, as for external factors which are factors that originate from outside the Indian state that urge the Indian government to patent the Palermo protocol. The TIP (Trafficking in Person) report annually issued by the United States is one of the external factors that led India to ratify the Palermo protocol. In the period of 9 years ie 2002-2011, India experienced dynamics in human trafficking, due to the grouping of tier conducted by TIP, India in 2002 was set in Tier 2 but in 2004 classified in tier 2 WL up to 6 years in the future, but in year 2011 India is placed in Tier 2. A State if it is classified in Tier 2 then the State will be sanctioned unilaterally, meaning the sanction is imposed by the United States unilaterally in connection with cooperation between the two parties. Sanctions in the form of dismissal of aid either trade or humanitarian aid and will be punished in the form of economic sanctions. In addition to these sanctions, India will be punished in the form of termination of assistance through the IMF (International Monetary Fund) and also the World Bank and even the United States will unilaterally prohibit other countries if they want to exchange or even cooperation in social and educational. This is a form of demand from Out of India so India immediately takes a firm stance in handling human trafficking cases by ratifying the palermo protocol. India's government also made changes to the criminal act. It can be seen in the Amendment of the Criminal Act called the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013, with the provisions of

the special article namely article 370 and article 370 A. India's recent adoption of the Amendment Act moves India closer to compliance with international standards set by the UN Trafficking Protocol. However, there are also several schemes and programmes that conducted by the government of India in addressing human trafficking issue.